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ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

PRIMITIVE FOLK FOUND DURING AFRICAN TREK

British Travelers Make Difficult Trip Through Equatorial Forests

'GROCER'S VAN' RATTLES ALONG ROCKY TRAILS

Gazelle, Antelope and Mongooses Dart Across Road That Skirts Shari River

The following is the second in a series of four articles on "An African Trek."

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—French administration in Equatoria was until recently military and in Bangassou we passed barracks which had become shops, and a forteress which was now the civilian headquarters.

It was a dismal place full of dismal folk; and their dismal reports of the roads ahead were reminiscent of those we had heard in the Congo.

Only the French Commandant was optimistic. He told us to have no apprehension. But we knowing the ways of governments of our own, interpreted his optimism as an official duty and next day we literally crept for the first 30 miles.

But it was an extremely good road. We crossed a ferry which had an excellent gangway. The road began to climb, but it was well-graded and kept; and still further to our delight we were free of the Congo jungles and in beautiful open forest. Above all the car ran beautifully and hardly boiled at all, for at Bangassou we had combed out our kit and now rode much lighter. Mohamed, however, unlike the engine, was far from cool, for in our combing-out, we had left behind a luncheon basket which weighed a ton and had been the apple of his eye.

A Loss Is Overcome

Owing to bad packing at Bangassou, most of our mosquito net poles fell out of the rumble, but shortly after we had discovered our loss, we passed a group of sketchily dressed natives carrying exactly the sort of staffs we wanted for our mosquito nets. Mohamed did the deal. In those primitive parts money is no use; so he bought six poles with articles they wear.

[illegible] out from Bangassou we had an unexpected thrill. The ferry [illegible] camp was on the other side of the river loading a heavily packed lorry, obviously on trek. It beached on our side, and as the lorry roared past us four interested Europeans looked at each other, two from our "grocer's van," two from the lorry.

I said to Captain Crofton: "I am sure those people are English." He

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Reparations Pact Put Above Peace Treaties by Benes

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The Hague settlement on reparations opened the way for a real understanding between central European States, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister, declared in a speech to the Parliament and Senate Jan. 31.

The agreement there reached marked a milestone on the way to European peace while the peace treaties of Versailles, Saint Germain and Trianon were mere armistices, he said. Ten years ago the different states were in opposite camps, but at The Hague they met around a table in reconciliation and friendship and all problems were settled in a new spirit.

Critics seemed to forget that all states without exception in the Hague conference made great sacrifices to secure understanding and peace. The great powers had recognized the Little Entente's viewpoint, economically, politically and financially, and the land reform acts which Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia introduced immediately after the World War could not henceforth be questioned by any authority outside those states—a standpoint the Little Entente had maintained during the last 10 years. Czechoslovakia's State Department and "Liberation tax" has not only been settled, but reduced to about 4 per cent of the original claims.

The past has been liquidated, Dr. Beneš declared, and the number of questions hitherto preventing an understanding with Hungary settled. The Premier's address will be considered in Parliament next week when criticisms of the settlement doubtless will be heard.

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Poland Acts to Lift Jewish Disqualifications

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

THE Government has now under consideration total abolition of legal disqualifications of Jews which still remain from the time of the former Russian régime. The new Polish code does not include any disqualification of Jews, but owing to hitches which have occurred over unification of four separate codes of law which today obtain in Poland—relics of the days when the country was partitioned—a uniform Polish law is even yet not in use.

The Government, therefore, thinks it is desirable to anticipate future legislation in this direction.

Americans Fly 197,546,590 Miles in 1929

75 P. C. of Record by Civil Aviation—2,995,530 Passengers Carried

NEW YORK (AP)—American aviation carved a new niche for itself in 1929 air transport operations by flying 197,546,590 miles.

The Areonautical Chamber of Commerce announced this figure Feb. 1 in a copyrighted report, and it "established the United States as the leader in world air transport operations."

Civilian and commercial flying was more than three times as great as military and governmental activities, planes in the former class covering 149,579,451 miles, as compared with 47,967,139 for the latter.

Major air transport lines, operating on regular schedules, flew passengers, mail, and express more than 90,000 miles every 24 hours. Mail volume doubled over 1928 to 7,096,930 pounds, while passenger business tripled.

The average passenger rate per mile on established lines was 10.6 cents during the year, a figure since cut to 7.8 cents by radical reductions on most lines.

Estimates based on typical operators and computed to include 800 aerial service operators in the country indicated that their planes flew 104,336,560 miles and carried 2,995,530 passengers. Private flying increased from 12,000,000 miles in 1928 to 25,000,000 miles.

While the number of air transport operators in scheduled service dropped from 32 to 27 through consolidations, the number of planes in service jumped from 294 to 619.

The tremendous increase in mail flying without corresponding extension of airways was attributed to added night flying.

"Scheduled transport lines," the report said, "were flying one-third of their 90,000 miles every 24 hours, between dusk and dawn, on lighted airways."

Twenty-seven transport lines employed eight men on the ground for every pilot in the air.

Seek Bird Dwellers at All Golf Courses

WASHINGTON (AP) — When the robin returns in the spring, he will find himself invited to America's exclusive country clubs.

That announcement was made in Washington, Feb. 1, by T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies and chairman of the just-formed "welcome to our golf courses" national committee of bird lovers.

Robert T. Jones, Jr., golf champion, will serve on the committee as official spokesman for the great business man's pastime. He will help Bruce Barton and Grantland C. Rice broadcast literature.

Dr. Arthur A. Allen, ornithologist of Cornell University, has requested a year's leave of absence and will devote his entire time after June 1 to instructing country clubs how to woo and win birds to their golf courses. Until June 1 he will devote half-time to the project. He already has in press a pamphlet requested by 100 New York golf clubs that wish to be identified with the movement.

"Build bird boxes for the martins, wrens, bluebirds, downy woodpeckers and crested fly catcher," he said. "Plant attractive shrubs that produce bird food, sumac, box, and mulberries. Birds just love mulberries. Build bird baths, and say 'scat' to all the cats," are Dr. Pearson's formulas for attracting the birds.

BRITISH DEFICIT IN BUDGET IS ANTICIPATED

Chancellor of the Exchequer Says Strictest Financial Rectitude Is Called For

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave some particulars of the coming budget at Leeds on Jan. 31, indicating that he is likely to have to provide for a deficit this year but that confidence is to be increased by the strictest financial rectitude and that the savings upon armament and debt payments may make the eventual reduction of taxation possible.

When he came to the item of armaments, after speaking for something over an hour, Mr. Snowden, pulling out his watch, said: "Since we came into this room tonight we have spent £18,000 upon armaments. We are spending upon armaments about £120,000,000 a year. The only other item I can see in the future with a possibility of some considerable reduction is the war debt, which is costing us £355,000,000 annually, absorbing more than the yield of the income tax and supertax. If we can get trade prosperity, if we can get, as I hope and believe we shall before very long, cheaper money rates, then I think it will be possible to make some impression upon the huge volume of our national debt, and then it will be possible to reduce taxation."

Mr. Snowden admitted that the Labor Government's recent legislation for improving the widows', orphans' and old age pensions will this year "impose an increased burden on the exchequer of about £8,500,000 and next year about £14,000,000."

He also said: "It is not unlikely that we will find at the end of the year that the budget estimates of 12 months ago have not been realized."

On the other hand he hopes to save money by economy. "I am not willing," he said, "to give my approval to any item of national expenditure which is not absolutely necessary." Mr. Snowden further declared: "The national finance of this country will have to pay its way. I shall commit no raids. I shall not live out of capital and I shall not take out of capital to met current or recurrent expenditure."

The conclusion drawn from Mr. Snowden's speech is that although additional taxation is likely to have to be imposed next April, there also will be brighter prospects later on.

itish Plan to Limit Drugs Wins Approval

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Opium, which was appointed to recommend a scheme for limitation of the manufacture of narcotics, has accepted in the main the British scheme for limitation proposed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne in 1924, which bore close resemblance to the plan proposed by Edwin L. Neville of the United States at the same opium conference.

The chief feature of the British scheme was that it limited the output of drugs to estimates which the consuming countries were to give in advance, and thus rationed these countries, who placed their orders where they liked, but could not go beyond their stipulated supply.

The subcommittee has also been discussing the Gaston Bourgeois plan for establishing international cartels for manufacturers and the problem of liberty of purchase within the trade.

The subcommittee, which has not yet drawn up its report, will in any event be told not to do more than suggest the fundamentals of the plan which should be adopted. This cannot be filled in by the advisory committee at present because manufacturers must be consulted concerning allocation of drug quotas to manufacturing countries.

How difficult this will prove may be gathered by discussion on the report of illicit traffic seizures by the Opium Advisory Committee on Feb. 1, when the difficulty of allocating quotas on the present basis of manufacturing was once more revealed in the movement of cocaine in the Far East, purporting to come from Japan and seized as contraband in India.

In the course of the discussion, Dr. Kahler of Germany declared that the German authorities were now confident that the administrative measures they had taken for control of the German drug trade would prevent German narcotics getting into illicit traffic.

Cluck! Cluck! of Farm Girl's Hens Cheers and Pays Her Way at College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UPLAND, Ind.—When Mary went to school one day she was accompanied by her famous lamb, but Martha May Smith, an Indiana farm girl, went the legendary Mary "one better." When Martha May came to Taylor University, she brought along a whole flock of 150 White Leghorn hens.

The hens, unlike the lamb, proved useful. Installed in a remodeled poultry house, they're busily laying the "golden" eggs that are financing Martha May's education. And although the young woman is studying music, she probably finds the barnyard symphonies cackled by her profit-making hens as satisfying as the classics heard in the classroom.

This unique way of paying for an education was conceived when Martha May's father, Omer Smith, a Wayne County farmer, spied an abandoned poultry house in Upland. Why not help his 17-year-old daughter realize her musical ambitions by giving her some of his fine flock of 1500 hens, since he couldn't give her sufficient money? The idea was tried and is proving successful.

The poultry house was rented for $2.50 a month, and made ready to receive its new tenants. Martha May came to school and, with her, 150 hens. She takes good care of them and, during the first two months, the flock repaid her by producing $80 clear profit.

This novel way of financing an education adapts itself to any college town, it is said, since there is always a demand for good fresh eggs at a good price. The job lasts throughout the college year and may be discontinued during the summer.

So when going to school, Martha May advises, take hens—not a "little lamb." The hens pay better. Cluck! Cluck!

Idle U. S. Gold May Be Used Abroad to Earn Good Interest

Federal Reserve Considers Investing Millions Gathering Nothing Now but Dust, in Securities in Several Foreign Countries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A financial innovation of far-reaching economic importance involving the investment abroad of billions of dollars in free gold, now lying idle in member banks is under consideration by the United States Federal Reserve Board.

This "free gold," bullion in excess of minimum legal requirements for the nation's currency has averaged more than $1,000,000,000 during the last eight years, and at present is reported to amount to approximately $1,500,000,000. And while this American gold is lying idle, it is pointed out, the Bank of France, which also has had such excess reserves, has invested close to $1,000,000,000 in foreign short-term securities.

Such a policy is being urged by bankers on the Reserve Board. They assert that not only can this huge American gold surplus be made to earn from 3 to 5 per cent without any risk whatever, but such investments would render invaluable aid in stabilizing international finance and, by facilitating foreign credit, be of benefit to American commerce and industry.

This last feature is being emphasized. It is declared by proponents of the plan that such foreign investments would stimulate the export of American merchandise, by expanding foreign purchasing power. The plan is understood to contemplate shipment of gold for deposit in such financial centers as London, Berlin, Amsterdam, Tokyo and Buenos Aires.

Another important benefit of the plan, it is declared, would be the lessening of pressure from foreign

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

GOVERNOR ASKS CHICAGO TO PUT POLITICS ASIDE

Drop Personal and Party Affairs, He Says, and Get Taxes In

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Taxes in Chicago will be two years behind before their collection starts. It is the delay in collecting taxes, following a reassessment of property, which has cut off the pay of 40,000 public employees. The postponement is even longer than had been expected.

Payment of taxes will be made possible around June 1, it was announced by Gov. L. L. Emmerson, after a conference here with tax officials. These are the 1928 taxes which normally would have been due May 1 of last year. In the meantime, the 1929 levy would ordinarily have its deadline at May 1 next. They may not be collected until next year

Governor Emmerson told local tax officials to drop politics and get the taxes in as quickly as possible, it is reported. The State is already delaying the payment of one obligation because of the failure of Chicago taxes, which supply a great part of the State's income.

An offer of $10,000 was made by the Building Managers' Association, which operates downtown office buildings. The tender was made to the citizens' committee and carried with it the stipulation that "proper safeguards are made." This is the first public announcement of a contribution to the trust which the citizens' committee is contemplating for emergency relief.

It represents an 80 per cent advance on taxes to be used in buying up tax anticipation warrants. These no longer have a market here. Impairment of the city's credit was reflected in another sale of bonds at a low figure. Bankers, it is indicated, are willing still to advance money to avoid any defaults, but only for that purpose. The county has asked the citizens' committee for nearly $2,000,000. The court fight against the disputed reassessment has been lost

Two more public employees were haled into court for failure to pay their rent. One was from the city water department, the other from the county recorder's office. They were given two weeks to pay or move. So far no public employee has been put out, according to Mrs. Sarah Lindon, social service worker at the renters' court. She said eviction notices already served had not yet had time to run out.

Princess of Holland Graduates at Leiden

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Graduation of the only daughter of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, took place Jan. 31 in the presence of the royal family and numerous authorities, at Leiden University.

After a farewell to her companions who surprised her on the previous evening by a torchlight march, the young Princess received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature and Philosophy, thus crowning three years of diligent study.

The wealth of enterprise behind the exhibits in the

British Industries Fair

an extensive display of the product of British genius arranged for the purpose of stimulating trade by bringing the manufacturer into direct contact with the buyer, to be held in London and Birmingham, Feb. 17-28, will be described in the Monitor

Monday

RAPID TRANSIT POLICY BACKED BY BOSTON 'EL'

Increased Tunnel Capacity Sought.—Net Income Aided by Efficiency

Reasonable extension of rapid transit facilities in Boston with operating improvements to increase the capacity of present tunnels are recommended in the annual report of the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The report, covering the calendar year of 1929 and filed with the Legislature Feb. 1, shows that increased efficiency more than made up for declines in operating revenues.

Operating expenses for the year, the report shows, were $24,024,747, the lowest since 1922, despite the fact that 6,000,000 more car miles were operated in 1929 than in the seven years previous.

The total of income over cost of service was $94,072 in 1929, as compared with $40,051 in 1928, despite the fact that total revenues decreased $746,524 as compared with the previous year, and subway and tunnel rentals were $261,017 higher. The decrease in revenue, the report says, was largely due to comparison with a leap year, which gave 1928 an additional day.

The trustees declare that stimulation of business through new rapid transit routes is necessary if the patronage of the road is to be increased. They cite the increased revenue resulting from the Dorchester tunnel on either side of Andrew Square.

The report also emphasizes that the car rider should not pay the entire cost of additional rapid transit facilities but that a portion should be borne by those who benefit from increased property value and the general stimulation of business.

"The trustees," the report continues, "believe that Boston cannot grow industrially as it should, and cannot develop the best social conditions without complete modernization of transportation in step with this fast moving age. Rapid transit, not many years ago looked upon as a luxury, has become a necessity. It is vital in the future development of Boston as any other factor relative to growth."

Regulations of the Elevated system with labor organizations have never been fairer or on a better basis than at present, the report adds. It points out that the contract with the operating employees has been extended for a period of two years instead of the usual term of one year.

Anti-Liquor Week Observed in Poland

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Anti-drink week for Poland began Feb. 1 under auspices of leading religious, educational, professional and athletic authorities. The town of Poznán proposes to hold talks, lectures, and a procession, and to distribute pamphlets.

Other Polish towns are also taking an active part. Sermons will be preached in the churches on the subject of abstinence and collections will be devoted to the fight against alcoholism. Boy Scouts have joined in the campaign.

The Ministry of Education has shown much interest in the movement and given instructions that lessons be delivered on the subject in elementary, secondary and nursery schools, and in training colleges for teachers. Governors of primary schools have been asked to organize lectures for parents. Regional teachers' conferences have been called to consider the theme of why and in what way should the school fight with alcoholism.

MILITARY EXPERTS TAKEN FROM BERLIN

BERLIN (AP)—At the German Government's request, the ambassadors' conference has agreed to withdraw from Berlin the British and French military experts appointed when the Interallied Military Commission was dissolved.

Since that time these experts have been keeping an eye on Germany's disarmament as directed in the Treaty of Versailles. Their functions ceased officially today.

TARIFF BARRIER AROUND EUROPE UNDER ANALYSIS

Spokesman for Farming and Trade in France Questions Project

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Although France has accepted the invitation to take part in the Geneva conference concerning a tariff truce this month, there is considerable opposition to the project expressed in agricultural and industrial circles. Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies several members have urged M. Flandin, Minister of Commerce, to oppose the project or lend French support only with strict reservations.

Claude Gignoux, spokesman for industrial and commercial interests, and editor of La Journée Industrielle, speaking in the Chamber, called attention to the fact that although 25 states have accepted the invitation most have done so with reservations.

Practically all countries which will be represented are European and the conference, therefore, will be European rather than world-wide in significance. M. Gignoux pointed out that he was not one of those who think it necessary to organize Europe against the United States nor did he think anyone could reasonably propose a general European tariff barrier against the rest of the world.

It must be remembered, however, he said, that the United States today has the "most favored nation" clause in treaties with most European states. Therefore European tariff reductions would open a vast market to the United States without European countries being able to obtain any corresponding concession.

Europe's best method of building a satisfactory economic structure, M. Gignoux thought, was through adoption of tariff agreements between small groups of countries with common interests, and later consolidation of these groups into a European system.

Other speakers dwelt on the necessity of first creating a customs union between France and French colonies before attempting to set up a European union.

Berlin Averts Mob Action by Leaders' Arrest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—By suddenly arresting 76 Communist leaders here the police have deprived a large section of the radically inclined population of leadership and thus greatly disturbed the plans of the Communists for a mass demonstration of unemployed here on Feb. 1.

The police did not want to give these demonstrations an opportunity of developing and acted first. The Communist leaders had just met in a small restaurant in east Berlin to discuss the day's proceedings when the police entered. Weapons and important plans were found.

At the hour of writing the Wedding district in North Berlin and the Neukölln district in south Berlin, which are the two radical centers of the city, were perfectly quiet, only a few policemen being visible.

It is generally believed that Moscow is at the back of this new action of the Communists, for the Soviets, who are encountering great economic and social difficulties this winter, need something to turn the thoughts of the Russian people from their own distress.

Joseph Stalin, the Dictator, has sent a new man to Germany for the reorganization of the Communist Party and the "revolutionizing of the masses." This is Heinz Neumann, a young German, who was employed by the Soviets in China. After having started a revolution in Canton he returned to Moscow and is now in Berlin.

Undoubtedly the Communists have selected a favorable time. Distress among the German working classes is serious. The number of unemployed now exceeds 2,000,000, of whom a large section receives no doles.

The recent increase in the street-car subway fare has stimulated the dissatisfaction. Much discussion has arisen in the Reichstag, where the immense pensions paid to ex-officials of high rank are causing much bitterness. In Hamburg, Communists succeeded in starting local riots, which led to bloodshed.

STEERING COMMITTEE FOUND UNNECESSARY BY NAVY DELEGATES

International Women Now Hold Center of Stage in London

EXPERTS REMAIN STEADILY AT WORK

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The delegates to the five-power naval conference have set aside for the week-end the tangled perplexities of technical details, and are taking a holiday in the pleasant English countryside. André Tardieu, it is true, has gone to Paris, where many governmental problems await him, but the other delegates are attending to nothing more weighty than keeping their golf drives straight, or visiting spots of historic interest.

But while the statesmen play, the women of the world have taken the center of the stage with a mass attack, representing the definite public opinion of many countries. In particular, women representing their sisters in Great Britain, the United States, Japan and France, have assembled in London to assure the delegates of the fervent wish of all women to help in furthering the task of mobilizing peace.

The American women delegates bore a number of heavy dispatch cases carrying the resolutions of clubs representing 6,000,000 women of the United States. This mass evidence of women's enthusiasm for the reduction of armaments has been collected, it is said, since the beginning of January. Two women from Japan bring with them an enormous chest containing the actual signatures of 180,000 Japanese women which were collected in 20 days. Representing Japan are Mrs. Tsung Gauntlett and Miss Uta Hayashi, who have been traveling with their memorial since early in December. Every woman in Japan is sympathizing with the efforts for disarmament, they say, with women's organizations in every village in the country. The Japanese memorial translated reads: "We, the women of Japan, earnestly desire that the naval conference in London will lay the foundation for the establishment of permanent peace."

The American delegation of women says: "We entreat the honorable delegates not to stay their deliberations until effective means have been found to reduce naval armament among the great powers to a point so low that our own and other nations may feel secure against attack, to end forever competition in naval building among the great powers."

British and French women are also mobilizing, and plans are being formed to bring a joint appeal to the attention of the entire conference. Despite the general exodus from London of the chief delegates, work is not entirely stopped, for the experts of all the delegations are studying the exact text of the French so-called transactional proposal in the global and category issue.

The sum total of the whole navies is to be set by treaty and then that total of each category fixed. But the transfer of certain categories is to be permitted. The debate between the French and British concerns which categories are transferable, but it is confidently stated in London that this will undoubtedly be the smaller categories of cruisers, destoyers and minor craft with submarines still under debate. But a French official confirms Ramsay MacDonald's statement that the disagreement between the British and French is extremely slight and a final concord is universally foreseen.

The next session of the first committee which is now entrusted with the task of considering global and categories is to be held on Feb. 4, when the actual text of the French proposal, together with the suggestions of other powers will be considered.

The meeting of the committee on Jan. 31 consisted merely of a recapitulation of previous views with Charles F. Adams representing the United States refraining from making any detailed statement. The delegates, all except M. Tardieu, will return after the week-end with renewed confidence in the successful progress of their labors and the early formal recording of the complete success of the attack on their first problem.

Smiles and Frowns Are Not Indicative of Progress Being Made

GRATIFYING REPORTS OF PARLEY RECEIVED

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—If the outlook at the end of the first week appeared to some people to be doubtful, the impression at the end of the second week of the London naval conference is distinctly good.

Too much importance should not, however, be attached to these barometric readings. They are not particularly important whether they seem to be favorable or unfavorable. While stress should not be laid on the gloom which at certain moments invariably settles upon all conferences, it would be equally injudicious to lay undue stress on the more cheerful mood of the delegates. These indications are ephemeral. They have no deep significance.

On one day it may be noted that Ramsay MacDonald frowns and André Tardieu smiles. The next day it may be noted that M. Tardieu frowns and Mr. MacDonald smiles. This week-end everybody smiled and a good deal of criticism which manifested itself some days ago has evaporated. This is excellent, but fluctuations of feeling in one sense or the other are not conclusive.

Discontent arose because of the alleged reversion to the processes of secret diplomacy. That is to say, the delegates were obliged to meet in private consultations and endeavor to adjust their viewpoints. Thus the real work was being done behind the scenes.

Various Rumors Spread

Such absence of publicity bred and spread rumors, some of them mischievious, though many of them merely innocent speculation. The army of "specials" was disappointed in finding nothing about which it could really write. Certainly this is the disadvantage of a spectacular conference. Newspapermen are gathered together and then they are denied nourishment.

Neither side is particularly to blame. Neither diplomats nor journalists are responsible for such contretemps. Yet it was purely to satisfy newspaper and public opinion that the plenary session was called on Jan. 30. The conference had nothing of consequence to report. It had not as a conference any genuine reason for convening. Its private discussions on the subject of limitation by category or by global tonnage were still continuing. No result had been reached.

Certainly results are in sight and gratifying progress is being made, but the plenary session could hardly be justified on the ground that there was anything definite to report. Nor was it neccessary for the purpose of appointing a new committee. If a sub-committee was wanted to consider a special point it could have been appointed without any kind of ceremony by a committee of the whole conference which was already in existence. In fact there is a mystery about the new committee.

Uncertainty Exists

Nobody seems quite certain whether it has been appointed or will be appointed. Immediately after the session the leaders of the conference discovered that it would be superfluous. They do not need it. It will probably disappear before it is born. Thus the plenary session called neither to report nor perform has become something of a joke to observers here.

The explanation, of course, is that it was convoked to supply the public demand for spectacular proceedings. It was indeed useful. It somehow changed the so-called atmosphere of the conference. Everybody beamed and the London press, which had shown a diminishing interest, suddenly reverted to large headlines. Thus the plenary session justified itself, not by its logical necessity, but by the exigencies of public diplomacy.

The feature of the second week is that we hear nothing more about the inability of the conference to frame its agenda. Who cares anyhow about the agenda? In the course of conversations, difficulties arise and are dealt with as they arise. Some subjects emerge as more urgent and more dominating than others.

Only in Preliminary Stages

At any rate we are only in the preliminary stages and these talks, though they may not appear to take us to any station at present, have proved extremely useful. The conference is consciously or unconsciously doing two things. It is calling a halt in naval programs until 1936 and it is settling a number of fundamental conceptions which will hereafter be applied to the problem of disarmament.

In the meantime even were nothing more done than to defer the replacement of battleships provided for under the Washington treaty till 1936 an enormously useful work would be done. Great Britain alone would save by such an arrangement in respect of capital ships over £1,000,000 in 1931, over £6,500,000 in 1932, over £10,000,000 in 1933, nearly £12,000,000 in 1934, over £12,000,000 in 1935. It would seem to be unpardonable not to save so easily such large sums.

Great Britain is not waiting for conference decisions before cutting down its estimates in cruisers and auxiliary vessels. It lost no time in definitely canceling the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers.

In addition, according to a written statement from the Admiralty other ships will be dropped from the estimates. There will not be built one

Longest Tunnel in Orient Opened by Japan for Coast-to-Coast Line

New Link Is Established With Oil Fields of West Coast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Sixty-one miles and four hours of running time dropped from the railway distance across the middle of Japan recently when Dr. Tasuku Egi, Minister of Railways, detonated the dynamite charge which completed the Shimizu Tunnel, longest in the Orient and seventh longest in the world.

Begun in August, 1922, at the foot of Mt. Mogura, the Shimizu Tunnel has cost $6,000,000. It is 31,831 feet long and its entire length is more than 2000 feet above sea level.

In the past few tourists have visited the side of the main island nearest China. This is a mountainous region. The strip of coastal plain has a much more severe climate than the eastern shore, but the scenery is much more varied and the towns have still to be modernized. The northwestern terminus of the now shortened railway line is in the heart of Japan's most important oil fields.

Big Engineering Feat



Map Shows Route of New Japanese Line Through Great Shimizu Tunnel

10,000-ton cruiser, one 7000-ton cruiser, four destroyers, three submarines, two sloops and one net layer. This represents a reduction of nearly 30,000 tons or over 50 per cent.

The British Government has made not the slightest attempt to exploit this abandonment of its construction program irrespective of the subsequent decisions of the conference. Extraordinarily little propagandist use has been made of what are surely outstanding facts. On the contrary some British newspapers are fulminating against the Government over what they represent to be unpopular and dangerously premature naval reduction.

The Daily Telegraph, for example, considers that England is throwing away bargaining factors. It is something to state without waiting for the conference that four cruisers which had been authorized are now condemned. It is urged that such steps might be justified if the conference succeeds and other powers agree to similar reductions, but cannot be justified if the conference fails. But then nobody believes the conference will fail. The British Government is not playing a more or less clever game. It is not using paper cruisers as counters.

It sets an example which it hopes will be followed by other powers. This is not merely a conference to juggle with mathematical expressions. It is a practical, purposeful conference and Britain demonstrates its trust in common sense and the desire of all nations to obtain real results.

CHARLES B. RUGG NAMED AIDE TO LEGAL CHIEF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Charles B. Rugg of Worcester, Mass. was nominated as an Assistant Attorney-General by President Hoover.

Mr. Rugg is the son of Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He has served as United States Commissioner and as Assistant District Attorney for the middle district of Massachusetts. In 1926 he was elected District Attorney for a four-year term which expires in December 1930.

ARGENTINA TO ELECT DEPUTIES

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Irigoyen on Jan. 30 signed a decree fixing March 2 for election of 14 deputies for the Federal district.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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MAKE RESEARCH TEMPTING, SAYS EDITOR OF BOOK

Director of Social Science Volume, Just Completed, Pleads for Thinker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Completion and publication of the first of 15 volumes of the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, the first comprehensive synthesis of all the subjects having to do with the conduct of human society ever attempted, was celebrated at a dinner here Jan. 31, attended by more than 200 men of letters and leaders in business and education.

The appearance of the work was heralded as "a declaration of intellectual independence" of the transatlantic world by American scholars, who, it was said, can now break with their old-time deference and take their place as equals, rather than students of, European savants.

The editors expect to complete the encyclopedia in five years. Sponsored by 10 leading societies, its preparation has been under the direction of Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University. Others on the board of editors who attended the dinner were Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, associate editor; Dr. John Dewey, advisory editor of philosophy; Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University, statistical editor; Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard law school; Dr. Paul Monroe of Teachers' College, and Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois.

Lays Basis for New Ideals

Characterized by Dr. Kinley as a work which will serve as "a machine to destroy prejudice and inertia and drive on to a better social order," the encyclopedia was intended, its editors said, "to lay the basis for new philosophical and spiritual principles and ideals in the instruction given in the universities." In discussing the change marked by its publication, Dr. Johnson said that if there was anything peculiarly American in the work, "it is the swift flow of thought, generally free from pedantry, straight to its goal."

The first volume contains an extended 340-page introduction, which discusses the meaning of the social sciences and a history of their development, arranged according to periods and to various countries. The final volume will contain a rigorously selected and annotated bibliography covering the work of primary importance in the development of the subject.

The leading article is by Dr. Seligman, who defines the social sciences as "those which deal with the activities of the individual as a member of a group." Dr. Seligman holds that perhaps the earliest of the social sciences was politics, since "the most important of human groups has in general been the state." He follows this with economics; third, with history; fourth, with jurisprudence, each of which "is gradually recognizing that it is primarily a social science, and that this reciprocity enriches its own domain and deepens its own conclusions."

These, however, are the older social sciences, and he next groups the newer, with anthropology at the head of the list, followed by penology and sociology. Side by side with these he places what he calls the semi-social sciences. These fall into two categories, of which the most important is ethics, Dr. Seligman holds, characterizing it as, "in a certain sense, the most sublime of all natural sciences, since the right ordering of the moral life is the ultimate aim of human endeavor."

Subjects Are Classified

Analogous to ethics, he continued, is education, and in contrast to these he places philosophy, psychology and the last category of social sciences, such as biology, geography, linguistics and art—some natural, others cultural—which have well-defined and increasingly recognized social implications.

Another feature of the work is its international character, for, while the great mass of contributors are English-speaking scholars, there are represented in the volume learned men and women from many nations.

Speaking at the dinner, Dr. Seligman, whose field is economy, declared that, in the social sciences, it has long become a byword that the most brilliant intellects are drafted into business and the professions, and he stressed the need for "a revision of the entire American conception of academic and scientific life."

"The prizes that we dangle before those who enter the financial and business world," he said, "must in some way be made attainable by the thinker. It explains why we have such remarkable captains of industry at present, but it is full of menace for the future. Industry itself depends in the last instance upon the discoveries of the great research workers, and if we have none, we shall have, in the long run, no great industries."

Fitzgerald Enters Office as Chairman

The wheels of the band wagon carrying the different groups concerned with promoting Massachusetts' tercentenary celebration this year picked up considerable acceleration yesterday afternoon when the Old South Meeting House in Boston once more resounded to patriotic oratory and John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of the city, was inducted into office as chairman of the Tercentenary Committee.

Mayor Curley, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General and now chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission, outlined many of the plans now afoot for Boston's part in the state-wide, year-long celebration.

Among them Boston Day, which is set for Sept. 17, looms paramount with proposals being considered for a mammoth parade both on shore and in the bay, in which federal soldiers and sailors will be invited to join and numerous colorful organizations of much antiquity will participate, swelling the ranks into the thousands. It is also proposed to dedicate the Charles River project on that day, and to have daily concerts from floats and ships moored in the basin.

Boston will also, so far as possible, emphasize the tercentenary idea on its municipal holidays such as Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Evacuation Day, Memorial Day, June 17, July 4, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R. RECEIVERSHIP ENDED

ST. ALBANS, Vt., (AP)—Control of the Central Vermont Railway Company, in the possession of George A. Gaston and Judge J. W. Redmond, receivers, since 1927, today reverted to the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., with the expiration of the receivership. George A. Gaston is vice president of the new company and in active charge of the road's affairs.

Gaston and Redmond assumed the duties of receivers following the disastrous Vermont flood, in December, 1927. At that time the railway was a mass of twisted steel and destroyed bridges. Today company officials report it to be "in better physical condition than ever before.

UNIVERSITY OFFERS NEW EVENING COURSE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Problems of Taxation" is the title of a new course to be offered evening classes of the School of Commerce of Northwestern University during the second semester, was announced here by Ralph E. Heilman, dean.

State and local taxation, real estate assessments, and revised methods of taxation, with special reference to Cook County and Chicago, will be dealt with by Prof. Herbert Simpson of the staff of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities.

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Music in Boston

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Serge Prokofieff was honored at the fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra by the placing of his "Scythian" Suite and his Second Piano Concerto, in G minor, on the program. The concerto had its first American performance on the afternoon of Jan. 31 in Symphony Hall, Boston, with the composer as soloist.

Mr. Prokofieff is of course well known to Boston audiences. He played his Third Piano Concerto in the same hall four years ago. His Violin Concerto had its first American performance by Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston orchestra. Besides the "Scythian" Suite, Bostonians had also heard previously the "Classical" Symphony, the choral piece, "Sept, Ils sont Sept," and the suites from the opera, "The Love for Three Oranges," and from the ballets, "Chout" and "Le Pas d'Acier."

The Second Piano Concerto, Mr. Prokofieff says, is "really the fourth." By that he means that although it was composed in 1913, it was remade completely in 1923. This was because the orchestral parts were lost when his Leningrad apartment was confiscated by order of the Soviet Government. Sketches of the piano part were saved, and from these the composer reconstructed the present version, which differs greatly from the original.

The performance of the work was received with far more than ordinary enthusiasm, and the composer was recalled repeatedly, until he brought back Dr. Koussevitzky, who made the orchestra share in the ovation. The response of the audience was due in part no doubt to the virtuosity of Mr. Prokofieff as pianist—he tosses off astonishing technical feats without apparent effort; but it was no less a tribute to his talent as composer. The concerto speaks in an idiom at once Russian and individual. The four movements, built on classic models, utilize contemporary resources. The themes are salient, and their treatment is musicianly. Rhythmic vigor marks the work throughout. There is liberal opportunity for display of pianistic abilities. Besides two cadenzas, there is a scherzo in the nature of a moto perpetuo, in sixteenth notes by the two hands in the interval of an octave. This was accomplished by the player with nonchalance and brilliance.

The "Scythian" Suite, written in 1914, when the composer was only 23, has a vitality that makes it seem extraordinarily fresh today. It received a scintillant publication at the hands of Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra. Another compelling utterance was that of Three Dances from De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat," which closed the program.

Yet none of these contemporary items can dull the memory of the exquisite performance of the opening number, Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," by a reduced string orchestra. The only difficulty is that Dr. Koussevitzky, possessed of so sensitive and obedient an instrument, tends at times to show off its paces at a speed somewhat detrimental to Mozart's aristocratic art.

L. A. S.

Conservatory Orchestra

The orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music gave a concert last night in Jordan Hall, with Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty, conducting. The orchestra was assisted by Howard Goding, pianist; Sylvia Engstrom and Mae Taylor, soprano soloists, and Gladys Miller, mezzo-soprano. The program comprised the Schumann Overture to his opera, "Genoveva"; Rachmaninoff's Pianoforte Concerto in F sharp minor, op. 1; a Trio and Duet from "Der Rosenkavalier," by Richard Strauss and Chadwick's F major Symphony No. 3.

Inasmuch as opera was not Schumann's happiest medium, it is surprising that the overture played last night sounded so well. With a very few exceptions, it is the best part of the whole operatic structure. The performance last night may be characterized as a faithful one, although it appeared to have had the least amount of preparation of any number on the program.

One offers sincere praise to both orchestra and soloist for a superior performance of the concerto. Intrinsically, a curious mixture of German, Scandinavian and Russian, it nevertheless holds the attention through a musicianly handling of material for solo instrument and orchestra. Mr. Goding gave an authoritative reading of it, a performance at once imperious and restrained. Pleasant to note also was the sympathetic support of the orchestra, which, as a matter of fact, one occasionally forgot, so professionally did it perform. Less successful was its accompaniment to the voices of the three young women, who gave an excellent account of themselves, however. Miss Miller's mezzo quality proved an excellent foil to the brightness of Miss Taylor's tones and the richer timbre of Miss Engstrom's voice.

Of course, the pièce de résistance was Mr. Chadwick's symphony, which, it will be remembered, was composed in 1894 and won for him the first prize that year from the National Conservatory of Music, New York City. Always a master craftsman, Mr. Chadwick reveals in this work those characteristics for which he has become internationally famous, namely, a happy blending of melody, harmonic progression and contrapuntal figuration. Always a believer in absolute music, Mr. Chadwick gives no program, as such, for this symphony, preferring to leave to the imagination of the listener what interpretation he pleases to place upon it. With every evidence of knowing exactly what it was about, the orchestra played the four movements with spirit, finesse and a tonal quality at times rather remarkable, for it must be remembered that this orchestra is drawn from the student body of the conservatory—an orchestra, however, of which its conductor may well be proud.

G. M. S.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, in the Repertory Theater, concert by Henri Casadésus's Society of Ancient Instruments. Emma Hoyt, soprano, will sing 10 pieces.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, with Marguerite Laliberte as soloist.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, third of the supplementary matinées by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, in Hotel Statler, concert by Rosa Ponselle, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 14, in Symphony Hall, fifteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 15, in Jordan Hall, third of the concerts for young people, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15, in Symphony Hall, fifteenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Monday evening, Feb. 17, in Symphony Hall, fourth of the supplementary concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 17, at the Hotel Statler, "Compositions in Dance Form" by Angina Enters, 8 p. m.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, concert by Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20, in Sanders Hall, Cambridge, concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, sixteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, sixteenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Allen Greets Western Union Trip Winners

Two of the three Boston Western Union messenger boys, who, in conjunction with 57 other messengers of eastern United States, won a trip to Washington for neatness and deportment, were congratulated by Gov. Frank G. Allen at the State House. They were James O'Leary, Louis Moratta, and Steven Chenelis.

The boys leave for Washington Monday with Joseph V. Barger, manager of the Boston branch of the company, to meet other boys from New York, Philadelphia and other cities, comprising the group selected by the company having made merit records during the year. The group will be met in Washington by a reception committee, and will remain four days in the capital, where they will meet President Hoover and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, once a messenger boy himself.

The boys will climb Washington Monument, visit the home of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Capitol, White House, Congressional Library and see the Senate and House of Representatives in action.

SMALL LOAN ACT TAKES BUSINESS FROM USURERS

Adequate Rate of Interest Authorized by States Works Successfully

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Necessity for patronizing usurers has passed in a majority of the states because modern legislation has encouraged enough reputable small loan companies to operate at legal rates of interest, according to Charles R. Napier, one of the attorneys for the American Association of Personal Finance Companies.

Mr. Napier gives the credit for this improved situation in large measure to the passage by 24 states of a small loan act which established the legal rate at a point sufficiently high for the authorized companies to make a reasonable profit. As a result, he said, those lenders who charged exorbitantly have lost much of their patronage and many have moved away from the states which encourage the authorized companies.

While loans are still made by "bootleg" lenders at exorbitant rates, Mr. Napier said, they are now usually confined to those borrowers who, because their purpose is extravagant or profligate, are not considered good risks by lawabiding companies.

"With this exception," Mr. Napier continued, "it may fairly be said that the authorized personal finance companies have got control of the business in Illinois and most of the other states."

This statement is a cheering contrast to the situation reported a few years ago when those in touch with the problems said companies operating openly were charging interest at a rate as high as 20 per cent a month. The legal rate established by the model law is 3½ per cent.

Although this is higher than that charged by banks for big loans, it does not exceed unduly the operating cost of the small loan business which is necessarily burdened with a much higher expense for making and collecting loans, Mr. Napier declared. Any lower legal rate, he said, would drive the law-abiding companies out of business, leaving the field to the companies who work under cover.

West Virginia, the attorney added, has recently proved a laboratory for a test for this situation. Passage of an act making the legal rate 2 per cent a month has drivenn the authorized companies out of business, he said.

The Chicago lawyer said he regarded the small loan situation at present the best in his long experience with the business. The companies are better organized and borrowing is limited more strictly than ever before to people who really need financial assistance.

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INDIAN YOUTH SHOWN TO HAVE WIDE CAPACITY

Chief Need Found to Be Early Contacts Away From Reservation Restrictions

American Indian problems are being approached from a new standpoint in which attention centers upon the Indian youth. Instead of returning him to the handicaps of the reservation after he has been educated, the Government seeks to fit him into the Nation's social scheme.

Six articles by those in intimate contact with this work describe the problem and projected solutions. The last, which follows, is by an Indian who became a Protestant missionary on the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Reservation.

By W. DAVID OWL

IROQUOIS, N. Y.—The American Indian boy is no different from any other boy. Given the advantages of environment early in life and continual contact with influences that are desirable and recognized as fundamental to natural growth, the Indian boy will attain and exercise that nobility which has characterized the best members of his race.

He has the capacity to acquire culture unknown to his forbears; he has ability, under proper training, to organize and direct his muscular makeup to perform the tasks of industrial and mechanical endeavor with that same efficiency and constancy attributed to persons of advanced civilizations. The Indian boy, the youth among the races, needs only to be placed in contact with the best that the nation has to offer and he will become one of the nation's best citizens.

It is not strange that the Indian boy, who spends as he does the most impressionable years of his life on a reservation, acquires the attitude that the reservation is a sovereign state, law unto itself, restricted to all but Indians, and under these circumstances becomes provincial and local, an object of pity and often a victim of cheap benevolence.

Likewise, the clockwork routine and institutional character of his early training invariably clip any sprouting wings of individual initiative and aggressiveness, because independent thought and action are never wholly a prerequisite to carrying out menial duties.

Environment Retards Him

Lack of contacts with the lively stream of activity beyond the borders of the reservation and the institution leaves the important forces of the inner life unimpressed, which make adaptation difficult and often slow in later years. He is inadequately shown the wide reaches of opportunity, and he is insufficiently educated to make a place for himself in competitive employment and in the making of a good home. It has been with only a meager equipment of life that he has been measured by those who would hastily exterminate him, and being without an adequate defense he is ravenously exploited.

Because he is young and only partially trained in the real business of life he is easily discouraged. The moment he returns to the reservation, roads of least resistance open wide to him where he becomes sensitive to rebuke, is overtaken by reverses and is a victim to standardized social usages.

Idleness, drifting, incompetence are his lot, and unless the quality of coming to himself is exercised by him, or by some interested agency, he becomes a detriment to the forces of constructive betterment, a critic of government control and policy, and suspicious of his white neighbors. This element of Indian youth largely constitutes the opinion upon which the race is judged.

Knowing this, the Indian boy need but awake to his own possibilities and seek to acquire an earnest desire to achieve the best by pushing his horizon beyond the boundaries of the reservation and coming into possession of a healthy world-wide vision.

Educational First of All

American culture and progress is not changing its course for some 50,000 Indian boys; in fact, the pace is so rapid that the best equipped Indians find it difficult to keep in the procession. This situation must be faced and prepared for. It is primarily an educational task.

The modern Indian boy, nevertheless, is a dreamer, a builder of castles. In his imagination he tramps vistas more beautiful, more perfect, more abundant in resources than that visioned by his ancestors. The hand of the ages with its achievement and challenge has touched him and beckons to him with such force and attractiveness that he has become co-partner with the architects of a new hope. With his feet upon the earth, his heart above the clouds, he steadily, courageously, often faltering, wends his way into the intricacies of a nation's life.

The environment of the old Indian is gone or rapidly going. Indian boys find themselves in a practical and complicated social order to which they must make adjustments and win for themselves a useful and contented life. This means that the Indian youths are intuitively relinquishing [illegible] customs which differentiate them from the rest of the community, [illegible] some time holding their entity as Indians.

Indian young men have come to recognize that being Indians is not of major importance. The fact that they are human beings, members of a great human family is of utmost consequence.

Boys Absorbing New Ways

Many Indian boys are in the public schools of the country where they are becoming accustomed to the language and habits of other children. They find it no great handicap to make adjustments to the surroundings, and the influence of these schools make inroads upon Indian home life for the better. Obviously, these boys will not be satisfied with themselves, nor are Indian mothers and fathers content that their children only learn to read, write and figure. This is cause for encouragement.

It is a sure sign that the transition into the activity of ordinary community life is being made without friction and without coercion. In fact, wherever the Indian boy's life is so naturally blended with public school life he loses the consciousness that he is anything but a member of organized society. His life counts for something when he grows into the realization that law and order are vital to his well-being. This is a great step forward toward accepting the responsibilities of the larger life.

Secretary Wilbur's program for dealing with the Indian situation is opportune, for, not only many Indians themselves, but countless friends and interested people have long regarded the former policies as inadequate to lift a young race of people fully to a position of citizenship. The Indian boy of average intelligence has not concerned himself seriously with the general program of the Indian department. He has, however, scrutinized and studied any measure intended to shape the destiny of his own particular tribe or jurisdiction.

But it is dawning upon him that the progress, happiness and welfare of his people depends upon the part he plays, not as a member of a tribe, but as a member of a nation. The question of exercising the franchise to prove political equality is remote in value, as compared with the interest in the problems of health, education, social advancement, economic independence, these things that make for permanent and richer fellowships.

Indian boys of today desire to be and are going to be kindred to the general population of the Nation in ideas, attitudes, intellectual and cultural attainments, home life and usefulness. They are coming to appreciate the meaning of being thoroughly educated; they are conscious that being well trained in one productive pursuit is an advantage; they take pride in doing something difficult and worth while; they have lost the characteristics noticeable among many of the older Indians of waiting, watching and wishing for some unearned wealth.

The red-skinned boy goes forth to conquer his environment, to enrich his heritage, and to take his place with folks who make a nation great.

IDLE U. S. GOLD MAY BE PUT TO WORK ABROAD

(Continued from Page 1)

countries upon the American loan market, through the strengthening of credit with the foreign countries in question. At present, it is said, dearth of credit leads would-be foreign borrowers to offer special inducements, with interest rates running from 8 to 15 per cent for the flotation of long-term bond issues of questionable security.

It is explained that the plan has not been pressed before because of the anticipated opposition in the United States to the investment of the gold surplus abroad at 3 to 5 per cent when American farmers were clamoring for credit at 6 and 8 per cent. Financial experts assert, however, that to utilize the Federal Reserve "free gold" domestically would be to bring about an era of inflation, speculation and subsequent deflation that would rival the recent stock market upset.

In addition to the direct advantage of earning interest and stimulating foreign purchasing power, the proposed plan, according to its sponsors, would result in numerous indirect advantages: first, the reserve banks would be enabled to differentiate in their policies with respect to foreign and domestic credit, as with considerable gold deposits abroad foreign credit could be extended or curtailed without inflation or deflation at home, it is argued, merely by increasing or decreasing foreign-exchange holdings of reserve banks.

Secondly, machinery would be provided for the "pegging" of dollar exchange close to parity, in the same manner that numerous foreign central banks pegged their currency before returning to the gold standard. Thus, the long-standing international problem of a fluctuating dollar exchange would be removed.

Lastly, it is said, the plan would make possible the elimination of commercial gold shipments, thus doing away with the neutralizing of gold shipments by sale and purchase of United States securities.

The plan, while urged by the Reserve Board, is also opposed, one of the most important objections being that such foreign investments could not be made without accomplishing the inflation at home which it is desired to avoid.

Should the plan be adopted, most of the operations, it is said, would be undertaken by the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco, where the heaviest deposits are held. Federal Reserve Banks already have sufficient authority to engage in such operations, it is claimed, under Section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act.

LIQUOR DEFENDANTS REDUCED

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—The number of defendants in the Wyoming liquor conspiracy case was reduced to 12 when Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy sustained the motion of A. D. Walton, United States District Attorney, to dismiss charges against 11 persons. One of the 12 persons on trial is W. C. Irving, former state law enforcement officer.

Raiment of Past Glory



Underwood

At Left—Ohbiaboss, Chief of the Chippewas, in Regal Dress. Right—Sun Road of Pueblo Tribe Examines the Eagle-Feather Headdress of the Chippewa Chieftain.

FISHER ATTACK ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MET

London Paper Prints Full Reply to Observations of British Savant

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — After publishing in serial form, week by week, the entire contents of a volume, "Our New Religion," by Herbert A. L. Fisher, attacking Christian Science, vide The Christian Science Monitor Jan. 8, the Sunday Dispatch, one of the most popular London weekly newspapers, has now begun printing what it calls "the case for the defense," by Charles W. J. Tennant.

This reply is not in the form of any ordinary correspondent's letter, but fills one of the most prominent pages and is printed as an article of general interest. Moreover, it has been written by special request. It is in the shape of replies to a series of questions drawn up by the editor of the Sunday Dispatch to cover all the allegations made by Mr. Fisher. Altogether 32 columns of printed matter have appeared giving Mr. Fisher's side, while the first installment of Mr. Tennant's answer occupies five more. However the arguments used by either side may be regarded, this fact itself is looked upon as indicative of how largely Christian Science now bulks in the public eye in England.

Mr. Tennant, before proceeding to answer seriatim the questions put to him, gives some general facts. He points out, for example, that there have always been those who misunderstood the life of the Founder of Christian Science and opposed her mission. He indicates also that the allegations which Mr. Fisher has now repeated are ones which have often been confuted in the past since their first appearance in works or books which have been discredited and from which Mr. Fisher has drawn much of his information.

Mr. Tennant claims also that Mr. Fisher, in attacking Christian Science, cannot be regarded as impartial, since he failed to avail himself of the assistance which was offered when it became known he was studying the question, though this has meant that he has approached the subject without having before him all that was to be said upon both sides.

Mr. Tennant's reply is to be continued at the next week-end.

Dr. William Faunce Has Passed On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rev. William H. P. Faunce, president-emeritus of Brown University, who passed on at his home Jan. 31, had retired last June, completing 30 years as the active president of the university. He was president of the World Peace Foundation and nationally known for his work in educational and religious fields.

Dr. Faunce was a native of Worcester, Mass. In 1880 he graduated from Brown, and for nearly five years occupied a pastorate at Springfield, Mass. For ten years he was pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York. When he became head of Brown University in 1899 he initiated numerous far-reaching educational improvements, building the university from an enrollment of 900 students to more than 2000.

The recipient of numerous honorary college degrees, Dr. Faunce was recognized for his mastery of English, both in his writings and his public addresses. He was the author of five critical volumes on religious subjects, as well as a contributor to religious and educational periodicals. He was a trustee of the Newton Theological Institute of Worcester and of the Rhode Island School of Design.

WOMEN DEMAND 'SHIP FOR SHIP' NAVAL PARITY

American Defense Groups Declare Inferior Navy Menace to Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A cablegram was sent to the American delegates at the London conference, urging them to bring about "proportional parity, ship for ship, ton for ton, before committing the Government to any proportional reduction," by women of 40 organizations at the closing session of the fifth Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

The women prefaced their resolution by professing that "history has demonstrated that an inferior navy is a menace to peace and protection" and reaffirmed their stand for "peace with security."

The conferees voted to indorse a resolution to "oppose the commitment of the United States to entangling alliances which could operate to limit our full liberty of decision in international affairs." Considerable discussion preceded the adoption, but it was explained that the resolutions committee wished only to follow the historic policy as outlined by George Washington and the resolution was not to be interpreted as referring to such political and controversial subjects as the World Court or the League of Nations.

Limit on Immigration

Other resolutions called upon Congress to enact the Reed-Wainwright bill establishing a commission to study the feasibility of the universal draft and urged it to limit and control immigration into the United States from the western hemisphere. Need for the latter action was said to lie in the "alarming proportions" that such immigration has assumed and the contribution it has made to an already serious unemployment problem.

Congress was also asked to act favorably on the recommendation of the interdepartmental pay board for increased salaries for men in the military service, to make appropriations sufficient to send at least 50,000 youths to citizens' military training camps each summer, to turn down all legislation interfering with a rigid, restrictive immigration act," to make the "Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem and to appropriate funds for speedy completion of the restoration of "Old Ironsides."

The conference also took a stand against recognition of Soviet Russia and "any attempt to weaken the oath of allegiance" required of aliens before they became citizens. It resolved to "expose and combat" the activities of Communist organizations in schools and colleges, by radio and every other possible means, to urge school authorities to require an oath of allegiance for school teachers and to work for the extension of military training in schools and colleges.

Rigid Enforcement Demanded

"The coming of 40,000 to 60,000 Mexican peons into the United States annually through the ports, and unknown but large numbers around the stations, is so inconsistent with our policy that it defeats the national purpose," John C. Box (D.), Representative from Texas, told the conference, in discussing immigration questions.

In addition to application of the quota system to all countries of the Western Hemisphere, he advocated more rigid enforcement of present immigration laws. The Immigration Service is "under distressing handicap because neither Congress, the Administration, nor the country seem to have sufficient appreciation of the magnitude of the task of enforcing these laws," Mr. Box declared.

Melvin J. Maas (R.), Representative from Minnesota, in an address on "Pacificsm versus Peace," declared: "Every genuine and sincere effort to promote real peace should be fostered, but eternal vigilance must be maintained to expose spurious peace movements, which under the cloak of reflected respectability are in reality vicious, deliberate attempts to render America impotent by destroying our domestic stability, and making us defenseless against outside aggression."

MOTOR OFFICIAL CONSIDERS MAN'S WORK; NOT AGE

Experience and Intelligent Handling of Job Qualify Older Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—"In our organization, which employs about 30,000 men, there are many over 60 who are better on the job they are doing than others under 40," is the opinion expressed by C. F. Barth, vice-president and general manufacturing manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company, in a recent interview. "We never ask a man's age for the purpose of determining his value to us.

"In hiring a man who has had no experience in our line of work, we would naturally try to hire the younger man, because it is easier to teach him our methods, but if the older man is experienced, we do not hesitate to put him to work.

"We have many men in the organization who have been with us since the company started, less than 20 years ago. It has been necessary in many instances to transfer these men to other positions fitted for older men. There is no doubt that some of them have "slowed up," but they have more than made up for this in the experience they bring and the more intelligent way of handling their job.

"I believe it is more difficult for older men to find employment than it ever was before, because so much work is being done by machinery. I refer, of course, to the unskilled worker. The man who was an outdoor laborer, or who did manual work and has had no experience whatsoever with machinery, is pretty hard to place, since he has to be taught the various methods of handling machinery, and so on. So far as the Chevrolet Motor Company is concerned, this is the only reason for not hiring the older man."

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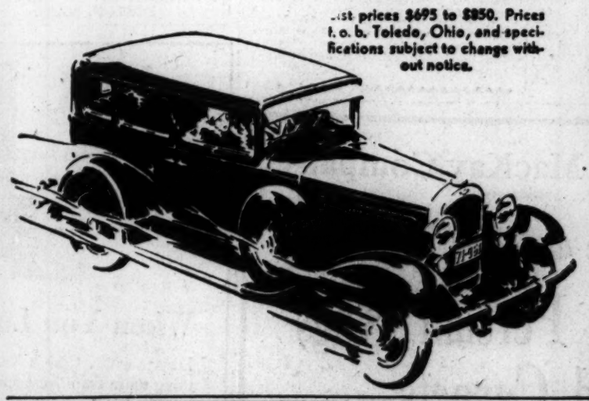
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GREEKS OBSERVE 100 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Love of Culture Still Strong Factor Among the Hellenic-Americans

Boston Greeks, in celebrating the centenary of Greek independence this year, are unostentatiously showing that the love of higher culture remains a strong factor in the thought of Hellenic-Americans.

In preparing data, consequent to the commemoration of the signing of the London protocol declaring the independence of Greece, the New England American-Hellenic committee, under the auspices of which a festival dinner will be held at the Hotel Statler ballroom on Feb. 3, has brought out the fact that more than 200 children of Greek parents are attending Boston high schools, and that the "Hellcon," a Greek university students' association, now numbers more than 100 members.

In addition to this, it is shown, there are in the Greek community of Boston many professional men. Among these are an assistant professor of philosophy in Harvard, a research worker and an instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the secretary of the foreign relations committee at Harvard, and a sculptor, at present instructor of the Museum of Fine Arts.

In the field of letters and education, Prof. Aristides Phoutrides, a brilliant genius already, while a student in Harvard, major of the American Army at the age of 30, author of a volume of beautiful lyric poetry, taught Greek philology at Yale. Another great Greek scholar somewhat previous to the Greek immigration, the eminent Professor Sofocles, held the chair of ancient and Byzantine Greek literature at Harvard for fully half a century.

In the field of philanthropy these newcomers have given to the Perkins Institute for the Blind its director, Michael Anagnos, son-in-law of Phiellene Samuel Gridley Howe, who for years directed the institute and brought it its present world-wide reputation.

It is hardly 30 years since the Greeks began to come to this country. There were before that a few Greeks scattered thinly over the country, the immigration records stating that in the year 1867 among the numerous Irishmen and Germans there was also one Greek. The peak of Greek immigration was reached in 1907, when over 30,000 entered the ports of the United States, then declined steadily, until the year of the World War, when it virtually stopped with the first quota law.

Following the dinner, which is being arranged by the committee for the centenary of Greek independence, Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, will be the main speaker at a symposium over which Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School will preside.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Laura V. Harter, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Gladys Bedecarre, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Alice S. Foster, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Edward L. Gray, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. C. L. McKinney, Hackensack, N. J.
Miss Eleanor D. Brannan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Beatrice Bush, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Beatina Carter, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss B. J. Everett, Norwood, Mass.
Mrs. Josephine Smith, Sheldon, Ia.
D. Hart Wenger, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SHOWS SWELL TROY FUND

The fund being collected with the approval of the police department for the family of James J. Troy, Boston patrolman who was shot in the line of duty, has been increased $4400 by receipts from two benefit performances. Midnight shows for the fund were held at the Metropolitan Theater and the B. F. Keith Theater Jan. 31.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Quota Club of Boston, talk by Louis Balsam, on "The Relation of Living to Business," musical entertainment, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Concert, auspices Massachusetts Federated Women's Club, Choral Society, by Hizi Koyke, Japanese soprano, Copley-Plaza, 8:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: dormitory breakfast, Cafeteria, 9:30; Gypsy Club Social Hour for young men and women, 3:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club: members' night, concert by the Atlantic National Bank Band, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Winter carnival, Stoneham High School, carnival ball, awarding of prizes for sport competitions, Old Armory, Stoneham, 8.

Hotel Statler: dinner, American Legion, Georgian Room, Parlor A and B, Ballroom, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza: banquet and dance, DeMolay Commandery, Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30.

Music

Copley-Plaza Hotel—Concert, Hizi Koyke, Japanese soprano, 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Serge Prokofiev guest conductor and pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.
Colonial Theater—Simple Simon, Ed Wynn, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Public Library: lecture on "The Art of Florence," by Mrs. Everett W. Varney, Lecture Hall, 3:30; one-act play, "A Message Through Drama," by Parker Memorial Players, Lecture Hall, 8.

Illustrated lecture on "Contemporary Prints," by Mrs. Margaret H. Wright, auspices Jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts, Class Room A, Museum of Fine Arts, 2:30.

Organ recital in series of "Hours of Organ Music," by William E. Zeuch, First Church in Boston, corner Berkeley and Marlborough Street, 4:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: concert by Vibra Harp Company, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 4.

Concert and open forum, auspices Boston Y. M. H. A., talk by Dr. James J. Walsh, concert by the Filene Trio, Y. M. H. A. Building, corner Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, 8:30.

Ford Hall forum, talk by Count Michael Karolyi, Hungary's first President, on "Fascimo—The Menace to World Peace," concert by the Filene Trio, assisted by Lillian Tortorella Cook, soprano, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

Discussion on "The Abolition of Capital Punishment," for abolition, J. Baram Greenfield; against abolition, Representative Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Community Youth, 6 Byron Street, 3.

Two motion pictures, "Animal Camouflage," and "The Grayfish and Stickleback," Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street, 3 and 3:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Concert by Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Jordan Hall, 3:15.

Boston City Club: concert by Jean Bedetti, cello, Dorothy George, mezzo-soprano, Clubhouse, 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on Life in Other Worlds," by Horace Taylor, former president, Bond Astronomical Club, Harvard University, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Meeting, suburban newsboys, talk on "Greater Boston," by member of Mayor Curley's plan and scope committee, Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza: concert by Chamber Music Club, State Suite, 9:15 p. m.

Music

Repertory Theater—Concert, Henri Casadesus's Society of Ancient Instruments, Emma Hoyt, soprano, will sing 10 pieces.

Jordan Hall—Concert, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, with Marguerite Laliberte as soloist.

EVENTS MONDAYS

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: luncheon, talks by Carl Van Doren, editor-in-chief of The Literary Guild of America, on "Language of Experience," Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, on "Party Loyalty," and Herbert Parker, chairman of the Tercentenary Committee, on "The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary," Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Meeting, New England Women's Club, talk on "Jugoslavia—The Western Outpost of the Balkans," by Mrs. A. J. George, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Dürer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Wire and wood sculpture and jewelry. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Levon West. Through Feb. 1. Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Also prints by Goya, Matisse, Gag and others. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen J. Perrett.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Old and modern paintings, etchings and engravings.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va.; through Feb. 1.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Bessy E. Creighton. Through Feb. 4.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Extensive collection of birds of North America, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston. Latin-American articles. North American Indian collection, including articles of rare value. From Japan, most complete collection in the East illustrating the life of the Japanese, including Festival dolls, given to children of America through Japanese endeavor. One of the finest ethnological collections in existence from the Philippines. Animals, birds, insects, minerals. Three hundred and twenty dolls of all costumes and countries.

Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy Street, Boston—Paintings and water colors of Bermuda and New England; through Feb. 13.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, (590kc-508m)

5:10 p. m.—Helena Johnson, soprano.
5:20 Band program.
5:50 WEEI dinner music; news.
7:00 NBC, Floyd Williams, tenor; string trio.
7:15 NBC, "The Jameses"; sketch.
8:30 Lewandos' Organ Melodies.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World"; service for business men conducted by Merle Thorpe.
8:30 NBC, "Launderland Lyrics"; Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Hour; Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter Organ.
5:45 Hawaiian Duo.
6:02 Recital—Edith Noyes Greene.
6:19 Chimes; Sport Digest.
6:30 "Singing the Blues." Betty Cole and Phil Saltman.
6:45 "Safer Masssachusetts"; sketch.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 NBC, "The Fuller Man;" Earle Spicer, baritone; orchestra.
8:00 Burgess Nature League.
8:30 Weed Tire Chain sketch.
9:00 American Legion Banquet program.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera: "Lucia di Lammermoor."
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; news.
11:15 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:25 Riverside Romancers.
6:40 The Commanders; vocal.
6:50 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
7:05 Davol Book of the Opera Opened at "Faust."
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Bernhard Levitow and Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro music.
9:00 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour"; sketches.
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian music.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour; Symphony Orchestra, direction of David Mendoza; Mary Brian and Richard Arlen; "Step on the Gas," musical novelty featuring Harriet Lee, Dorothy Adams, Paul Small, Fred Vettel, Mary Charles; Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries,"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Musical selections.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour.
6:00 Fishermen's Broadcast.
6:15 Gladys Miller, contralto.
6:30 Studio Program.
7:00 Weather report; time.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 2

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:50 p. m.—Austin King, tenor.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Markets: Soloist; concert orchestra.
3:00 Questions and answers, Samuel Curtis.
3:15 Wm. McGillicuddy, reader.
3:30 Radio chat by Samuel Curtis.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: Talk by Martin L. Davey; mixed sextet; Chandler Goldthwaite, organist and director.
6:00 Coes & Young Candlelight Hour.
6:30 NBC, Old Company's Songalogue: Male quartet.
7:00 NBC, Durant "Heroes of the World" sketch: "Daniel Boone."
7:20 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk: W. S. Packer.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Genevieve Rowe, soprano; Armand Tokatyan, Egyptian tenor; orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions: Orchestra direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's": Rural sketch.
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 a.m.—Regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p.m.—"Our Famous Contemporaries": Paul Foster Case.
1:15 Springfield College Orchestra.
1:45 Edward McHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Joseph Littau.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 NBC, National Youth Conference.
4:00 Lady Pepperell Concert.
4:30 NBC, Duo Dise Duo; orchestra.
5:00 Chimes; NBC, National Religious Service; weather.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; Harry Goldman, cellist.
6:30 NBC, "In the Spotlight": Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; string ensemble.
7:00 John Orth, pianist.
7:30 NBC, William Oilomatics: Fred Waldner, tenor; dance orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: sketches and music.
9:15 NBC, Salon Singers: mixed chorus.
9:45 Candle Light Quartet.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 WBZ Players: "Pin Money."
11:15 Weather; Singer program.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—CBS, Heroes of the Church.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Ensemble and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Children's Hour.
10:50 CBS, Columbia's Commentator: Dr. Charles Fleischer.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Reradiocast from London: Senator Joseph Robinson, naval conference delegate.
1:00 Dudley Carolers.
2:00 Marguerite Porter, soprano; Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Paul Allen, pianist.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour.
4:00 From Salem: Salem Cadet Band, direction of Gene Misaud.
5:00 CBS, News Reel of the Air: Lois Bennett, soprano; Dan Gridley, tenor.
5:30 CBS, Sermon by the Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson, Helen Barr, soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Dictograph Old-Time Program.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Durkee-Mower Flufferettes, direction of Joe Rines; Raymond Simonds, tenor; historical drama.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein, "The World's Business."
8:00 CBS, Zinaida Nicolina, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Sonatron program.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: "Three Aristocrats"; Muriel La France, soprano; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Arnold Johnson and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Royal's Poet of the Organ; Jesse Crawford; Paul Small, tenor.
10:30 CBS, Arabesque sketch: "The Gypsy."
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater, organ recital.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—CBS program.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical profram.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical program.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

The Opera Season

Monday, Feb. 3—Wagner's "Die Walküre," with Mmes. Leider, Turner, Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Kipnis, Cotreuil. Conductor: Pollak.

Tuesday, Feb. 4— Verdi's "Aida," with Mmes. Raisa, Van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Formichi, Baromeo, Lazzari. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday matinée, Feb. 5—Gounod's "Faust," with Mmes. Mason, Claessens, Paggi; Messrs. Hackett, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: St. Leger.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 5—Puccini's "Tosca," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Marcoux, Cortis, Trevisan. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 6—Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Stack, Bonelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Pollak.

Friday, Feb. 7—Charpentier's "Louise," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens; Messrs. Maison, Marcoux. Conductor: Polacco.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 8—Strauss's "Der Rosenkavaller," with Mmes. Leider, Mason, Olszewska; Messrs. Kipnis, Ringling, Maison. Conductor: Pollak.

Saturday evening, Feb. 8—Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Salvi, Glade; Messrs. Cortis, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: St. Leger.

Monday, Feb. 10—Massenet's "Thais," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Marcoux, Mojica. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Tuesday, Feb. 11—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Olszewska, Mason; Messrs. Maison, Formichi, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper.

Wednesday matinée, Feb. 12—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Freund; Messrs. Strack, Bonnelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb.13—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kersting, Messrs. Maison, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate southwest and west winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 26.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light snow in New Hampshire and Vermont; not quite so cold tonight; moderate west and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	18	Memphis	42
Atlantic City	26	Montreal	6
Boston	23	Nantucket	24
Buffalo	16	New Orleans	44
Calgary	22	New York	22
Chicago	26	Philadelphia	26
Charleston	42	Pittsburgh	26
Denver	24	Portland, Me.	18
Des Moines	20	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	12	San Francisco	50
Galveston	54	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	36	St. Paul	14
Helena	36	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	44	Tampa	44
Kansas City	32	Washington	28
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:57 p. m.; Sunday, 1:25 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.5 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:28 p. m.

LOREE NAMES RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION GROUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A special committee has been appointed by L. F. Loree, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, to consider the railroad consolidation plan recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Particular care was exercised by Mr. Loree in selecting the committee because of his own connection with the consolidation program as president of the Delaware & Hudson Company and his pending petition for authority to construct a New York-Chicago short line.

The personnel of the committee is Samuel W. Reyburn, president of Lord & Taylor, chairman; Thomas C. Desmond, consulting engineer; George O. May, accountant; Charles H. Sherrill, former Attorney-General of the State of New York, now a cotton manufacturer, and George S. Silzer, former Governor of New Jersey, now a banker.

NEW NATIONAL STORES PLANT IS COMPLETED

An addition to the warehousing and manufacturing plant of the First National Stores, Inc., has been completed at East Somerville, at a cost of $1,500,000. The addition is designed for the handling of meat and vegetables and includes equipment for sorting, preparation, storage and shipment.

The new wing gives the company a plant covering 530,000 square feet of land, including a central administrative office, one of the country's largest warehouses, a large bakery and manufacturing plant. The entire equipment is designed for handling an annual capacity of $100,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and represents a physical investment of about $5,000,000.

DRYS RESENT WET VIEWS ON FORT SPEECH

Deny Press Implication That It Indicated Let-Down on Hoover Attitude

Misinterpretations by the wet press of the statements on prohibition made by Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, were criticized by Orville S. Poland, counsel of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in a speech before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston.

In spite of denials from the White House, Mr. Poland said, the press has played up Mr. Fort's views on homebrew as emanating from President Hoover or those high in the Republican Party councils.

"At a time when the President is carefully working toward a solution of prohibition problems, it is unfortunate that a possible misunderstanding of his views should be given such wide publicity," Mr. Poland said.

Fire Through Nearest Loophole

"The wet press," Mr. Poland declared, "always seeking some loophole through which to fire a shot at prohibition, have seized upon Mr. Fort's statement that 'Perhaps the Volstead Act needs clarification on the question of home brew—although nobody has ever been convicted for making it for home use,' and made it appear that this is a 'feeler' put out by President Hoover as a first step in a possible modification of the liquor law.

Mr. Poland also stated that Mr. Fort's declaration that the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act were directed against the traffic of liquor, but not its use, misses the whole point of prohibition. It is the consumption of liquor, whether in the saloon or in the home, against which prohibition is ultimately directed, Mr. Poland said.

Agrees on Obscuration

Mr. Poland agreed with Mr. Fort's statement that the real issue has been obscured by an overemphasis on the part of some advocates of prohibition on the thought that it is a moral evil to take a drink.

"While there is much to be said on the moral phases of the situation, I do not know," he said "of any responsible leaders in the prohibition movement whose main opposition to liquor is not based upon the harmful effects of the alcohol itself on the individual and society. Alcohol is a social detriment, has proved itself so in practice, and deserves only to be outlawed on both moral and social grounds."

"The specific acts penalized by the Volstead Act are the commercial transactions and organized traffic in liquor, but without the deterrent effect on drinking itself, this enforcement would be meaningless. Prohibition is for the purpose of decreasing the beverage use of alcohol, in the interests of social well-being."

Mr. Poland has drafted and assisted in drafting many state and federal prohibitory statutes. He has written extensively on the constitutional phases of the Eighteenth Amendment and enforcement legislation.

AMUSEMENTS

Burton Holmes

Steamer chairs being unfolded, trunks unpacked, the S. S. Carinthia explored from top to bottom—these were the first pictures Burton Holmes flashed before his audience at Symphony Hall last evening of the first day or so of the five weeks' Mediterranean cruise. But the days at sea with all their fun were drab compared with those ashore and soon there was picture after picture of the romantic countries which everyone dreams of visiting some day.

Madeira, the first stop, and then Funchal, seemed to be places of white sunlight and beautiful flowers. Flower girls everywhere with huge baskets on their heads filled with glorious roses and lilies! At Funchal, the tourists were given a new experience, that of being drawn through the streets in sleighs hauled by placid oxen. In Carrinhos Do Monte another novelty awaited them. The ladies of the party were carried in hammocks to the top of Terreira Da Lucta. Then in sleighs again, with a swarthy guide on either side, they skidded down the steep trails. Whether the tourists went in motorcars, crude trains, or hammocks, they were always followed by barefoot children who ran alongside the vehicle, waving their bunches of flowers, throwing them into the cars, and then begging for coins.

So little time, so much to see! Gibraltar, glimpses of Spain and then some unforgettable pictures of Sicilian life. In the public squares placid women sat about in circles sorting and packing great mounds of lemons and oranges or came to the central watering place with jugs on their heads and went away with a family's supply—and still they carried the jug on their heads.

For sheer beauty of photography, Burton Holmes's pictures of Mt. Etna and the glorious panorama seen at the Greek theater at Taormina drew applause from the audience.

Then there were more glimpses of beauty, walled-in gardens and old, mellow buildings at Silos and Corfu. Before the stay-at-home travelers had half enough of their riches, Burton Holmes had hurried them on to the Balkan states and then home.

Next week the travel talk will be on Venice and North Italy.

Legion Commander Calls on Governor

Oscar L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion, paid his respects to Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, at the executive offices at the State House today. Commander Bodenhamer, who arrived in Boston early in the day, was attended by a staff of Legionnaires in uniform.

Others present in the Governor's office were Lieut.-Gov. William G. Youngman and Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens of Massachusetts. Following a brief chat with the visitors, the Governor presented Commander Bodenhamer with a pair of gloves and a gold seal of the Commonwealth.

After the reception the official party went to the Statler Hotel, where the Legion men were the guests of the Governor at luncheon. Mr. Bodenhamer wore the gubernatorial gloves as he left the State House and also after leaving the luncheon.

The afternoon's program consists of conferences with the 1930 convention committee, of which Carol Swan is chairman, and the transaction of other official business of the Legion.

The day will end with a Legion reception followed by a dinner at which the Governor will be the principal guest. Both he and Commander Bodenhamer will speak. Places will be laid for 2000 Legionnaires.

WEATHER SERVICE STARTED

Radio beam and half-hour weather reporting service was placed in operation on the airway between Boston and Richmond, Va., Feb. 1. Notice of completion of the improved airway facilities was received from the Department of Commerce by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. The airway runs through New York, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

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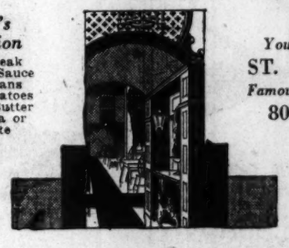
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BROWN ALUMNI EXHORTED TO AID ADMINISTRATION

New President Says University Is in Great Need of Funds

A plea to all "good citizens" to bear patiently with the Government during the difficult period of consolidation of the national prohibition law and to help rather than hinder them to carry out the recognized law of the land, was voiced by Charles P. Sisson, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States before more than 200 graduates of Brown University assembled for the fifty-seventh annual dinner last night.

"With my personal opinion on the merits of the prohibition laws I am not concerned, nor is anyone in the Department of Justice in Washington. Remember that, after all, it is the welfare of the greatest number which is the welfare of the country. To us, the administration of the law to its fullest and most efficient extent is our duty as those chosen to carry out the will of the people," he said.

Mr. Sisson spoke with warm praise of the spirit of unselfish devotion with which President Hoover has imbued the entire executive portion of his Administration. "We know that our jobs are serious," he said, "and if the present legislation regarding prohibition enforcement passes Congress and the task is transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice we will attack it with that same spirit of wholehearted devotion to duty."

Charles E. Hughes Jr., Solicitor-General of the United States, and also a Brown alumnus, praised the work of the Brown delegation in Washington. One often hears it said on the streets, "There are no more funny politics in the Department of Justice; Charlie Sisson is there," he said.

Dr. Charles A. Barbour the new president of Brown, told the assembled alumni that the university is in great need of millions of dollars if it is to consolidate and maintain its present rank among American universities.

The need for sufficient funds to increase the salaries of the faculty is especially acute, he said. "Whereas $6000 a year is the minimum salary at Harvard and Princeton, and Yale and Columbia have even higher minimums, the salary of a Brown professor starts at $4500 and stops at the maximum of $6000."

At the business session prior to the speaking, Dr. Edwin A. Locke '96, was elected president of the club for the coming year. Other officers were the Rev. William E. Gardner '95; Dr. Fred A. Simmons '99; Prof. Zachariah Chafee '07, and Judge Kenneth L. Nash '12, vice-presidents; Prescott P. MacDonald '26, secretary; Seward T. Jarvis '11, treasurer, and J. S. Eastham '19; D. T. Gallup '07; E. E. Nelson '19; R. G. Sykes '21, and M. Gulian '23 members of the executive committee.

Co-operative Buying for Farms Predicted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A definite trend toward some type of marketing organization if modern market conditions are to be successfully met, is forecast by S. McLean Buckingham, State Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, in which he also predicts the growth of cooperative purchasing organizations for materials used in quantity by farmers.

"The farmer's problem lies beyond political relief," says Commissioner Buckingham. "Legislature can at most merely furnish agriculture with the ways and means of working out its salvation. The actual solution must be worked out by the farmers themselves from an exact knowledge of the facts and the problems involved."

The vegetable growers are most seriously hit by the encroachment of out-of-state competition in their markets, and the premium prices paid for the first native products on the market annually becomes less in the face of increasing costs of production, the report states.

"Because of improved transportation facilities we find our markets being invaved by products from ever increasing distances," the report continues. "These shipped-in products are meeting with approval of both the dealer and the consumer because they are uniform in grade and pack, standardized in quality and available in sufficient quantity to meet demand.

"This competition is inevitably driving the Connecticut farmers to the adoption of a definite marketing program, based on the sale of quality products, properly graded, packed and identified."

Collector Lectures to Children on Virtue of Prompt Tax Payment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Having completely cleared up the payments of taxable arrears, some extending as far back as 32 years, Howard S. Challenger, tax collector, is already starting after the personal taxes of the future. He is doing this by giving lectures to students in all the public schools of the city on their obligation and responsibility for paying personal taxes when they become of age.

Mr. Challenger, who served 12 years on the board of education here before assuming his present office, has long advocated the teaching of personal tax responsibility in the public schools as an essential point in citizenship training. So recently, with the permission and approval of Worcester Warren, superintendent of schools, he gave a series of lectures to public school classes in the city, illustrating his talk by blackboard instructions on "why not to try to dodge the tax collector."

As an aid in emphasizing the point in his campaign, Mr. Challenger erected in the school numerous posters and placards reminding the children of their duty in tax payments as a part of citizenship.

Mr. Challenger, who has sent into the fastness of the Himalaya Mountains in India, the plateaus of northern China and villages of Japan in bringing tax dodgers to pay—with interest—says that the school campaign represents a distinct step forward in personal tax collection work.

Walsh Denies Help by Liberty League

WASHINGTON (AP) — David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, said Jan. 31 that he had received no money or public indorsement from the Constitutional Liberty League in his 1926 senatorial campaign.

He made this statement in reply to a charge in Boston by Frederick H. Tarr, Federal District Attorney, that brewers and wet Republicans spent $74,000 in Massachusetts for Mr. Walsh's campaign through the Constitutional Liberty League.

"The Constitutional Liberty League is an independent organization, and has nothing to do with me," said Mr. Walsh. "Whatever it raised or spent I know nothing about. The league gave me not one cent. It didn't even publicly indorse me. Prohibition was not an issue in my senatorial campaign."

Citizens Band Together to Save Covered Bridge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORFOLK, Conn.—An association of public-spirited citizens, guided by sentiment and loath to part with a colorful though no longer useful institution, was formed here for the purpose made plain in the name of the organization, Covered Bridge Preservation Association.

The group is headed by Bernhardt Wall, president, of Lime Rock, famous Litchfield County etcher. The association members have taken it upon themselves to see that the picturesque covered bridges, which figure so prominently in the accounts of early New England, are not destroyed by those who would sacrifice beauty and sentiment to progress and the modern bridge.

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARIAN RESIGNS

Miss Etta Lois Russell, after serving 52 years with the Cambridge Public Library, has resigned. Miss Russell began her service with the library as assistant on the loan desk in the old Dana Library in Cambridge and was later in charge of cataloguing. Her next position was that of acting librarian, in which capacity she has served at various intervals up to her resignation.

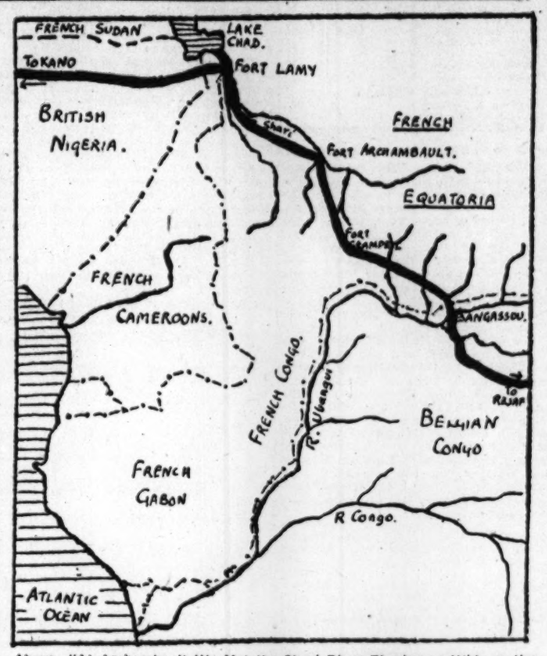
NEW HAVEN EAGLES TO PLAY AT GARDEN

The Boston Tigers make their first home appearance in over a week at the Boston Garden tonight, with the New Haven Eagles as their opponents in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest. The last game the Tigers played was last Sunday and at that time the locals defeated these same Eagles, 2 to 1 in New Haven, and thereby ended a losing streak.

New Haven may not be at full strength for this game. The Tigers have not been able to score a win over them in the Boston Garden, but with a week's rest and the losing streak broken, the locals are expecting to defeat the visitors. In games played between the two this season each team has won two, tied two and lost two.

Rivers to Cross and Jungles to Penetrate





Above—"At Archambault We Met the Shari River Flowing as Wide as the Thames at Richmond." Below—Map of Captain Tweedy's African Trek, the Route Shown With a Solid Line and Boundaries With Broken Lines.

PRIMITIVE FOLK FOUND DURING AFRICAN TREK

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "No. Didn't you see his topee? He's a Belgian; but go and see if they can tell us about the road."

Just as I came level with their car I heard the man say to his wife in English, "No, my dear, they're not English. Didn't you see their shirts? They're French."

I put my head 'round their driving seat. "Both wrong," I said. "We're Irish."

They were from Kano and on their way to Nairobi and South Africa, and the four of us fell to discussing roads and people and rest houses and distances—all the gossip of the Great Central African Highway.

Slow Descent Starts

A day later, in a perfect dawn, we crossed the last river we were to meet flowing south to the Congo and thence forward, we were engaged in the long, slow, 700-mile descent through the Shari basin to Lake Chad. The country became dismal. Tall scrub grass on either side of the road, spattered here and there with ragged, flat-topped thorn bushes and the road deteriorated and was a severe test to us all. Tires and spare parts can only be bought in the extreme southwest corner of Equatoria, a matter of 1000 miles and at least three weeks from where we then were; nor are there any petrol pumps in Equatorial villages. On our second stage, we had to carry petrol for no less than 700 miles to Lamy.

Somehow our "grocer's van" survived this load, despite the fact that in the early stages when the load was heaviest we had league after league of cracked cotton soil, alternating with hour after hour of terraces of iron-stone outcrop which might have been the shores of a volcanic lake. Never, even on the back of a badly trained camel, had I been so shaken.

The people we met were as primitive as the road; but as we advanced north, Arabic became generally understood and everywhere we were well received, especially Mohamed. When we could we lunched in a village. The villagers watched us take every mouthful and asked endless questions about us. Who we were? Why we were traveling? But when they heard from Mohamed that we were English lords, they revealed unsuspected worldly wisdom. They knew the difference between English and French. Ten years ago in those wild parts all Europeans were either all whites or all French.

Along the Shari River

At Archambault, we met the Shari River flowing as wide as the Thames at Richmond. Before this journey I had never heard of the Shari, for all that it is the great waterway of Equatoria, flowing 800 miles from the Congo watershed to Lake Chad. Seeing it and its size and majesty for the first time, made me feel somehow out in the blue, which is not surprising as Equatoria is, in fact, out in the blue. We met a party on their way to France. Although France is north of Equatoria, they had already been traveling southwest for five weeks, and had another five weeks to go in the same direction, before they could take a steamship north for France from the mouth of the Congo.

Our last Equatorial stage of 400 miles to Lamy was one long agitated bump through endless scrub country of dirty yellow and gray, covered with low thorn bushes, which looked as though they had been burnt by fire. But we had compensation for this misery. Morning and evening game was moving across the road from watering in the Shari. We saw wild pig, whole families of them; gazelle of all descriptions; buck and antelope; mongooses by the dozen and enormous schools of monkeys, gray and green. But never an elephant or a rhinoceros, most of which have been killed off by the natives.

Boston Art Notes

Contemporary Americans

At the Boston Art Club, there is an exhibition of contemporary American painting. The catalogue says it "is intended to present as broad a cross-section of contemporary painting as space would permit." The display is interesting; it is even varied, but it does not begin to fulfill that promise. It is as much a commentary upon the tastes of the judges as it is a revelation of the present achievement of American painting.

The best work of the conservative school of America is shown. Modernism is ignored entirely. There is good decorative painting, very capable craftsmanship. There is subject matter that is remote from immediate experience, a romanticism that discovers the mountains and rivers and trees in their most resplendent moments. It is a world of sunshine and of picturesque scenery, a world that is enchanting in its way, but it is a static world, with all that. For throughout this class of painters there is a shyness, or perhaps reserve, that restrains them to passivity, that forbids the mingling of that which may be personal, even intimate, with this objective grandeur.

There is but one picture from each artist. It would be impossible to cite all those pictures that stirred up interest for some reason or other. Charles Hawthorne was recipient of a medal for an "Adoration of the Mother," as was Charles H. Davis for his "Interlude." The contributions from W. Lester Stevens, from Harriet R. Lumis, from Daniel Garber, from Anthony Thieme, are but a few of the impressive exhibits.

The J. F. Olsson Company of Cambridge announces an exhibition of etchings and water colors by Sears Gallagher, a talent well known and well liked in this vicinity.

At the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art there is an exhibition of wire and wood sculpture.

Success in Town Planning Shown to Rest on Co-operation in Zoning

Granting of Special Privileges, on Whatever Grounds, Declared by State Department, to Mean Breaking Down of Needed Restrictions

Town planning—whereby communities are "steered" rather than allowed to "drift"—must have proper zoning administration, if the work is to be effective, it is pointed out in the report of the division of housing and town planning of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare.

Zoning schemes, says the report, are constantly being broken down by those who seek and those who grant special privilges. People of all stations have been known to apply for such privileges and frequently have them granted by careless, mistaken, favoring or corrupt officials or legislative bodies. As a consequence towns become spotted with intrusions which have a tendency to depreciate the taxable values in the community and defeat the aims of the planning board.

"Hence," continues the report, "the future of zoning is going to be decided for each place by the attitude of the people. The people select the officials and they may submit to having all their efforts nullified, or they may nullify the nullifiers."

The year shows the establishment, according to the report, of five new planning boards—in Canton, Orange, Scituate, Sudbury and Westborough—making 112 in all. Four new comprehensive zoning laws have been adopted, bringing the places in the State with some kind of zoning laws to 67, covering 70 per cent of the population of the State.

Places required to have planning boards, under the law, but at present without them, are Adams, Beverly, Cambridge, Chelsea, Danvers, Greenfield and Marlboro.

The deleterious effects of main highways on village activities is also outlined in the report, which points out that one of the main charms of New England—her tranquil streets—is threatened by the lack of by-passes for through traffic. Planning boards are urged by the department to give immediate consideration to this phase of their subject. Another topic emphasized in the report is that of town advertising, concerning which it says:

"A marked tendency to which attention should be called is the too common assumption that some form of community advertising will overcome all tendencies toward deterioration. Excessive advertising may for a time aid a commodity that is the poorest in its field. But it is only temporary. With a town, every thoughtful home-builder will consider the conditions. If conditions are bad and growing worse, advertising is the poorest substitute for constructive action."

McCormack Seeks Bloc for Farm Relief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative McCormack (D.), Massachusetts, today made public a letter addressed to Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, in which he concurs with the Mayor in the belief that New England Congressmen should form a bloc to retaliate against farm relief in the tariff contest.

"The agricultural bloc," Mr. McCormack wrote Mr. Curley, "appears to have absolute control over the actions of Congress; dominating committees and securing what they desire, no matter how expensive it may be to the rest of the country They are a powerful organization There is no such organization existing among the New England members, particularly among the Massachusetts delegation."

Asserting that there is no question but that there exists in Congress a strong feeling against New England, the Bay Stater said, the results of it would be discrimination against that section in the final drafting of the tariff measure.

"An organized Massachusetts or New England delegation is more powerful and would secure greater results than each one of us acting independently," Mr. McCormack wrote. He added the Massachusetts Democrats would co-operate with the Republicans in the tariff controversy and declared it was up to the Republicans to decide upon the course of action.

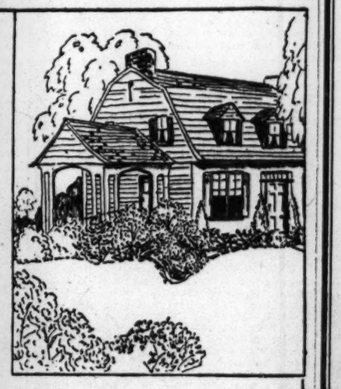
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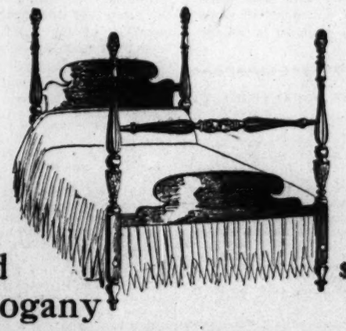
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CETRULO'S BID STRENGTHENED

Qualifies in Third Weapon for U. S. Junior Fencing Championships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gerald I. Cetrulo of the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. M. C. A., completed his strong bid for selection as a possibility for the United States Olympic team of 1932, when he qualified in his third weapon for the United States junior fencing championships, in the New York preliminaries with the saber, at the New York Athletic Club, Friday evening. He had previously qualified with foils and épée, earlier in the week.

Miguel A. de Capriles and Max Kapner of the New York University fencing team qualified in their second weapon when they added the saber to their épée success, while Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince, was also a double qualifier, with saber and foils.

Norman C. Cohn, who qualified in both foils and épée, is disqualified for saber, as a member of the last Olympic team with that weapon, making him a senior. The other saber survivors were John G. Ely of The Fencers' Club, who owes much of his skill to his association with Cohn since their Columbia University days, and Istvan de Bencze of the New York Athletic Club, formerly a Hungarian fencer.

The candidates, 26 in number, were divided into four strips as follows:

Strip 1—Arthur Murray, New York A. C.; Edward S. Tery, Saltus Club; Haakon Gulbranson, Columbia University; Julio de la Cerra, Salle de Vince; James E. Pretzfeld, New York University; Victor Pasche, Saltus Club; Samuel Goldensten, New York University. Muray, with 5 to 1, Tery with 4 to 2, and Gulbranson, with 4 to 2, were the survivors for the second round.

Strip 2—Jacques O'Hana, Arturo Ferro and John Kapros, Saltus Club; Max Kapner, New York University; John Crap, New York University; Malcolm Hammerschlag, College of the City of New York. Kapner, 4 to 0, O'Hana, 3 to 1, and Crap, 3 to 1, were selected.

Strip 3—Miguel A. de Capriles and Henry Gibson, New York University; John G. Ely, Fencers' Club; Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince; Herman Selden, Saltus Club; G. L. Ward, New York A. C. Ely scored four out of five and qualified first, while de Capriles and Bruder, with 3 to 2, filled the other places.

Strip 4—Gerald I. Cetrulo and Charles Feldman, Saltus Club; Istvan B. de Bencze, New York A. C.; Erik H. Sorenson and Max Ginsberg, New York University; Ralph E. Marson, Columbia University, and Bernard de LaGuardia, Washington Square Fencers. Cetrulo, with a score of 5 to 1, de Bencze, with a similar score, and Sorenson, with 3 to 2, advanced.

Ely, Kapner, Cetrula, Muray, Gulbranson, and O'Hana, were assigned to the first strip of the second round, and the first three came through, though Cetrulo captured third place only by the margin on one touch over Muray. Ely led with 4 to 1, while the next three all stood at 3 to 2. Kapner was touched 15 times, Cetrulo 18, and Muray 19.

De Capriles, de Bencze, Bruder, Sorenson, Tery and Crap fought out the other strip. De Capriles won 4 out of 5, while de Bencze lost to de Capriles only. Bruder took third place as the result of his win over be Capriles. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR SABER CHAMPIONSHIP
New York Qualifying Rounds—Second Round

Strip 1—Ely defeated Kapner, 5 to 1, O'Hana 5 to 3, Gulbranson 5 to 3, Cetrulo 5 to 2.
Kapner defeated O'Hana 5 to 1, Muray 5 to 1, Cetrulo 5 to 3.
Cetrulo defeated O'Hana 5 to 2, Gulbranson 5 to 4, Muray 5 to 2.
Muray defeated O'Hana 5 to 1, Ely 5 to 4, Gulbranson 5 to 4.
Gulbranson defeated Kapner 5 to 3.
Strip 2—De Capriles defeated Crap 5 to 3, Tery 5 to 0, Sorenson 5 to 2, de Bencze 5 to 4.
De Bencze defeated Crap 5 to 2, Bruder 5 to 4, Tery 5 to 1, Sorenson 5 to 4.
Bruder defeated de Capriles 5 to 2, Tery 5 to 3, Sorenson 5 to 3.
Sorenson defeated Crap 5 to 3, Tery 5 to 4.
Crap defeated Bruder 5 to 4.

PICK-UPS

THE problem with the Boston Braves, unlike the case with some major-league clubs, is not "Where are we going to get outfielders for next season?" but is "What are we going to do with all the outfielders?" The Braves have two veterans in Lance Richbourg and James Welch, who will most likely patrol right and center field respectively, as both are consistent .300-hitters and very fast in the field and on the bases. Candidates for left field are: Earl Clark, brilliant young player who set a major-league putout record for one game while playing in center field last year; Walter Berger, who batted .335 in the Pacific Coast League in 1929 and hit 40 home runs; Randolph Moore, who broke the Texas League record for base hits last year; W. J. Dunlap, with the Providence Eastern League Club, and batted .359; Ralph Boyle, who batted .309 on the same team with Dunlap, and Joseph Bratcher in the Western League in 1929, where he hit .362 for the Denver club. With such a selection the Braves should be strong in that department of the game.

Manager Joseph L. McCarthy of the Chicago Cubs is the only present major-league leader who did not play in the big league. He performed with several of the leading minor clubs, and one year was the property of the Brooklyn Dodgers, but for some reason was not claimed. He was sent to Louisville that same year, where he remained for 10 seasons, managing the club on six occasions and winning two pennants. The National League champions secured him in 1926.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	11	1	7	56	70	23
Guelph	10	1	7	65	48	21
Kitchener	7	1	11	45	44	15
Brantford	7	1	10	48	52	15

BRANTFORD TIE FOR THIRD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRANTFORD, Ont.—By defeating the league-leading Galt Terriers by 4 to 1, the local Indians tied Kitchener for third place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League standing. The winners had an advantage on the play throughout.

GUELPH WINS, 3 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUELPH, Ont.—Scoring three goals in the last period, the local Maple Leafs maintained their undefeated record in the Canadian Professional Hockey League, which has existed for the last seven games, by defeating Kitchener by 3 to 1, here Friday night. The losers are in third place, even with Brantford.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Middlebury 5, Colgate 2.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

New York 44, Pittsburgh 16.

Foremast Hands Are Wanted for America's Cup Defense

Challenger Will Have the Advantage of a Better Crew, at Least When She Starts for American Shores—U. S. Skippers to Train the Best Material They Can Find

Wanted—One hundred foremast hands for America's Cup defense.

For the first time in half a century, certainly since the beginning of the Lipton era in America's Cup history, the challenger for the 1930 match will have the advantage of a better crew, at least when she starts for these shores. This is one of the outstanding features in the cup situation, and is giving the managers and sailing masters no little concern, although they all seem confident of being able to solve the problem and thoroughly believe that the yacht picked for the finals next September will have a set of foremast hands, trained as never a crew was trained before. It will be applying football, baseball and rowing methods to yachting.

The four sailing masters, Christensen of the Weetamoe, Olsen of the Yankee, Muir of the Whirlwind and Monsell of the Enterprise are therefore scouring the coast for strong agile seamen, who have some knowledge of sail handling and can break out or smother a 2000-square yard spinnaker or set a Genoe jib. Fortunately, with the modern jib-headed mainsails, no topmast man is needed.

Reason for Scarcity

The reason for this scarcity, is the fact that the American sailor of the sail as a breed, is practically extinct, for those yachts which carried paid hands for racing purposes last season numbered less than 50 boats, and very few had more than one or two seamen, nearly all of whom were Scandinavians.

Sail handling on racing yachts nowadays is done almost wholly by amateurs. Raymond Hunt had two Duxbury youngsters, Frank Young and Albert Pratt on the Gypsy in the Seawanhaka Cup races last fall, and they certainly were clever in handling spinnakers.

The cup candidates, under the rule, are allowed one man for every 250 square feet of sail, and cannot carry over 31 men, fore and aft. Each will have a sailing master and probably two mates, with a manager and amateur skipper and an experienced afterguard of four or five, say 10 in all, which bring the working crew down to 21 men, with two or three spares over on the tender.

Not Question of Wages

It is not a question of wages, but of catching a squad of clever, strong seamen from waters that were fished out long ago.

Back in the old days it was an easy matter to recruit a crew of men from the fishing fleet or even the coasters and there were plenty of excellent Scandinavians. The Defender was manned by a crew made up entirely of fishermen from Deer Isle, Me., and many of them afterward served on the Columbia and Reliance.

The three Boston cup defenders, Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer, carried men out of Gloucester, but that ancient A. B. academy has shifted its curriculum, and the fisherman of today is trained to bait and haul trawls and knows nothing about canvas other than the little riding sail, for the entire fleet is heavily motorized. In the fisherman's race last fall, the four contenders searched the city for men who knew how to set a staysail, while the Progress was sailed by an amateur, and her mast head man was a youngster of 65.

Both the Puritan and Mayflower augmented their crews from other yachts, Charles Anderson, now a Norwalk, Conn., oysterman going over from the Grayling with Captain Terry and acting as mast head man in the races both with the Genesta and Galatea.

May Recruit Amateurs

But this year with no great number of major racing yachts hanging round, and those in commission clinging tenaciously to their seamen, some of the managers may have to recruit amateurs, perhaps from Tabor Academy down New Bedford way, where boys are taught to hand, reef and steer, on a good able yacht.

The crews on the Shamrocks that have come over in the past 31 years have all made a rather poor showing when matched against the tars which such managers as C. Oliver Iselin and Robert W. Emmons trained, with the assistance of Charles Barr and Charles Francis Adams, The Shamrock II had the best, but that boat was handicapped by too many skippers.

The crew of the Shamrock IV was made up mostly from professional skippers from the Clyde and the Solent, each one of whom had his own opinion as to the advisability of every move, and all hands were upset every time the yacht tacked.

The Shamrock V, however, will not only be sailed by one of the best racing skippers in England, Captain Heard, but he will bring along all the men who served with him on the Istra through the greater part of last season, and will probably acquire a number of experienced men from the 23-meter Shamrock, the Lulworth and perhaps from the King's cutter Britannia.

Lipton Trials in U. S. Waters

Just how much knowledge of the new boat and experience in handling her all hands on the Shamrock V can obtain in a week or 10 days' racing in the Solent late in May or early in June is a question. Lipton trials in these waters never seemed to ring true. On several occasions a running mate has been sent across to help groom the challenger off Sandy Hook. The publicity agent would announce a trial of 15 miles to windward, and yachting writers would flock down to the Hook in the expectation of seeing a race like those off Newport. The new boat was usually allowed the better position at the start, and it would be seemingly nip and tuck for five or six miles, and then the two boats would split tacks. Not one of these Lipton trial races was ever sailed through to the finish, but the usual confident assertion that the latest challenger was sure to lift the cup was always forthcoming after each so-called race, as the writers clustered around the tea table on the Erin. Sometimes the jolly owner sailed on the new boat, but he has yet to be on the deck of one of his Shamrocks in a cup race.

Realizing that Heard is bringing over a well-organized and well-groomed set of foremast hands, backed by his own cleverness and skill, the American yachtsmen are anxious for as much racing as possible, and this is one of the reasons that two sets of trial races have been planned, while every manager will improve each shining hour by putting his crew through a course of sailing handling until each and every member will know every rope and every one of the 67 pieces of canvas which is said to represent the equipment of an America's Cup racer of 1930.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Palfrey Win

Gain Final Round in Women's Indoor Doubles Tennis Championship

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, both of Brookline, gained the final round of the women's doubles in the United States women's indoor tennis championship tournament, being held on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, by defeating Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Mianne Palfrey, Friday afternoon, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Sarah Palfrey and Mrs. Wightman face Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, for the title. Miss Sigourney and Miss Morrill gained the final round on Thursday when they defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr. and Miss Margaret Blake.

The mixed doubles finalists are Miss Blake and Richard Harte, 1929 champions, and Miss Mianne Palfrey and Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y. Miss Blake and Harte advanced Firday when they defeated Mrs. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner, champions in 1926 and 1927, in a three-set match, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

The other finalists, Miss Mianne Palfrey and Murphy, gained their bracket by defeating Miss Morrill and Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Ia., 6—1, 2—6, 9—7.

Although Miss Sarah Palfrey and Mrs. Wightman won in straight sets in the women's doubles, Friday, Miss Sarah Palfrey did not show up as well as her older sister, Mianne. This is undoubtedly due to lack of practice by Sarah, who is devoting most of her spare time to school home work.

Miss Mianne Palfrey's mixed doubles partner, Murphy, is a former holder of the United States junior indoor singles and doubles titles. He is now studying at Harvard University. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES
Semifinal Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., and Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 7—5, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Margaret Blake and Richard Harte defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Mianne Palfrey and Richard T. Murphy defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Harris M. Coggeshall, 6—1, 2—6, 9—7.

BRUINS ACCEPT CHANGE

The Bruins' management has announced its acceptance of a change in the National Hockey League schedule involving a transfer of the Pittsburgh-Bruins game scheduled Feb. 8 in Pittsburgh. The game will be played on Feb. 12 at Fort Erie across the river on the Canadian side of the border from Buffalo. The postponement means that the Bruins will have a full week of rest after the game with Detroit at the Boston Garden next Tuesday but that thereafter they must play five games in eight dates. The schedule for the next two weeks now is: Feb. 2, at New York, Rangers; Feb. 4, Detroit; Feb. 11, Toronto; Feb. 12, Pittsburgh at Fort Erie; Feb. 14, at Toronto; Feb. 16, at Detroit; Feb. 18, Montreal Maroons.

Miss Madison Sets Freestyle Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Los Angeles

MISS HELENE MADISON of the Crystal Athletic Club, Seattle, today held the world record for the 220-yard freestyle swim for women, with a time of 2m. 39s. The previous record, established in Miami, Fla., by Miss Martha Norelius, was 2m. 40 1-5s.

Swimming in an official A. A. U. meet in the Los Angeles Athletic Club pool Friday night, Miss Madison spurted in the final yards of the race to open a gap of several strokes between her and Miss Josephine Mokim, Los Angeles Athletic Club star.

A short time later Miss Madison, in a special race with Miss Olive Hatch, L. A. A. C., swam 100 yards in 1m. 3 4-5s., claiming a Pacific coast record.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	11	6	5	48	31	28
Portland	12	4	6	33	19	28
Seattle	8	6	8	38	38	22
Victoria	4	2	16	33	64	10

SEATTLE DEFEATS VICTORIA, 4-1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash—Reaching their best form of the season, the Seattle Eskimos came through with a 4-to-1 victory in the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Friday night over the Victoria Cubs. Henry Harris, whose sale to the Boston Bruins was announced this week, put on a spectacular skating exhibition for Seattle. Victoria scored first after five minutes of the first period, when Ossmundson snapped in a fast pass from Lowe. The Eskimos evened matters shortly after, Sutherland putting Daly's assist into the net. Seattle took its winning margin as the only goal of the next period when Anderson scored Sutherland's pass. Browne scored the Eskimos' third goal in the last period on Daly's pass. Harris got the fourth goal on a pass from Browne.

PETERS LEAVES ILLINOIS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Forrest I. Peters '30, star quarterback of the University of Illinois for the past three seasons, will withdraw from college at the close of the present semester, to accept a business offer in Los Angeles, and play football with the Olympic Club. Peters also is said to have been offered $5000 a year to play football with a coast professional eleven.

MISS COLLETT WINS TOURNEY

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett, national women's golf champion, braved a brisk offshore wind Friday to score an easy 6 and 5 victory over Rosamund Sherwood in the finals of the annual women's golf championship of the Bahamas. The finalists, seeking titular honors since the postponed tourney opened Monday, played the first six of their 18-hole contest all even.

TRIO CLAIMS WORLD RECORD

CLEVELAND (AP)—Miss Agnes Geraghty, Miss Lisa Lindstrom and Miss Eleanor Holm of the Women's Swimming Association of New York today laid claim to a new world's record in the 300-yard medley relay. In an exhibition here Friday night, they covered the distance in 3m. 43s., breaking the former record, also held by representatives of the New York association by 1 4-5s.

Yachting Racing Union Challenges Sweden

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

A FORMAL challenge for the Scandinavian Gold Cup has been forwarded to Sweden, cup holder, by the North American Yacht Racing Union. The competition, for six meter yachts, will be sailed off Gothenburg, Sweden, beginning June 24.

Three-Corner Tie for Third Place

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	18	1	4	79	49	37
Buffalo	17	2	8	61	40	36
Detroit	14	5	8	73	51	33
London	15	3	9	80	63	33
Windsor	14	5	9	85	58	33
Hamilton	7	5	13	62	68	19
Niagara Falls	4	4	18	47	79	12
Toronto	5	1	21	51	130	11

RESULTS FRIDAY

Windsor 2, Detroit 0.
Toronto 4, Hamilton 3.
London 2, Niagara 2, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—With three new forwards to help them, Windsor Bulldogs battled their way to a 2-to-0 victory over Detroit Olympics here Friday night before a capacity crowd of 5600 fans. It was Windsor's first win on home ice in four starts, but also Windsor's third-straight victory over the Detroiters this season. John Duncan, left-wing player, secured from Hamilton Tigers Thursday in exchange for Edward Kuntz, scored both Windsor goals, one in the second period on a pass from Robinson, another new recruit, and the other unassisted in the third. Olympics were without the services of two regulars here Friday night, Evans and Creighton, although Bellefeuille filled the latter's position nicely at center ice. The win created a three-cornered tie for third place in the International Hockey League, with London, Detroit and Windsor as the partners.

WINDSOR — DETROIT
Duncan, Emms, lw...rw, Steele, Filmore
Robinson, Neville, c...c, Newman, Bellefeuille
Lever, Carson, rw...lw, Gillie, Brophy
Arbour, Hinsperger, ld...rd, Daley, Foyston
S. Brown, Bellemer, rd...ld, McInenly
Cox, g...g, Stuart

Score—Windsor 2, Detroit 0. Goals—Duncan 2 for Windsor. Assists—Robinson for Windsor. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Thomas Munro. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS — By holding London to a 2-all tie here on Friday night the local Cataracts forced the visitors into a three-cornered tie for third place in the International Hockey League with Windsor and Detroit. The locals scored the first goal, but the visitors tied and went into the lead in the second period. Desy tied the score with a minute to go in the third period. The summary:

LONDON — NIAGARA FALLS
Sorrell, Groh, lw...rw, Lowrey, Desy, Harrington
Rodden, Grosvenor, Briden, c...c, Quesnell, McLeod
Brydson, Palangio, rw...lw, Brown, Elliott
Loughlin, ld...rd, Green, Megaffin
Holway, rd...ld, Oatman
Dolson, g...g, Farrell

Score—London 2, Niagara Falls 2. Goals—Brydson and Sorrell for London; Oatman and Desy for Niagara Falls. Assists—Rodden and Brydson for London; Oatman for Niagara Falls. Referee—G. Smith, Hamilton. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Millionaires provided something of a surprise when they defeated Hamilton Tigers in an International Hockey League game here on Friday night by 4 to 3. The locals scored one goal in each of the first and second periods and enjoyed a 4-to-0 lead with six minutes to play, but the visitors staged a rally that produced three goals and gave Fisher a lot of additional difficulty before the final bell.

TORONTO — HAMILTON
Proudlock, Oulette, lw...rw, Markle, Hamel, Kuntz
Fields, Maloney, Curry, c...c, Halliday, Morris, Gauthier
McCalmon, Gregg, Smith, rw...lw, Lauder, McIntyre
Berlet, ld...rd, Hoffinger, Paddon
Moore, McBridge, rd...ld, Fournier
Fisher, g...g, Baxter

Score—Toronto 4, Hamilton 3. Goals—Field 2, Smith, Oulette for Toronto; Paddon, Hoffinger for Hamilton. Referee—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

IOWA STATE QUINTET DOWNS KANSAS STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—Taking a lead early in the game that they never relinquished, members of the Iowa State College basketball team steadily forged ahead of Kansas State Agricultural College, till the score at the end stood 37 to 21.

Iowa State's forward, R. C. Roadcap '32 carried off honors for high scoring with eight goals from the floor and two from foul, while H. O. Cronkite '32 of Kansas State, was second with four field goals and one goal from foul.

The Iowa State men seemed faster on the offense and played a much better defensive game than Kansas State. In an effort to stem the mounting score against his men, Coach C. W. Corsaut substituted freely in the second half. Coach L. E. Menze sent in several substitutes in the final few minutes after the game was safely tucked away. The summary:

IOWA STATE — KANSAS STATE
Wilcox, Woods, lf...rg, Richardson, Fairbank
Bowes, Roadcap, rf...lg, Auker, Silverwood, Wiggins
Heitman, c...c, Cronkite, Freeman
Rieke, lg...rf, Nigro, Vohs
Hawk, Holmes, rg...lf, Russell

Score—Iowa State College 37, Kansas State Agricultural College 21. Goals from floor—Roadcap 8, Hawk 3, Heitman 3, Woods for Iowa State; Cronkite 4, Freeman, Richardson, Vohs, Silverwood, Nigro for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Woods 4, Roadcap 2, Hawk for Iowa State; Russell, Cronkite, Silverwood for Kansas State. Referee—H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth. Umpire—Ira T. Carrithers.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Penn State 25, Chicago 3.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 59

GORDON W. FRASER
Pittsburgh Pirates, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1921-22 season with Seattle in the Pacific Coast Hockey League. He was born at Pemberton, Ont., Canada, March 3, 1902. He is 6ft in height, weighs about 181 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays defense. His record:

1918-19—Port Arthur, Manitoba Hockey Association.
1919-20—Calgary, Prairie amateur hockey.
1920-21—Calgary, Prairie amateur hockey.
1921-22—Seattle, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1922-23—Seattle, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1923-24—Victoria, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1924-25—Victoria, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1925-26—Victoria, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1926-27—Detroit, National Hockey League.
1927-28—Chicago-Detroit, National Hockey League.
1928-29—Detroit, N. H. L.—Detroit, Can.-Pro. H. L.
1929-30—Canadiens, N. H. L.—Providence, C.-A. H. L.—Pittsburgh, N. H. L.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB STILL UNDEFEATED

Expected to Win Metropolitan Class B Squash Tennis Title

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City A. C.	8	0	39	17	1.000
Yale Club	7	1	33	17*	.875
Crescent A. C.	6	3	39	24	.667
New York A. C.	5	3	31	25	.625
Montclair A. C.	4	3	31	18	.571
Harvard Club	4	4	27	29	.500
Princeton Club	3	5	25	31	.375
Short Hills Club	3	5	18	38	.375
Columbia U. C.	2	6	22	34	.250
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	7	20	36	.125
Park Avenue S. C.	1	7	17	38*	.125

*One match unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—City Athletic Club practically clinched the Metropolitan Class B squash team title Friday when its team went to Short Hills and defeated the local team by a score of 5 matches to 1. It has still two matches to play; but they are on its own home club courts, and should be even easier than its previous battles.

Yale Club, second in the standing, obtained special permission to play its match with Montclair Athletic Club, scheduled for Friday, on the courts of the latter, to be played there this afternoon, but even if it wins it is still a match behind the leaders.

Crescent Athletic Club dropped back another notch, when New York Athletic Club defeated its team on the Crescent courts, and the other winners of the day were Harvard Club, victor over Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 4-to-3, and Columbia University Club, which defeated Princeton Club, also 4-to-3. But all of these are too low in the standing to affect the title. The summary:

NEW YORK A. C. 4, CRESCENT A. C. 3

W. E. Chambers, New York, won from C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, by default.
B. W. Richert, New York, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 17—16, 17—14.
R. G. Messer, Crescent, defeated M. H. Westerfield, New York, 4—15, 15—6, 15—9.
E. J. Gleason, New York, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—12, 15—6.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated W. L. Jones, Crescent, 15—11, 15—6.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated L. J. Patton, New York, 15—5, 15—11.
W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, defeated C. W. Comiskey, New York, 17—15, 15—12.

HARVARD CLUB 4, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 3

H. P. Cole, Fraternity, won from C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, by default.
W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 15—9, 17—14.
E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—17, 18—14.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—2, 15—10.
G. M. Edmonson, Fraternity, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard, 18—15, 15—9.
R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated P. S. Patton, Fraternity, 18—13, 15—6.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated D. E. Leith, Fraternity, 18—15, 8—15, 15—9.

COLUMBIA U. C. 4, PRINCETON CLUB 3

Edwin Muller, Princeton, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia, 17—15, 15—9.
H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 15—10, 7—15, 15—10.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated Paul Garrigue, Columbia, 15—10, 15—13.
N. N. Alexander, Columbia, defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton, 15—11, 11—15, 15—13.
N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton, 15—6, 15—5.
C. H. Donner, Princeton, defeated R. B. Livermore, Columbia, 5—15, 15—12, 15—7.
F. R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated C. S. White, Princeton, 10—15, 15—13, 15—12.

CITY A. C. 5, SHORT HILLS CLUB 2

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, 12—15, 15—11, 15—11.
L. A. Strasser, City, defeated Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, 15—4, 15—9.
F. B. Ryan, Short Hills, defeated Harold Ablowich, City, 18—17, 15—12.
H. A. Mayer, City, defeated Danforth Geer, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—11.
Lemuel Skidmore Jr., Short Hills, defeated Walter Weingarten, City, 12—15, 15—6, 15—8.
Sylvan Friedman, City, defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—5.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—1.

WAITE CONTINUES TO LEAD SCORERS

The leading scorers in the Canadian-American Hockey League have remained much the same since the season got well under way. Waite of Boston has been on top from practically the start and today leads Chapman, Providence center, by five points while Boyd, Boston right wing, although he has done little scoring of late, continues to hold third place. Hart and Gagnon, Providence, left and right wings, respectively, trail Boyd by only one point, however. Andrews of Philadelphia, Carrigan of Springfield and Hughes of New Haven follow in order. The leading scorers:

Player	Team	Gls.	Asts	Pts.
Waite	Boston	12	22	34
Chapman	Providence	19	10	29
Boyd	Boston	18	7	25
Hart	Providence	16	8	24
Gagnon	Providence	12	12	24
Andrews	Philadelphia	14	8	22
Carrigan	Springfield	14	8	22
Hughes	New Haven	9	12	21
Cahill	Philadelphia	13	7	20
Dillon	Springfield	11	7	18
Whyte	New Haven	8	10	18
Loucks	Boston	12	4	16
Lessard	Philadelphia	10	6	16

WINDSOR MAKES CHANGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Answering the challenge of local hockey fans who have become dissatisfied this winter, after sweeping through to a championship in 1928-29, Manager Herbert A. Mitchell has been marketing this week. In his deals, Mitchell has disposed of three members of his much-criticized secondary forward line, Frederick Brown, Mervyn L. Gregg and Edward Kuntz. Brown has been sold to Niagara Falls, Gregg has been traded to Toronto Millionaires for George Lever and Kuntz has been turned over to Hamilton Tigers for John Duncan. Earl Robinson, substitute center of the Montreal Maroons, has also been added to the Windsor roster. Robinson, Lever and Duncan constitute Windsor's second line here Friday night in a game with Detroit Olympics.

CHALLENGES FOR DAVIS CUP

PARIS (AP)—Poland, Austria and India got in just under the wire Friday with challenges for the Davis Cup, bringing the total number of nations entered in the European zone to 24, when the entries closed at 6 p. m. The United States, Cuba, Canada and Mexico have challenged in the American zone, making 28 countries which will seek the international tennis trophy held by the French. The draw is scheduled for Monday.

ENGLISH TEAMS IN FINAL ROUND

United States Racquets Doubles Title Sure to Cross the Atlantic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Another United States championship title is going across the ocean to Great Britain this year as the result of the semifinal-round matches in the United States racquets doubles championship tournament on the courts of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, Friday. These two matches were won by English teams which will now meet in the final round to see which succeeds to the title held last year by Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of New York.

In one of the semifinal matches Peter Kemp-Welch and Duncan Cambridge of England defeated Pell and Mortimer in a hard-fought five-game match, 15—9, 6—15, 15—13, 9—15, 15—5. Pell and Mortimer appeared to be slow in getting started and with the Britishers showing more speed and better placing, the Americans were unable to hold the pace during the fifth and deciding game.

Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham, the other English team, showed marked superiority over the home team of J. R. Rowland and E. M. Edwards and won in straight games, 15—12, 15—9, 15—4. This English team recently won the Canadian title and Lord Aberdare, then known as the Hon. Clarence N. Bruce, won the United States doubles title with J. C. F. Simpson in 1928. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal Round

Peter Kemp-Welch and Duncan Cambridge, England, defeated Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, 15—9, 6—15, 15—13, 9—15, 15—5.
Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham, England, defeated J. R. Rowland and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—9, 15—4.

California Quintet Downed by Trojans

Stanford Defeats U. C. L. A. in Pacific Coast Conference Basketball

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—With but a minute left to play, J. P. Mortensen '30, Southern California's versatile athlete, scored the winning goal from floor in the third and deciding basketball game between the University of Southern California and the University of California. The contest, which was played before a capacity audience at the Shrine Auditorium, ended 24 to 22 in favor of the Southerners.

Defensive play of both squads featured the first half of the game, which ended 7 to 5 in favor of the winners. But shortly after the beginning of the second half, offensives of the Trojans and Bears were started, which bolstered the scoring of both teams.

As a result of the contest, the Trojans find themselves favored to win premier honors in the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. They need to win the remaining game with Stanford University, and one of the two games yet to be played with the University of California at Los Angeles to receive no less than a tie for the title. The summary:

SO. CALIFORNIA — CALIFORNIA
Lehners, lf...rg, Pursel
Caldwell, rf...lg, Lup, Nealson
Mortensen, c...c, Ten Eyck
Gardner, Pierce, lg...rf, Davis, Coffield
Smith, Nibley, rg...lf, Vendt

Score—University of Southern California 24, University of California 22. Goals from floor—Gardner 3, Smith 2, Mortensen 2, Caldwell 2, Lehners for Southern California; Lup 2, Nealson 2, Ten Eyck 2, Vendt 2, Coffield 2 for California. Goals from foul—Gardner 2, Smith, Caldwell for Southern California; Pursel, Coffield for California. Referee—Lee Dempsey. Umpire—E. R. Fitzpatrick.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Exhibiting a strong attack in the extra five-minute period, the Stanford University Cardinals won an unexpected 40-to-37 victory over the University of California at Los Angeles basketball team here Friday night. With the score 31 to 29 in favor of the southern varsity, N. C. Berg '30, Stanford forward, tied the score with a long-range field goal as the game ended. Twice during the extra period the U. C. L. A. Bruins forged their way to a point lead and twice the Cardinals rose to the occasion and tied the score. Then Berg sunk another long-range basket to place his team ahead by a 37-to-35 score. Defeat nearly overcame the Cardinals when they reverted to their stalling tactics, but a fortunate field goal by J. C. McCandless '30, center, and a free throw by K. M. Reynolds '31, guard, gave them a comfortable margin which insured their victory.

The result of the game places U. C. L. A. in a tie with the University of California for second place in the Pacific Coast Conference standing. The University of Southern California has an undisputed lead, while Stanford has third place.

STANFORD — U. C. L. A.
Tyler, lf...rg, Shy
Berg, rf...lg, Lubin
McCandless, Fawcett, c...c, Knowles
Reynolds lg...rf, von Hagen
Doub, Rothert, rg...lf, Wilds

Score—Stanford University 40, University of California at Los Angeles 37. Goals from floor—Berg 5, Tyler 4, McCandless 4, Rothert 3, Fawcett, Doub for Stanford; Wilds 8, von Hagen 5, Knowles 4 for U. C. L. A. Goals from foul—Reynolds 3, Rothert for Stanford; Wilds 2, Lubin for U. C. L. A.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—After a torrid overtime session, the University of Washington five, defending champions of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, defeated Washington State College here Friday night 32 to 29. The victory, which put Washington at the head of the league in the present race for the championship, came from a foul shot caged by Arthur D. Peterson '31, Washington guard, and a free throw by H. E. Swanson '31, forward.

At the half Washington led 20-14, but a Washington State offense was led by Arthur McLarney '32, guard, and Claude C. Holsten '32, forward, who virtually alone tied the score through brilliant shooting. McLarney was high point man of the game with 13 points. Swanson and Stanley Jaloff '30, each led the scoring for Washington. The summary:

WASHINGTON — WASHINGTON S.
Swanson, lf...rg, McLarney
Jaloff, rf...lg, Van Tuyl
McClary, c...c, Endslow
Peterson, rg...rf, Buckley
Cairney, lg...lf, Holsten

Score—University of Washington 32, Washington State College 29. Substitutes—Gritsch and Rutherford for Washington. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, Jaloff 4, McClary 2, Cairney, Gritsch for Washington; McLarney 6, Endslow 2, Buckley 3, Holsten 2 for Washington State. Goals from foul—Jaloff 2, Swanson, McClary, Cairney, Peterson for Washington; Holsten 2, Endslow 2, McLarney for Washington State. Referee—William E. Mulligan. Umpire—Gene Kuns.

BY-PLAYS

Honor Where Honor Is Due

WHEN the Longwood Cricket Club extended honorary membership to Mrs. George W. Wightman, it was conferring an honor where honor was certainly due, as no woman tennis player in the world has accumulated as many national championship titles in this sport as has Mrs. Wightman, since, as Miss Hazel V. Hotchkiss, she won her first national title in 1909. Delving back into the tennis records, one finds that Mrs. Wightman has won no less than 30 national titles. She has held the American outdoor singles four times, the American outdoor doubles six times, the American outdoor mixed doubles six times, the American indoor singles twice, the American indoor doubles six times, the American indoor mixed doubles five times and the British outdoor doubles once.

But it is not on this record alone that Mrs. Wightman is entitled to high honors. She has devoted much of her time and ability to the development of young players, and the result is that there are a number of young girl players in Greater Boston who are expected to place their names on many a tennis trophy in the near future. Mrs. Wightman did much to develop the game of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, who happens to come from Berkeley, Calif., where Mrs. Wightman first learned to play the game. That Mrs. Wightman is developing another girl who will succeed Mrs. Moody as national champion before many years are past is the opinion of those who have watched Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and the great progress which she has made under the tutelage of Mrs. Wightman. Only once before in the history of the club has a woman been elected to honorary membership, and this is said to be the first time that a woman player has been elected, but even so no one will deny the fact that Mrs. Wightman is indeed entitled to the honor.

Out for a Shorter Time

Judge Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, has proposed that in future, instead of having the umpire remove a baseball player for the rest of the game, it be for an inning or two, along the lines of the ice hockey penalty rules. The longer one thinks of Judge Fuchs' plan the more merit there seems to be in it. Many a baseball team has been handicapped because one of its best players has been removed from the game or a number of games, and it is quite possible that the proposed change would not only keep the players under satisfactory control, but also lessen the team's handicap from losing a good player. Baseball is probably the one sport that has gone slow in any move which would change its rules, and it will be interesting to see if the Boston owner will be able to make much progress with his proposition.

Women's Indoor Track Meet Popular

One of the most interesting of the indoor track and field championship meets each year is the women's championship of the United States. It is to be held in the Boston Garden again this winter, and, although it does not take place until April 19, Maj. Frank H. Briggs, who is chairman of the committee on women's athletics for the Amateur Athletic Union, states that there is already much interest being shown in the coming event. The New York Central Railroad Athletic Association of Cleveland has applied for entry blanks, and is expected to enter a good team. With Governor Allen of Massachusetts and Mayor Curley of Boston accepting invitations to attend, the meet should be fully as popular as that of 1929.

"Big Six" for Bigger, Not Smaller Schedules

Nine-game football schedules may be the rule instead of the exception in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association soon, if the present movement continues. Iowa State College first received the approval of the "Big Six" faculty committee for one more game. University of Missouri next obtained permission to play St. Louis University as its ninth opponent. And now University of Nebraska is asking for the same privilege. It is assumed that the opponents selected for the ninth games will be of the minor classification, so that substitues can be used freely or altogether. While this stretches the season one week, it in reality is going not so far as the "Big Nine" has gone in scheduling several "B" team games to give the substitutes a chance to play.

A Subtle Compliment

A couple of newsboys who had apparently been presented with extra tickets to the Chicago-Northwestern basketball game joined enthusiastically in the cheering for both sides. One boy took up the cry, which came from the balcony, demanding that Russell Walter '30, star center, temporarily in disfavor, be inserted in the game. "What do you know about Walter?" demanded the other scornfully. "Why," said the first boy, "Walter's the best player on the bench!"

CHICAGO QUINTET IS EASY FOR MICHIGAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—University of Michigan's expert block pass attack proved too much for University of Chicago in a "Big Nine" Conference basketball game at Bartlett gymnasium here Friday night, the score being 29 to 16. The Maroons, after trailing 20 to 6 in the first half, held the Wolverines to even terms most of the last period.

J. E. Truskowski '30, forward, proved the star of Michigan's floor game, playing a position underneath the basket, facing the field, and lunging out from there to receive passes and then shoot baskets backward over his head. T. T. Kanitz '31, left forward, got four baskets for the visitors.

C. M. Fish '30, guard, played brilliantly for the Maroons. His mates were so unreliable at handling the ball that toward the end of the game he would take a Michigan shot off the backboard and rush it down the floor alone. Largely due to Fish's great play Michigan was kept chasing breathlessly during the second half.

MICHIGAN — CHICAGO
Kanitz, Daniels, lf...rg, Temple Ashley
Truskowski, rf...lg, Fish
Chapman, c...c, Boesel
Orwig, lg...rf, Stephenson
Lovell, Weiss, rg...lf, Changnon

Score — University of Michigan 29, University of Chicago 16. Goals from floor—Kanitz 4, Truskowski 2, Orwig 2, Chapman, Weiss, Daniels for Michigan; Changnon 3, Stephenson 2, Boesel, Fish, Ashley for Chicago. Goals from foul—Truskowski 4, Chapman, Orwig, Lovell for Michigan. Referee—J. B. Travnick, Armour. Umpire—J. J. Moloney, Notre Dame.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Michigan 29, Chicago 16.
Ripon 26, Cornell 20.
Kirkville Teach. 35, Springfield 28.
Carroll 30, Beloit 18.
Kalamazoo N. 51, Central N. 12.
Notre Dame 26, Wabash 10.
Michigan State 24, Marquette 17.
Grinnell 19, Oklahoma Aggies 10.
Bradley 39, Knox 10.
Monmouth 22, Lawrence 19.
Hastings 32, Cotner 15.
York 23; Grand Island 22.
Iowa State 37, Kansas Aggies 21.
DeKalb Teachers 37, Wheaton 23.
Terre Haute N. 44, Carbondale T. 30.
Charlestown Teach. 24, Illinois N. 23.
R. F. S. Teach. 20, Superior Teach. 16.
St. Mary's 28, Ottawa 25.
Butler 63, Evansville 21.
Western Union 23, Upper Iowa 17.
Luther 30, Dubuque 11.
Carthage 25, McKendree 18.
Furman 57, Newbury 17.
Fordham 36, Rutgers 17.
So. California 24, California 22.
Stanford 40, U. C. L. A. 37.

GUSTAFSON PITTSBURGH COACH

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP)—Andrew F. Gustafson, head football coach at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was released from his 1930 contract here Friday night to allow him to become head backfield coach at his Alma Mater, the University of Pittsburgh. Gustafson's release was granted at his own request after he informed the V. P. I. athletic council of his tender from the Pennsylvania institution. He is a protégé of Glenn S. Warner, formerly of Pitt but now at Stanford University, and joined the Tech coaching staff in 1926. The Pittsburgh contract is for three years, Gustafson said.

SHUTE AND ESPINOSA LEAD

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—F. Densmore Shute, young Columbus (O.) professional, and A. R. Espinosa, Chicago, a veteran golf professional, blazed a par-breaking trail over this difficult municipal course Friday to lead a field of almost 150 golfers in the opening round of the ninth annual Texas open golf tournament. Each shot the par 71 course in 68 strokes to gain a leg on the $1500 first prize.

HAIGH WINS MIAMI BEACH GOLF

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Arthur Haigh, White Plains, N. Y., stroked his way to a 2 and 1 victory over H. S. Matzinger, Great Neck, L. I., on Friday, in the finals of the seventh annual Miami Beach amateur golf tournament over the La Gorce course here.

Seeded Players in the Second Round

United States Class C Squash Tennis Is Reduced to 64 Players

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first round of the National Class C squash-tennis championship was completed, Friday, at the Harvard Club, reducing the field to 64. All eight of the seeded players are still in, though several are still to see action, having advanced as a result of defaults or byes. The last to advance was F. J. Walters, of the Princeton Club, who had a hard battle to eliminate his clubmate, N. H. Aronsohn, losing his first game in Class C of the season, in any competition, the score being 15—12, 5—15, 15—6.

William H. English Jr., former Heights Casino captain, now hailing from the Princeton Club, made his first appearance of the season, and defeated Anton F. Von Bernuth, tennis star at Montclair and Columbia, in former years, 15—8, 15—9.

All the matches played Friday went as expected, and only two others required three games. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

C. S. White, Princeton Club, won from J. W. Griffin, Fraternity S. T. C., by default.
S. Tranter, New York A. C., defeated Peter Cavanagh, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—8.
Crosby Allison, Crescent A. C., defeated G. K. Burbridge, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—2.
W. A. Mackey, Elizabeth T. and C. C., defeated T. T. Johnson, Seventh Regiment, 15—4, 15—4.
J. R. Kiernan, Crescent A. C., won from Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., by default.
R. A. Leyendecker, New York A. C., won from A. F. Greer, Yale Club, by default.
C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—12.
C. C. Goodridge, Crescent A. C., defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Block Hall Club, 15—12, 15—11.
W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, defeated A. F. Von Bermuth, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 15—9.
R. W. Georgi, New York A. C., defeated M. McComb, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—6, 15—7.
T. V. Barber, Columbia U. C., defeated F. R. Marsters, Yale Club, 15—5, 9—15, 15—8.
F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, 15—12, 5—15, 15—6.

ENGLISH GOLFER WINS AGAIN

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—In one of the best matches ever played here, J. H. Beavis, English golfer, now making his home in Bermuda, defeated A. C. Gregson of New York, 3 and 2, Friday, to reach the final round in the annual combined tournaments for the MacCallum perfection trophy and Lightbourn Cup. Raynor M. Gardiner, Boston, overwhelmed H. Ridder of Lake Placid, N. Y., 7 and 6, to become the other finalist.

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3 CHAMPIONSHIP DAILY FEE COURSES
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LOS ANGELES

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Applying the Golden Rule

A Review by FRANK L. PERRIN

Fellowship: The Biography of a Man and a Business, by Albert Field Gilmore. Boston: Stratford. $3.50.

SURELY it should be a peculiarly pleasant and easy undertaking for one who, for nearly a third of a century, has witnessed the development of the romantic events set down in this attractive volume, to review and appraise both sympathetically and critically the work of the author. These events I have witnessed with interest, but not with wonder, for I have known during all these years both the "man" and the "business" whose biography Dr. Gilmore has so faithfully and so charmingly written. For a number of these same years I have had the pleasure also of knowing and associating almost daily with the distinguished biographer and historian. And so it is that I must be either very well or very poorly qualified to estimate the true value of the beautifully printed book here under review. If it is felt that friendship for both the "man" and the biographer might lead to extravagant or too enthusiastic commendation, it may be that it will be agreed that the element of actual observation of many unrecorded instances of "fellowship," as embracing as those which the historian has set down in this book, establishes what, in law, is defined as judicial knowledge of the substance of this romance of business taken as a whole.

The business which is the subject of biographical interest is, of course, the great Commonwealth Steel Company, the physical plant of which is in Granite City, Ill., just across the river from St. Louis. The man is Clarence H. Howard, the founder of the business and its president. The development of this business and its growth during a quarter of a century from a comparatively small beginning to an enterprise valued at many millions and employing thousands of workers are not the result of merely fortuitous circumstances. It is true, of course, that the period is one marked by general industrial and commercial growth unsurpassed in the history of the world. Therefore a conspicuous success achieved in competition with undertakings which also have been abundantly successful is the more noteworthy.

Correct Perspective

The author of this dual biography has succeeded in gaining an extraordinarily correct perspective of the principal characters in his entertaining study of men, events and things. So far as Mr. Howard himself is concerned, the whole story of his social and business life is and always has been an open book. Newspaper workers, bankers, railroad executives, social workers and several hundred thousand Boy Scouts have been familiar with it for years. Dr. Gilmore's work has been to weave together in logical sequence a record of events which have proved actually to be epochal in their importance and to draw from the related whole a clearly obvious lesson.

Perhaps the real test of a book such as this is the impression which it will leave upon the casual or usual reader who is not influenced by admiration for the literary style of the author or by previous association with and friendship for Mr. Howard. As an abstract treatise—one more in the vast number of biographies—for what does it stand? The impartial analyst will, is is believed, accord to the volume a distinct niche in a somewhat crowded shelf of distinguished books. This because the author has succeeded—as he could hardly have failed to do with the material at hand—in defining and characterizing an impelling cause, and in tracing, in the growth and development of a great industry, its inevitable effects. These effects he has discovered in the hearts of men, in the smiling faces of happy children and mothers, and in homes made secure by the operation, in human affairs, of the Golden Rule.

Practical Application

Mr. Howard and his associates in the Commonwealth plant do not claim to have discovered the theory of Fellowship in industry. But it cannot be denied that they are entitled to great credit for having found a way for its practical application. They have made of it something more than a theory.

The record which Dr. Gilmore has set down would have been incomplete had he not attempted to disclose, in some measure, the extent of Mr. Howard's benefactions to education. Unostentatiously and generously, he has, during the last 30 years or more, given liberally to The Principia in St. Louis. He has, though perhaps somewhat less liberally, aided other worthy causes and scores of individuals. He has, in the truest sense, exemplified the fundamental truth which has been the foundation of his success. He has not had to look far for rule or precept. Neither has he been obliged to seek opportunities for applying his adopted formula. The main thing which one will discover from this biography is that Clarence Howard, having proved the rule, found it in his heart to apply it day by day.



Cover Design for "Commando," by Deneys Reitz, the Latest Item in Charles Boni's Paper Books Series.

With Arnold to Quebec

Arundel, by Kenneth Roberts. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

HISTORY, Indian lore, and the topography of the hazardous route traveled by Benedict Arnold on his expedition against Quebec makes the warp on which Kenneth Roberts has woven an ample pattern of adventure, heroism and shrewd humor. For the humor, all readers of Mr. Roberts's earlier books are prepared, but the painstaking research revealed in "Arundel" and the lingering affection of the mood in which it has been written mark it as a new departure for more reasons than the mere fact that it is the author's first novel.

Mention of painstaking research is perhaps not the most engaging way in which to introduce a novel. We beg the author's pardon, for the book is engaging for many good reasons. It is a long historical romance written after the method used by the leisurely novelists of an earlier day, when readers had more time and fewer books, but differs from many of these in that its characters speak the spicy, homely, unheroic language of real men and women. It gives the story of Benedict Arnold's ill-fated expedition against Quebec in the early days of the American Revolution, as told by Stephen Nason, who was a young man of Arundel in the Province of Maine.

Through the eyes of the Maine boy, son of a prosperous innkeeper and a friend of the local Indians, we see the portentous omens of the Revolution, the independent and contentious spirit of the poorer men, and the crude flowering of that spirit in roystering bands of Sons of Liberty. We see the war beginning, with an army under Washington at Cambridge; a disunited army in which the troops from each colony looked upon those from other colonies as foreigners, cutthroats and thieves. Through Stephen's eyes we see the ill-advised preparations for Arnold's expedition, the blunders and the hardships of that trip in late fall along the mischievous windings of the Kennebec, and the thinning of ranks through hunger, exhaustion and desertion, until only 600 men arrived at Quebec, where they waited in the snows for Montgomery's detachment to join them by way of the St. Lawrence. We witness the attack upon the city and the confusion that came from the fact that both Arnold and Montgomery were incapacitated by injuries at the very outset.

Certain pages of this account are unforgettable; the description of the passage over the Height of Land between the Kennebec and the Chaudiere Rivers; the limping, stumbling progress of that army of haggard, ragged, hungry men; the account of the daring yet pitiable assault upon the icy walls of Quebec, and the defeat.

Still Arnold was unbeaten. "I will be on my feet in three months," he cried, "and if they can give me the men I will take this city as sure as there will be green leaves on the trees in May."

"In none of my readings," declares Stephen Nason, "have I ever learned of a man so villainously persecuted and disappointed and unrewarded as this same brave and gallant gentleman; or of a man so persistently deprived of his just reward." So, if there is not excuse, there is at least explanation of Benedict Arnold's later conduct.

It is hard to tell whether one is more impressed by the painstaking reconstruction of historical scenes and the events of the expedition, or by the living, breathing reality of the characters. It is not simply Stephen Nason, spokesman and chief actor, or Mary Mallinson whom he sought in Quebec, or Phœbe Marvin who marched with the army, or the historical personages in the tale, but every common soldier, every Indian, every Son of Liberty, Virginian riflemen, long-queued Frenchmen, whether real or imagined, all have life in them.

Mr. Roberts has accumulated a vast amount of remarkably detailed information about the ways of white men and red men in those days. Perhaps his novel would have been better if he had left some of it out, but he was too much interested in his subject to do that. As a full-blooded, human, heroic chronicle of a gallant adventure, and as a memorial of Revolutionary days in Maine, and as a fascinating story, this is a book of special importance.

Rough Subject, Rough Frame

The Decisive Wars of History: A Study in Strategy, by B. H. Liddell Hart. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.

CAPT. LIDDELL HART has outdone himself, adding immeasurably to his stature as a student of military history and a brilliant critic of military affairs. Even the layman, rebuffed at first glance by the stark utilitarianism of the style adopted in the presentation, is forced to bend in admiration before the tremendous mass of erudition displayed so casually by the author.

This is not to intimate that "The Decisive Wars of History" is merely a compendium of military and historical information. It is far more. It is a keenly incisive, closely reasoned, thoroughly documented presentation of a rather startling, if not strictly novel, theory of the much-discussed question of military strategy. Capt. Liddell Hart contends, and buttresses his contention with a mass of facts, that decisive results in warfare have been obtained only when the strategic approach to the foe has been indirect. That is, when, to quote Stonewall Jackson, the enemy has been "mystified, misled and surprised."

As in all this author's work, there is in this book a directness, a lucidity, that compels respect for Capt. Liddell Hart's judgment, even when its abrupt decisiveness arouses, as it does at times, unconscious or subconscious opposition in the lay reader. The real student, however, will find all his objections swept away by the realization of the broad sweep of outlook, just as he will be ultimately won over by the masterly economy of detail, military and historical, with which the author achieves his ends and purposes.

Such adverse criticism as may be made of the book must deal more largely with the manner than with the matter. It is true that, in his desire for consciousness, Capt. Liddell Hart has gone to the verge of being brutally brief. But that very brusqueness adds its own savor to the dish. In other words, and to mix the metaphors, the author has given a rough frame to a rough subject. Besides, in spite of the occasional abruptness, the style is clarity itself. The short, staccato sentences fairly crackle.

The review of the various campaigns that come under the captain's survey is hardly short of masterly. He parades before his reader the glowing military names and episodes of human history, not as a soldier delighting in conflict, but as a master chess player supporting a new thesis on that age-old game of intellectuals. The map of Greece unrolls before us as he gives in forceful language the inner reasons for the movements we studied as schoolboys—movements that had then little meaning for most of us.

It is true that he has his thesis—the desirability of the indirect approach in warfare; but we can read between the lines that this strategy, which he is so graphically outlining for our enlightenment has a personal bearing upon this present day and our own generation. There arises in the background of all that he says of Hannibal, of the Great Scipio, the consciousness that he is tracing for us the successive steps by which modern civilization has made its way to the stage of development when military strategy can take its place in the discard with other outworn tools of mankind's making.

One of the most interesting chapters in his book is that dealing with results. In it he sums up for the student—and it should be remembered that this book is primarily for the student of military history and for the lay student only secondarily—the mass of the evidence he has adduced, and presents his conclusions. It is sufficient to say that both the summing up and the presentation of the conclusions are powerful and convincing.

Part II is devoted to a careful analysis of the campaigns of the war of 1914-1918. In a foreword, Capt. Liddell Hart admits that he was more or less dragooned into surveying that conflict by friendly critics, and confesses that he feared the "atmosphere was still too heated by public controversy and personal interests to allow a dispassionate reception of any arbitration."

It seems to this reviewer that the captain has steered a fairly straight course through dangerous waters. Certainly he maintains throughout this section of his book every appearance of that aloofness and impersonality so desirable in criticism.



Decoration From "Ernest, the Policeman," by S. G. Hulme Beaman (Oxford), the February Selection of the Junior Literary Guild for Children of 8 to 12.

A Giant Afloat

On Board the Emma, by Alexandre Dumas, translated by R. S. Garnett. London: Benn. 21s.

WHAT a commotion this book would cause in the world if, by some trick of time, it could have been written in the present day by an unknown writer! How we should hail him! The reflection is not pointless because, to give "On Board the Emma" its mere face value and to describe it only as a Dumas "find" is to run the risk of diminishing its worth in the public eye. We have had so many of these "finds." But the Emma is one of the few literary discoveries which were really worth making. It is a splendid book, wondrously alive on every page, and a credit to its discoverer.

It was no news to the true Dumasian that Dumas had a yacht called the Emma and that he sailed to Sicily in it. "Les Garibaldiens," which appeared in 1861 and was translated into English, opened with the scene in Genoa where Dumas was anxiously awaiting news of Garibaldi's attack upon Palermo. The Emma was lying in the harbor but no one quite knew her previous history. To the historians, the Emma's past was not important enough to be a mystery: "Les Garibaldiens," with its exciting account of the Sicilian campaign, was enough. But Mr. Garnett's labors have been rewarded. He has added root and branch to the Sicilian trunk and has discovered another 28 chapters of genuine, unpublished Dumas, and the history of the previous adventures of the Emma is complete.

The Authentic Flavor

The events that led up to Dumas's purchase of the boat have the authentic flavor. There is that requisite blend of misadventure without which travel is insipid. Or, at any rate, Dumas had the art of turning the most irritating mundanities into extraordinarily good stories. He is the prodigious chef of literature; indeed, he could don the chef's cap with authority, for among his immense literary output is a cookery book. His original plan, he explains in the opening chapters, had been for a Mediterranean voyage which would have meant to literature something in the nature of a travel history of Mediterranean civilization. Romantically, he decided that his boat must be built in Greece, fitted at Marseilles and named the Monte Cristo.

But the Monte Cristo cost him not only months of delay, but thousands of francs which poured into the hands of pettifogging consulates and extortionate officials. Maritime law was a fantastic and inescapable labyrinth, which exhausted both his patience and his purse; and, finally, he was glad to see the end of his romance, cut his loss, and buy the dull, respectable but otherwise excellent Emma instead. But she never took her owner on his tour of western civilization. At the Villa Spinola he was to hear of Garibaldi's plans and to arrange to carry arms for the Italian cause. The history of civilization became the history of The Thousand.

Good Stories

Good stories spout like whales in this preliminary narrative. His arrival in port after port was frequently the occasion of public rejoicing, and in one Sicilian town he was saluted by a display of fireworks. He had the kind of reception which nowadays cinema stars might envy. He had superimposed his imaginary world upon our own and made his appear the more real. When visiting the Chateau d'If incognito, he was shown the tunnel by which his characters had escaped. The good concierge even went one better and declared that she personally had known two of them. He ventured to ask if she had any news of the Comte de Monte Cristo himself, to which she replied that "about him only one man can give you definite information. . . . M. Alexandre Dumas, who was his intimate friend, and with whom he still remains in communication." From the assembling of his highly original crew, the stories of the celebrities who visited the yacht—there is Alphonse Karr, who refused to sell eggs or strawberries to the Dowager Empress of Russia because she walked through his gardens without being invited—the whole narrative heaves with liveliness and good nature, as though Poseidon himself were laughing under the sea.

Garibaldi is the great portrait of the book, which is, in fact, a book by one giant about another. They were great friends, and both, as Mr. Garnett says, were big children, naive, natural and delightful. Dumas was a phenomenon. He had his enemies: his own son good-humoredly remarked that his father was capable of walking behind his own carriage to convince the world that he kept a black servant. But, to quote Mr. Garnett again, "Dumas was a giant and giants are not nourished, housed and clad as are men. . . . He was in advance of his time . . . capital punishment revolted him; cruelty in any shape revolted him; jealousy revolted him; love of money for its own sake revolted him; trampling on the fallen revolted him. He could not help doing good." Dumas puts it in his own fashion, time and time again, in these pages:

"I belong to that class of imbeciles which does not know how to refuse."

Mr. Garnett's editorship and translation cannot be too highly praised.

V. S. P.

Mengelberg and the Symphonic Epoch, by Edna Richolson [illegible] (New York. Ives Washburn. [illegible]) is a rhapsodical book, from which the superficial reader might infer that prior to 1921, when Mengelberg assumed the directorship of the National Orchestra of New York, the people of the United States had been tolerating a mediocre if not [illegible] inadequate type of orchestral conducting. The author implies that Theodore Thomas, the Damrosches, Karl Muck, Stokowski and other illustrious ones were by comparison mere infant prodigies. Although one may pardon the author's enthusiasm, one may hardly pass, unchallenged, her assertion that Mengelberg ". . . made orchestras play as no other man ever dreamed they could play." There have been several world famous conductors to whom dreams were not unknown. Or again, "there is no parallel to these abilities" (accurate beat) "in the conducting world." No? Opinions may vary. In separate chapters the author gives interesting glimpses of Mengelberg in Utrecht, Lucerne and Amsterdam. Although the book abounds in superlatives, one must admire its courageous statements, destined to be targets for attack, while one cheerfully concedes that the author has drawn a very intimate portrait of this gifted Hollander.

"Geraldine Farrar: an Authorized Record of Her Career," by Edward Wagenknecht, is issued by the University of Washington Bookstore, Seattle, in an edition limited to 350 copies, each signed by Miss Farrar. The volume contains an "appreciation," unmitigatedly laudatory in tone; lists of the singer's operatic rôles, motion pictures and phonograph records; six typical concert programs, and a bibliography of books and articles relating to Miss Farrar.

Macmillan has published a new edition, in two volumes, of Monypenny and Buckle's Life of Disraeli. George Earle Buckle is responsible for the revision of the original six-volume edition.

From a Voluntary Exile

Elizabeth Barrett Browning: Letters to Her Sister, 1846-1859, edited by Leonard Huxley. London: John Murray. 21s. net.

THE letters, written by Elizabeth Barrett Browning to her sister Henrietta, are now, after a lapse of 70 years, given to the public. Though they divulge nothing particularly new, by reason of their vivid pen pictures of contemporary life and their sidelights on the Browning ménage, they form an important supplement to the existing correspondence.

From the first missive, written from Pisa some 10 weeks after their romantic marriage in face of a fanatical parental opposition; to the last, penned 13 years later, the volume teems with domestic confidences and vivacious comments on those "characteristic" people and things in which, in spite of the seclusion of her existence, the author delighted.

Tennyson, whose reading of "Maud" gave such pleasure, she sincerely loved. Thackeray she found not sympathetic till he won her heart by his good-nature to her son. Carlyle proved a pleasing traveling companion with whom to compare budgets. George Sand, who invited her to her new play, afforded dull moments with her memoirs. Father Prout, of whom she ceded that "he has really had two clean pocket handkerchiefs in the course of our acquaintance," she found a tiring visitor.

Whether Elizabeth gives advice on education, or describes her weakness for sweeping petticoats and maroon satin bonnets (Robert, who liked dark colors and disliked Tuscan straw, was particularly critical about her bonnets); or whether she discusses the broader issues of politics, a subject near her heart, she writes with a frankness that betokens a complete understanding between the sisters. When an irascible father, to whom a request for his daughter's hand was an insult, forced Henrietta to follow Elizabeth's example in contracting a runaway marriage, the bond but deepens.

Perhaps the chief charm of this delightful intimacy lies in the unfoldment of the Brownings' domestic idyl. From the early days when Robert asks: "Now, Ba, wouldn't it have been wrong if we two had not married?" and Ba exclaims: "The only difference is from happy to happier and from being loved to being more loved," to the culminating parental joy in little Penini, no cloud marred their singularly perfect union.

It is as a mother, full of solicitude and pride in her son, that Elizabeth is seen in the later letters. Penini's lessons, his progress in music, his clothes, his demands for a goat and a "little brozer," are all faithfully recorded.

A Mountain Kingdom

Afghanistan: From Darius to Amanullah, by Sir George MacMunn. London: Bell. 21s. net.

FROM the days of Darius the Mede and Alexander the Greek, successive waves of outsiders have poured into India. Once the religion of Islam spread outward from Arabia, invasions of India were rendered easier. For on the one side were peoples looking with unspeakable horror on the idolatry and apparent polytheism of popular Hinduism and impelled by religious fervor to attack and convert their non-Moslem neighbors; and, on the other side, caste-bound groups, alienated from each other and with no national cohesion.

The hordes that poured down were Turk, Tatar, Mongol or Mogul, occasionally Persian; but their armies were always swollen by men from Afghanistan. And, after Nadir Shah had crumpled up the Moguls, it was the Afghan, Ahmed Shah Abdali, who broke the power of the Mahrattas at Panipat and incidentally paved the way for the ultimate domination of the British over India. Ahmed Shah, in a reign of 26 years, consolidated Afghanistan into the form now known; and it has been the consistent policy of the British to aid in its maintenance as a separate entity.

The story of the mountain kingdom up to the collapse of Amanullah, the headstrong, is vividly told by Sir George MacMunn. In his 40 years of service in India, he had peculiar opportunities for studying the subject, and, skilled writer as he has always been, he has turned out a volume which should become a textbook. The British, in their desire to support a consolidated Afghanistan, have not always been successful. They backed the wrong horse in Shah Shujah in 1838-39; and, when in 1878-81 they were again drawn into the country, they were only too delighted when a strong man, Abdurrahman, agreed to take over the burden from them. Yet they proved to that great Amir that they had the interests of his country at heart, and that in his strength the welfare of the Indian Empire was bound up. The policy held good for 40 years, and Habibullah, despite all the temptations incidental to the World War, held loyally to his friendship.

His foolish son, Amanullah, thinking the British weak, has attempted the century-old practice of swooping down upon India. Repulsed but treated kindly, he let his folly run in another direction, trying to make the Moslem East move too fast toward reform. Now, after an interval with a brigand in command, his late Commander-in-Chief, Nadir Khan, rules the kingdom. It is not easy to hold together this country larger than France, for [illegible] many diverg[illegible] by the faith of Islam. Afghans, Ghilzais and Pathans in the center and south have Mongolian Hazara in their midst and Persianized tribes on the west; while north of the Hindu Kush are Turkomans, Uzbegs and Tajiks of the same races as tribes who have been Sovietized across the Oxus. British policy, as before, hopes to see a stable Afghanistan evolve, for India would like less as neighbor Soviet Russia than the Imperial Russia dreaded in the past. With it all, Amanullah's dash toward India in 1919 served as a reminder that no paper self-government can be bestowed upon India, unless the northwestern gates are secured against all.

A. O'B.

Variations on a Theme

Justice for Hungary: Review and Criticism of the Effects of the Treaty of Trianon, by Count Albert Apponyi and others. London: Longmans, Green. 21s. net.

REVISION of the Treaty of Trianon, as a prerequisite of peace and disarmament in central Europe, is the theme which underlies "Justice for Hungary," a symposium of the views of prominent Hungarians, published under the auspices of the Hungarian Society of Foreign Affairs in the Budapest Parliament. The variations are many, but their relation to the main motif never wavers throughout the 376 pages.

Apparently what Hungary would now be content with—for the volume may be taken as representing more or less accurately the views of the Hungarian Government—is the return of certain areas amounting in all to 32,000 square kilometers of the 200,000 taken from her by the Treaty of Trianon. This is to say not that she does not still contest the decision which deprived her of the rest, but merely that she sees no prospect of getting any more. The present proposal is sponsored by Lord Rothermere, chief proprietor of the London Daily Mail, who has been conducting a campaign in favor of Hungary for some years. No details are given as to where these 32,000 square kilometers are; but presumably they would be taken in the main from Slovakia, and in a lesser degree from Transylvania, and, perhaps, even the Burgenland, which is now part of Austria.

While there can be no question that Hungary was none too generously treated at the peace conference, it must be admitted that her own pre-war policy of "Magyarization" was largely to blame for her dismemberment. And her post-war policy, internal or external, has not hitherto [illegible] to gain her much sympathy from the great democracies of the West. It must, however, be admitted that the proposals contained in "Justice for Hungary" are far more moderate than any of the numerous earlier ones this reviewer has had sent him by patriotic Hungarians. So much so, in fact, that he cannot help remarking that, if the next five years show an equal reduction in Hungary's claims for territorial expansion to that which has been made in the last five, Budapest will by 1934 be ready to accept the present frontiers.

Where the Argument Leads

The Dissenting Opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes. Arranged by Alfred Lief. New York: The Vanguard Press. $1.50.

TO THE layman as well as to the lawyer there comes in attractive and compact form the selected dissenting opinions of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, long a member of the United States Supreme Court. One need not be a student of the law and its so-called technicalities to read the book with absorbing interest. It may be that one who is absorbed in the persuasive logic, charmed by the always finished diction and swayed by the convincing arguments of the learned "dissenter" will come to the conclusion that minority, rather than majority, opinion should prevail. But the reader of the present volume may not be equally familiar with the dicta of the majority. Taken separately and independently, the plea of the counsel for the defense, as it were, is sometimes eloquent and often convincing. The reason that it does not always prevail is that just as sound arguments are put forward by opposing counsel.

And so it is even in the highest tribunal of the land, where important and vital issues of law and fact are determined sometimes by a bare majority of the nine distinguished jurists sitting as a court of last resort. The balance often seems to sway before it settles almost imperceptibly on one side. A precedent is established which determines, perhaps for a century or longer, the political, industrial or economic status of millions of members of the human family. Somewhat resentful of precedent, Mr. Justice Holmes has observed that the present has a right to govern itself. "Historic continuity with the past," he says, "is not a duty, it is only a necessity." To him the law, as has been thoughtfully observed by George W. Kirchwey in an interesting foreword to the volume, is not a mere accumulation of precedents and of more or less casual legislative enactments. In the language of Mr. Justice Holmes, it is "the witness and external deposit of our moral life."

The reader of these dissenting opinions will discover, no doubt, that in them there is abundantly exemplified the realization of the learned jurist himself that "the main part of intellectual education is not the acquisition of facts but learning how to make facts live." And he has said, "No man has earned the right to intellectual ambition until he has learned to lay his course by a star which he has never seen, to dig by the divining rod for springs which he may never reach."

Perhaps there has been a prevailing belief that Mr. Justice Holmes has habitually disagreed with his distinguished brethren on the bench, and has found satisfaction in this dissent. But it would seem that only the captious critic would cling to such a prejudice after reading what has been set down in the book under review. Rather will the student be convinced that he has been taken along an illuminated way "where the argument leads us."

The Affable Essay Cult

The Balconinny and Other Essays, by J. B. Priestley. London: Methuen. 5s. net.

THERE are certain critics who are beginning to sneer at what might be called the cult of the affable essay, the polishing of amiable little facets of personal experience. "Too thin, too facile," they hint with serious and subacid intent. Perhaps they might also add, "Too popular," for the volumes grow and publishers would hardly insist on issuing what nobody wanted to read. The public, less book-ridden than the critics, likes to see the informal essay growing out of some tiny contact with familiar life.

Mr. Priestley is now one of the recognized custodians of this tradition, a discursive wanderer among the little things of life, but happy in the knack of making his response to them fantastic without being, in the bad sense of an excellent and explicit phrase, farfetched. Naturally, we do not believe him when he tells us that his first motorcar was an outwardly disreputable vehicle of unknown make but one impelled, apparently, by the faith that moves mountains. We do not believe him—but nevertheless, we can see the car. And we can see, too, the tiny lodge at the back gate of a Cambridge college, where he was "lodged like an elf" for a portion of his career at that venerable seat of learning; or the somber and decrepit "Family and Commercial Hotel" in a town of northern England, where he stayed for one chastening but instructive night.

Mr. Priestley does not write as though he felt he had received much benefit from his years at Cambridge; the familiar "alma mater" mood of adolescent reverence is absent from the reminiscences of his "elfin habitation" at the back gate of his college. But perhaps that elfin habitation where he dwelt for two terms left more of a mark than the rest of his sojourn; there may have been fostered his interest in the little things about which he writes so deftly in this volume. And as life is largely made up of little things, anyone who can treat of them gracefully deserves, and usually receives, a respectful audience from his fellow-manikins.

Red Indian Pageantry

The Story of the Red Man, by Flora Warren Seymour. New York: Longmans, Green. $5.

THE pageantry of Indian history flashes in colorful picturesqueness through the 400 pages of "The Story of the Red Men," giving the reader a fresh and comprehensive view of the aborigine from the landing of Columbus to the present day.

As one might expect from the author, who is a lawyer and the first woman to be a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, her work contains a wealth of carefully compiled chronological data, interspersed with such comment and interpretation as reflect a sympathetic understanding of the thoughts and habits of the Indian.

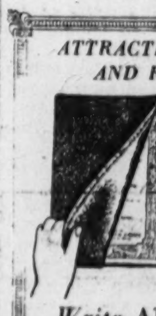
His battles against reds and whites with his reasons therefor, his retreat before the westward march of civilization and the resentment it occasioned, his struggles to survive and, finally, some of his finer achievements—these make a thrilling narrative.

While the savagery of the Indian is recognized, the responsibility of the white man for many abuses is chronicled with equal frankness. Through the book runs the thread of governmental efforts to solve the problem of the Indian and to discharge its debt to the race deprived of lands and birthright.

Sitting Bull, Pontiac, Geronimo, and other warriors are shown in the full panoply of their war paint and feathers; yet the finer figures of friendly Indians, like Pushmataha, stand out as a monument to self-sacrifice and heroism. The splendid deeds of Wi-ne-ma, Sacajawea and many other Indian women add a note of pleasant relief to the story. The volume is timely because of the recent announcement of a new policy by the Government in its endeavor to find an answer to the Indian question. Rations and reservations appear to have failed. The author discusses both of these methods, which will continue of necessity for at least a generation, but she hopes for the success of a plan to educate the Indian children, with a view to preparing them to take their place in the body politic.

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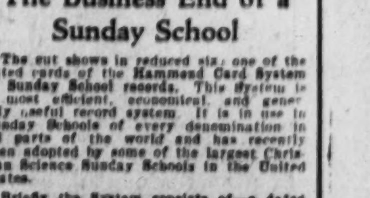
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Home Building Equipment Gardening

The Fireplace May Reflect Architectural Charm

By MARC N. GOODNOW

FOR centuries, the fireplace has been a social center at which the family has sought and found warmth, cheer, companionship and courage for the varied contacts of life. The fine dignity, the simple graciousness, the rare symbolism and the happy charm of the fireplace at times express a hospitality beyond the ability of almost any other element of the home to equal or surpass. Under skilful guidance this feature of the house becomes not only a source of inspiration, but one of decoration, by setting the pitch or key for the main room of the house and determining to a great extent the actual destiny of the interior itself.

Of late there has been a revival of interest in fireplaces. Faithful reproductions of old wood and stone mantels have become available, showing the simplicity, sturdiness and proportion, as well as the decorative fitness of these choice bits of decoration. They serve, moreover, to point out the methods by which the modern fireplace may be made to reflect charm and beauty from both the architectural and the decorative points of view.

The fact is apparent that a great deal of ingenuity is devoted to the fireplace; a result, no doubt, of the tender memory in which it has been held through the centuries. Perhaps this accounts for the strong individuality which the hearth and its surroundings display, particularly in the hands of an artist. In every country, too, the artist has been at work, so that whatever the manner of one's house, there is an appropriate type of fireplace awaiting some form of adaptation.

English Type

After the Colonial, the type of fireplace we know best is probably the English. In Elizabethan times, this was a cavernous affair, with overhanging hood, of Gothic type. The family cooking and baking were done within its yawning depths and a formidable array of utensils and firehandling equipment was suspended handily here and there throughout its broad expanse.

But this fireplace gave way to a smaller appurtenance with rather elaborately carved and often polychrome treatment of the overmantel, the central motif sometimes formed of a blazoned coat of arms. Gradually the overmantel carving also gave place to the overmantel painting, with carving that surrounded and framed it, and this has long continued as an accepted treatment.

In the years that have followed Elizabeth, however, the English fireplace has lost none of its native charm nor the romance that comes from its colorful past. It often fills the entire end of a beamed or open-raftered room of English character and thereby exudes an informality that has somewhat the freedom and suavity of manner of the Englishman himself.

As adaptable to the moods of the home builder as any type of fireplace is the Spanish, with a wide variety of possible treatments and many expressive elements gained through very simple means. The Spanish fireplace may be dignified, even quite formal, with its plaster mantel supported by corbels; the lines of the chimney breast converging toward the ceiling and a raised hearth edged with a single band of colored tiles. Or, it may be of a rustic nature, just a plastered opening in the wall, with either a wooden beam imbedded for a mantel, or a shaped plank serving to support a "Santa Maria," full rigged.

Again, the Spanish fireplace may be trimmed with a band of brightly colored tiles, springing from a raised hearth of the same material; the overmantel consisting solely of a tapestry, a picture or a coat of arms blazoned upon gold-embroidered velvet. If the house carries the Mexican or Indian accent, the fireplace may be found in a corner of the room, sometimes with no mantel, but a niche for a madonna flanked by candles, and frequently a shelf mantel formed by building the breast in steps on either side of the chimney.

In this feature of the interior the materials, motifs and architectural periods that may be drawn upon are well-nigh endless. And so long as they carry out the feeling of the room or sound the note that is woven throughout the decoration and furnishings of the room they may be said to have an appropriate place. The problem, then, of the one who plans or builds a fireplace has to do not only with design and materials, but with ornamentation, color, scale, proportion and relationships.

The commonest material of which fireplaces are built is brick. Not only are they sturdy and capable of attractive treatment in design, but, with proper texture, coloring and mortar joints, they are highly decorative.

But there are various ways of handling brick to form an integral part of the scheme of decoration as well as of the atmosphere of the room. For example in the formal type of room where the colors are not too pronounced, face brick in conservative tones and patterns are used. But in the sunroom, especially that of the small house or the room that strikes an informal note, common brick or even skintled brick, laid with edges or corners projecting from the surface of the fireplace or chimney, give a most interesting character.

For the Colonial house, wood-framed fireplaces are characteristic, but even here one finds many attractive variations of the bricked opening and the raised brick hearth with its very neat spacing of red or brownish units separated by white mortar joints. The contrast between these colors and white or ivory mantels and pilasters is at once striking and charming.

Judgment in the selection of suitable things to be placed on the mantel is, of course, one of the necessary elements in producing a complete fireplace picture that is pleasing and in decorative harmony with the room itself. And here, probably more than at any other place, there is need for simplicity and a fine sense of discrimination. Too often there is the tendency to clutter the mantelpiece with pictures, candles and bric-a-brac which, singly, are in good taste, but, collectively, produce a sense of confusion.

The interior decorator attempts to create effects with as few objects as possible, and those that are used are placed in such a manner as to balance with each other as well as with objects or surfaces which they complement. When the overmantel is decorated with an especially pleasing picture or tapestry that object itself forms a focal point for the composition and should never be disturbed by placing a number of counter-attractions in front of or beside it. In fact, the mantel offers an opportunity to display a few choice things that should have real interest and beauty, and naturally these harmonize in size, color, shape and character with the most distinguished decoration in the room, the overmantel decoration.

Varied Treatments

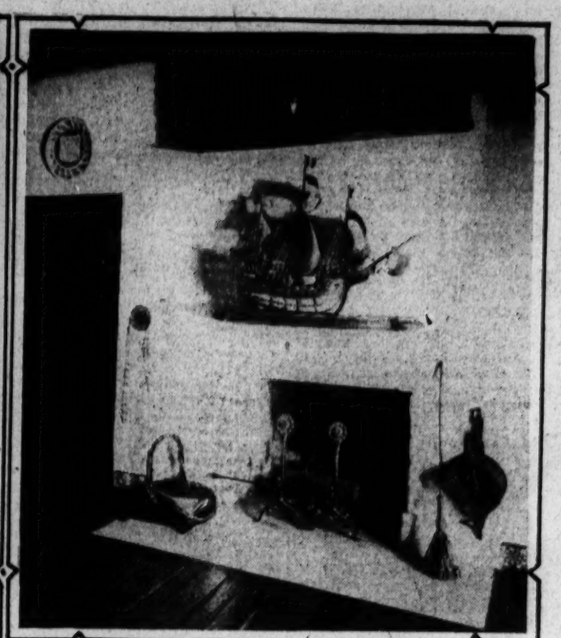
While there are those who would prefer to see the mirror as an overmantel decoration pass out of use, the mirror often serves the purpose of increasing the apparent size of the room. It is possible, however, to intensify the interest in the fireplace by the use of a very fine tapestry or a portrait. The colors for the room are often drawn from such an object, thus giving a greater effect of unity in the entire composition. A panel mirror may form a decorative unit on the side wall of the living room and give even a better effect than it would if placed above the mantel.

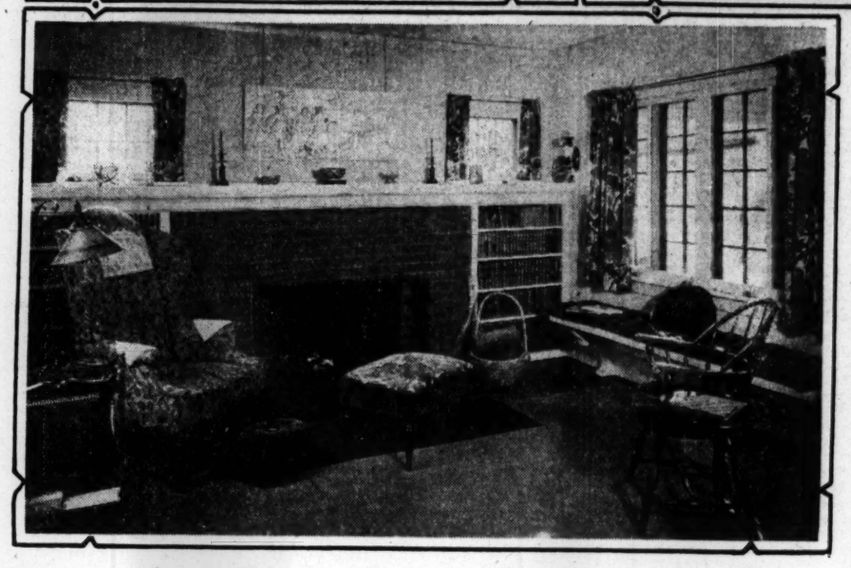
The use of tapestries as overmantel decorations has grown largely within recent years. Those that portray an incident or a story carry as much interest as a picture, and give a rich effect to the entire room. These require no framing, being hung from nails or pegs driven into the wall.

Where the space between the mantelshelf and the ceiling is not too large, a metal plaque or a molded plaster cast may be used with charming effect. The plaque will usually be fastened to the wall from the back, with no support showing. The cast may be suspended by chains or cords attached to the molding. In some living rooms we also find a coat of arms stenciled on the plaster surface of the chimney breast, bringing a somewhat more human note into the interior.

Thus, in the selection of overmantel decorations, the home builder is offered a wide variety of treatments and an opportunity not only to achieve something distinctive, but to contribute a rich tone to the room by the use of a single object of decoration. Above all, the fireplace, and its decoration, provides a chance to capture the imagination by its sheer charm and thereby add its poetry to the lives of those who come within its spell.







Mott Photos

Upper Row, Left—Spanish Fireplace With Colored Tile and Wrought-Iron. M. V. Kelly Residence, Beverly Hills, Calif. J. D. Atchison, Architect. Right—An Interesting Copy of the Spanish Farmhouse Fireplace. Residence of Carl Laemmle Sr., Beverly Hills, Calif. Roy S. Price, Architect. Below—Fireplace Flanked by Bookcases. Residence of Mrs. Frank Stone, Pasadena.

Uses of Dwarf Evergreens

By EGBERT HANS

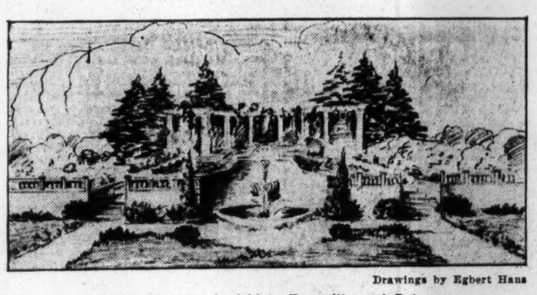
Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Architects

THE word "dwarf," as applied in a general way to evergreens of a more or less procumbent habit or form has always seemed to me inadequate if not unjust. There is indeed nothing diminutive about an aged Mugho Pine who can look back upon years of "good living." If most of our American gardens were not so young, but old enough to offer us the impressive sight of some yews who, if they could, might count their years in centuries rather than in days, we would hesitate to apply the word "dwarf." In fact, we hardly think of "dwarf" when we look "up at" and not "down upon" some of the majestic box-bushes still growing in our older southern gardens.

It is true that the Japanese have perfected the art of cultivating "dwarf trees." These are miniature trees with an appearance of distinct maturity, if not old age, as evidenced by gnarled trunks and grotesque shapes. This enables the Japanese to give full play to his imagination in designing his garden so that with the aid of such distorted scale, a sand hill becomes a sacred mountain, and the whole garden a world of make-believe. Without copying the gardens of Japan, we may learn from the Japanese to let our own gardens reflect the component parts of our artistic, intellectual and moral unfoldment.

It would be entirely beyond the scope and the intent of this article to make a complete survey of the so-called "dwarf" evergreens. At best I can only introduce you into this wonderful world of "evergreen plants" and call your attention to the many divisions of types as well as their use in the composition of our garden pictures.

It is obvious that in the United States the "dwarf" evergreen occupies the place of honor in the so-called "house foundation" plantings, where the feathery juniper, the aristocatic yew, and the sturdy Mugho Pine are jumbled together seemingly for no other reason or purpose than to bear the burden of stone and concrete. Yet two of them framing in the doorway might prove more effective, while the others might be scattered in the garden, there to add solidity to form and shape, to give background to color, and help in many more ways to build up the picture of our design.



Drawings by Egbert Hans

Dwarf Evergreens Add to Formality and Balance

The Junipers

In order to get acquainted with the coniferous procumbent evergreens, let us classify them as junipers, yews, and pines. On any "Cedar Hill" we see the native junipers cluster around the upright trees of the same name, and it is there that we learn to face down our evergreen plantations with the various types of "dwarfs." There also the junipers cling to ledge and bowlders, teaching us the use of the "dwarf" evergreen in our home-made rock garden, while once in a while we find a splendid specimen plant, aloof in his individualism—but you had better not try to move him. Depend rather on the cultivated variety such as the Pfitzer Juniper of Chinese descent. This is a semi-upright plant with a drooping yet flat top, growing as high as 6 feet, and making a well-balanced plant for use as accent.

The most prostrate junipers are the varieties Tamarascifolia and Squamata, that fairly creep along the ground, and cling to as well as drape over rock or bank.

To those who aspire to a green garden, who wish for different greens, for distinctive fabric and texture in their horizontal garden patterns, these varieties are of great use. The Juniperus Communis and its variety Depressa are low-spreading, and have the added advantage of thriving in poor soil among ledges and on steep, almost sandy banks. The Juniperus Sabina, or Savin Juniper, with its more erect or rather oblique habit, is a happy medium between the prostrate and semi-erect varieties, and lends itself admirably to mass planting and to facing down large evergreen groups.

For those who like spectacular colors and shades, there is the variety Aurea with almost yellow foliage, the purple cultivated Waukegan Juniper, and many others that will reward inquiry and investigation. Personally, I prefer the blue-green varieties, with the beauty of contrast in foliage and texture, leaving the flower to be queen in the realm of color and brilliancy.

I know of no plant about which investigation brings more confusing information than the Taxus, or Yew. Every expert seems to have a theory of his own about them. To seek their acquaintance is immediately to admire and love them for their beauty and their value in all planting schemes and in all parts of the grounds. To me the yews are the aristocrats of the evergreens—from the ancient yew hedge on the lordly estate in the English novel to the newly born shoots in our American nurseries. The Japanese Yews (Taxus cuspidata, variety Nana) are the best for our North American climate. Their dark green color and their velvet-like texture stay with us all winter, unhurt by frost. I have seen them on the edge of Lake Erie, lashed by northern winds, and yet emerging out of the severest winter with a gay and luxurious covering of new growth.

Not for North America

The English Yew (Taxus baccata) cannot be trusted in our North American climate. Although the variety Repandens may survive, it is almost sure to lose its green luster for a slightly brown color.

Taxus cuspidata capitata is an upright form of the Japanese Yew, which I have used in places where all conifers of upright habit failed to withstand the city's smoke.

Of course, we must not forget the Canadian or American Yew (Taxus Canadensis) sometimes called the ground hemlock. It is of more spreading habit than its Japanese cousin, less compact, with larger needles, and more adapted by its form and habit to low evergreen mass planting.

The yews lend themselves admirably to garden sculpture, whether it be topiary, or the complicated clipping of square and round-shaped accents. The clipped yew hedge seems to me always the most beautiful and richest of all, although not the cheapest to acquire, nor the easiest to maintain. Yet it will always appeal to the gardener who does not allow expediency to interfere too much with his ideals.

There is also a place for the little "globe" arborvitæ—of the shape suggested by its name—especially in the formal garden where walks intersect or converge, and at the base or corners of statuary. It maintains its globular shape and is listed under many varieties.

I have for the Mugho Pine a special affection, and can always find for it a special place in the garden scheme. Its sturdy appearance fits rugged conditions, whether already existing, to be created, or to be emphasized. This applies especially to the rock garden.

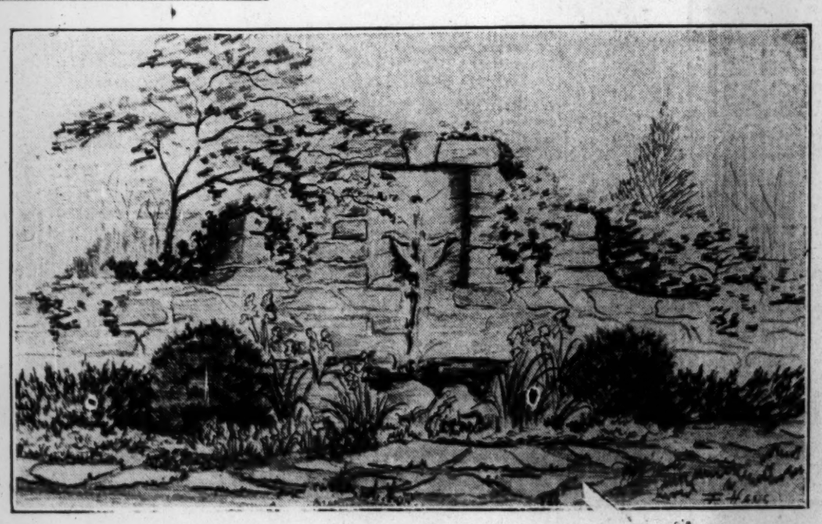
Their Informal Use

To those who already possess a rock garden, as well as to others who plan to build one, the subject of the "dwarf" evergreens will reward the closest study. Their abundant use in an informal way all around the rock garden segregates this special garden from the grounds without breaking the unity of the entire design. They help to emphasize its very essential irregular and rugged topography, and what is even more important, they form the so much needed background for the brilliancy of this garden when in bloom. Watch this juniper or cotoneaster break the outline of that bowlder with its graceful drapery. Study a group of azaleas in the dazzling splendor of their bloom, but without a definite background, and compare the effect with that of a similar group blooming against a heavy plantation of yews or Mugho Pines. The difference is indeed most striking.

Consider the diversity of these various backgrounds formed by the light-colored feathered junipers; the soft, velvety, rich yews; the dancing Japanese holly (Ilex glabra), the heavy, solid Inkberry (Ilex crenata); the heavy, solid Inkberry (Ilex glabra), and the masterful, rather rough, and strong, but good-natured Mugho Pine; all of them very much there, all the year round, standing guard, as it were, over the alpines, the creeping phlox, sedums, and thymes, the thrifts, the sunroses, and the hundreds more of rock garden inhabitants.



Evergreens in the Rock Garden Add to the Irregular Topography and Form a Background for its Brilliant Coloring.



Do You Know Adobe Bricks —Old and Modern?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

BAKED adobe bricks are nothing new, perhaps, in the field of building today, but their recent commercial production in Pasadena, Calif., has revived an art which is after all as old as is the building industry itself. For way back in the days of King Nebuchadnezzar the first mud bricks were burned and used in the building of walls, houses, and temples. They happened to be the first burned bricks made and from that time has evolved the brick of today.

Naturally sun-baked bricks preceded those first burned bricks, while today, strange as it may seem, more romantic speculation and historical interest are centered around them than around kiln-burned adobes. Within its limits sun-baked adobe has never lost in popularity. True the requirements of modern building demand a hard-burned brick of smaller size, but in olden days their place was effectually taken with the burned adobe. Their use in historic structures is without number, for they were placed in the walls side by side with the simple mud brick—the places of greatest stress being made with burned brick and the filler walls made with adobe. Perhaps entire works in those days would have been of the burned brick had fuel been plentiful and hence the cost of kiln-ing not so high.

The Spanish influence in this country has given us the use of and broad appreciation of both sun-baked and burned adobes. They are to be seen in their combined application in all the walls of the old Spanish missions of California and the southern border states, which have come down through the years as perhaps one of the most precious heritages of modern structural art. And it is from this collective source and inspiration that adoblar bricks, the new baked adobe bricks, has had its recent commercial inception. This product in the clay manufactories combines all the best qualities of the mud product in an imperishable one, at the same time fulfilling the demands of a strictly up-to-date building unit.

There has been an ever increasing demand in southern California for such a product owing, more than anything else, to the increasing popularity of the Spanish type of building. The southern California type, which is rapidly becoming known as a distinct entity, demands an informal treatment by a large unit of rough texture. Being an adaptation of the Spanish and Mexican, this type is incomplete with other than this final touch, and has pointed the way for the development of such a brick, which approximates in every way the ancient product.

The present brick of adobe gives all the illusion of old work, with its massiveness of wall, unevenness of lines and varying colors. As important as these, though, is the fact that the brick does produce phenomenal strength tests.

Being prepared in much the same manner as the old adobes, the adoblar bricks make a decided appeal to architects desirous of obtaining distinct effects without additional expenditures. Made in much the same manner as sun-burned brick, adoblars, by virtue of their kilning, produce strong and durable walls and the illusion of massiveness together with a variation of colors and shadows. Being seven times the size of a common brick, the savings made in labor are more than enough to offset their increased expense. In their use, perhaps, students will discover a significance in the fact that it is the revival of an old building unit and tends directly to the demands of years ago, aided and abetted by the increasing popularity of period architecture.

[This is the fifth of a series of articles on building materials. The sixth, on Face Brick, will appear Feb. 15.]

Forcing Home-Grown Valley Lilies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Springfield, Ohio

If your Lily of the Valley bed is too thickly matted, you can thin it out and at the same time provide yourself with flowers in February, March and April, or until they bloom naturally outdoors. It is true the little "spikes" will not have nearly so many bells on them as the commercial "valley" sold at florist shops, but they will be fragrant and quite a change from the other bulbous winter flowers.

Before digging up clumps the bed must have first been thoroughly frozen, and the lifting of small clumps must of necessity take place during infrequent thaws. Several clumps may be dug at one time, and some set away in a cold place for a succession, to be forced at intervals of about 10 days or two weeks. Use a sharp spade in lifting because the underground roots of Lily of the Valley are very tough. Not every "pip," as the little oblong bulbs are called, will make a flower, for in order to bloom, a pip must be of a certain age, and in an outdoor bed, many of them are immature but their foliage is beautiful. You can easily distinguish those pips which contain embryo flowers, they are somewhat swollen toward the base. The younger ones are long and slim.

Trim the clumps to fit flower pots or boxes. Cover with another receptacle so as to exclude the light and set away in a warm place. Keep well watered. About a week will be required to start the pips into good growth, and from then on, light may be gradually admitted, but keep them away from direct sunlight which discolors the delicate bells. It takes about three weeks to complete the forcing from the field to full bloom depending on what time of the year the forcing is started. Valley forces better in late winter than in early. When the spikes are well enough developed, keep them much cooler and they will last longer. The uncut foliage may be cared for until spring when it can be used to plant another bed in a new spot.

Anyone who has a portable glass frame can place it over an outside Lily of the Valley bed and advance the blooming date greatly ahead of the outdoor blooming season.

Holes made by digging up clumps should be refilled with well rotted manure for the benefit of the original bed.

Lily of the Valley does not require any previous rooting, as do hyacinths and tulips, and anyone with a large bed of the plant can easily furnish himself with the fragrant white blooms over an extended winter season.

Garden Clubs

The West Virginia Club Woman announces that a new garden department has been formed within the Federation of Women's Clubs of that State. This department, in addition to its garden activities, will help in the work of preserving the natural resources of the State through protection of wild flowers, birds, forests, streams, scenic areas and historical and recreational spots.

A rose garden is to be planted on the lawns of the Governor's mansion in Oklahoma City, Okla., by the Women's Federated Clubs of the State. Flowers grouped according to color and nativity will represent the clubs of the various districts.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

The Background and Earmarks of Chippendale's Chairs

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN THINKING of furniture styles as they are commonly known, we are likely to picture them rightly as having sharp differences. Heppelwhite and Queen Anne, Jacobean and Chippendale—each one stands out clearly, having little in common with any other. It may seem as if these must have sprung from different roots and developed independently, so marked is the individuality of each one.

As we become familiar with the origins of furniture styles and their development, we realize that throughout the last three centuries in England there has been a steady and slow but clear and connected evolution. The conspicuous stages of difference which are recognized as period styles are merely the points at which this evolution reached climaxes.

During the years which passed between the reigns of James I and of William and Mary, the variety of shapes known as Jacobean appeared, reflecting the progressing tastes of succeeding generations. There was no abrupt adoption of any innovating form during this time; rather it was by slow degrees that changes came which seemed radical when 50-year intervals were compared. When decades only are considered, slight differences may be discovered, but even in these narrow limits will be seen resemblances to the product of like epochs both preceding and following.

Transition Periods

So, between the styles which we distinguish by well-known names, there were transition periods. During these the older form was losing its individuality and a fresh outgrowth was taking form and perfecting itself. Almost, if not quite always, this new vitality was engrafted from some other country. Holland, Germany, France, Portugal, Italy—each in turn lent to English craftsmen models which quickly rooted and vigorously grew. They did not instantly replace the old tastes, but they did so little by little, as the characteristics of the exotic shapes became more and more prevalent.

These blendings, which were almost imperceptible during a few years, resulted within longer time in such differences as we see in a color scale. There, red is tied to green by tints and shades that range through yellow and orange and the multitude of gradations that intervene. While it is the primary colors that we must learn of first in studying the subject, we quickly discover the importance of the tones that come between. Likewise, in giving attention to furniture styles, we find the transition aspects the more significant as we understand them.

Pre-Chippendale Forms

No name among furniture designers is better known in the English-speaking world than that of Chippendale. However little one may have learned about the subject, at least some of the earmarks of this man's work will be included. His drawings and the work of his followers resemble but slightly the Queen Anne style which is usually recognized as immediately preceding it. Actually there is a stretch of 50 years between the two, the Queen Anne being at its height of individuality from 1700 to 1710.

Within that 50 years the reigning family of England changed from Dutch to German, a fact which is clearly reflected in some details of furniture design. It was in this early Georgian period that the often unlovely and over-heavy furniture appeared with the lion-paw and satyr-mask decoration. Fine as some of this carving was, its cumbersome weight and its Teutonic bulk now seem in many instances far from artistic.

Still it was along this path that taste was to reach the lightness and grace and fine proportions of the 1760's. And it was by touches here and there, by modifying rather than discarding, that the transformation worked itself out.

Space here allows illustration of this development in only one article of furniture, the chair being perhaps the most typical thing that could be chosen. Some of its forms while it was progressing from Queen Anne to Chippendale will be noticed now.

Developing From the Queen Anne

Two things are necessary in the thought of most people for classing a chair as Queen Anne in style. These are the back with a vase-shaped splat and a frame of the contour seen here. Usually the feet are plain and of the so-called club or Dutch style. In this sketch is seen the claw and ball foot, common on the finer Queen Anne pieces. It dates about 1700-10. Some degree of novelty was ever the demand of popular taste so we notice a constant creeping in of slight or marked changes in form.



In this armchair there is a noticeable departure from the solid splat and hoop back of the preceding example. The sides of the back are straight lines with still a suggestion of the hoop in the curved corners; the splat is cut away in a semblance of scroll pattern. It dates about 1730.



It has been remarked that the lion-paw and satyr-mask were of German origin, and probably appeared on English furniture through the influence of the German-born king, George I. This feature, and the heavy construction that went with it, mark a phase of early Georgian furniture. Here is one end of a settee from the Viscount Leverhulme collection.



At first glance this might be classed as a Chippendale chair, but it is not, being dated about 1740, before that man appeared in London at all. The early Georgian lion foot is here somewhat refined; the pierced splat of the back is in a carefully wrought design; the top rail begins to suggest the so-called Cupid's bow of Chippendale.

What This Leader Did

Now we arrive at about 1760. Chippendale has been schooled in the fashions of early Georgian, and is familiar with all its prevailing styles. Without radical divergence from them, he refines their lines, elaborates their carving with delicacy, as this sketch illustrates. He would have said that this chair was in French taste, for it is carved in the Louis XV manner and has a leg which terminates in a scroll-shaped foot.



The beauty of detail and the fresh rendering of old motifs which resulted from Chippendale's work have a typical example in this American armchair made in Philadelphia about 1770. This remarkable piece brought an immense sum at the Reifsnyder sale in New York City less than a year ago.



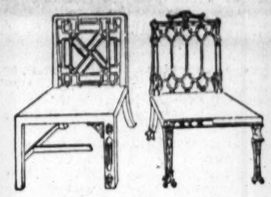
The chair leg with knee carved with acanthus leaves and foot in form of dolphin's head shows one of Chippendale's fancies. It is from a chair recently exhibited by Frank Partridge in New York.



The scroll foot and C-shaped arm support show again how the French styles inspired Chippendale.

His adoption of a square columnar leg on chairs in Chinese taste led to such forms as the third, with its carving of honeysuckle ornament.

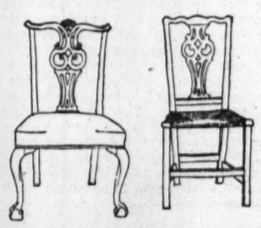
The chair below is another example of this effort at novelty, although other designers had flirted with Chinese motives before him. Angularities, pseudo-temples, dragons and plentiful filigree marked this group of his productions.



"In the Gothic manner" is another phrase which introduces one of this designer's digressions. The sketch here is copied from one of the drawings in his own book. As usual, he economizes space by showing a different treatment for each of the front legs.

Most of the outlines that we have been looking at are of finer pieces than we are likely to have in our homes. It may be a relief to look at some which seem like old acquaintances. More than that, the following sketches show how the same pattern may be used for making either very simple or very fine things.

At the left is a very good example of American Chippendale chair of the better, but not the best, sort. The claw and ball feet, the Cupid's-bow top rail with extended ends; the scrolled and carved splat, are all combined with good taste. The scroll



forms are marked by shallow carving, where they meet and end.

At the right is a very modest piece of work using precisely the same pattern. Here the scrolls of the splat are a mere outline, the top rail is simplified in keeping with the greatest economy in construction. A seat of rush and straight, square legs are also consistent.

In the two examples of ladder-back chairs, we see similar contrast between the finer types and the provincial. Still, both of these are essentially Chippendale chairs, for it was he who originated this style.



From this hasty outline, it may be evident that Chippendale's style did not spring in perfection and originality from that man's mind. It was the outcome of generations of preceding evolution. Eastern Europe, from Portugal to Holland, contributed traceable elements which are embodied in this man's conceptions. After passing his peak of popularity, still later modes adopted his in part, along with other choices. Thus was his work built on that of predecessors and so did he contribute to the accomplishments of those who followed him.



By Courtesy American Art Association—Anderson Galleries

Chinese incense burner of white jade, with cover. This beautiful, translucent stone has been deftly fashioned with crude tools into this charming form. Archaic dragons, birds, and conventional designs are carved in low relief on the cover and underbody

The First Adhesive Postage Stamp

An historic postage stamp, apparently without a rival, was recently sold in the London auction rooms for £50, or about $250. Its special claim to distinction lies in the fact that it was the first one-penny black of Great Britain, 1840, and therefore the first adhesive stamp in the world to pass through the post.

It appears that a British Treasury minute of April 22, 1840, appointed May 6 of that year as the date for the introduction of postage stamps; that on April 25 all postmasters and subpostmasters were advised of the forthcoming issue; that almost immediately afterward the dispatch of supplies to provincial post offices was begun.

A supply of the epoch-making stamps was received at the post office at Bath about April 30. Apparently a local official cut the very first stamp from the corner of a sheet with the aid of a pair of scissors and affixed it to a letter addressed to an unknown person residing in Peckham, a London suburb.

A fragment only of the letter remains with the stamp still sticking to it, but it is sufficient to show the Bath postmark of May 2, 1840, and a red "Paid" cancellation mark of May 4 partly over the stamp itself, indicating that the stamp was not canceled until it reached London.

Thus Is Jade Trafficked and Fashioned

By BARBARA E. SCOTT FISHER

"At three o'clock in the morning,
If you open your window and listen,
You will hear the feet of the wind
That is going to call the dawn . . ."

ONE morning I did. In Peiping. The heavy teak-framed window swung out over the garden where the soft willows teased the pool. It was still dark night, but I was sure I heard the dawn wind. The time had come. I called my Number One boy and said, "To the Jade Bazaar." "Can do, Missey," came the quick and smiling response, and in a few minutes we rolled through the heavy gate of the compound into the stone-flagged street, clattering noisily into the night.

It was foggy and cold, and the yellow light from the lantern, swinging giddily from the ricksha shaft, lent but small comfort. But what matter—I was on my way to one of China's most famous jewel markets, the candlelight Jade Bazaar, held at dawn so that dealers may come together to match their jewels and do their buying without interfering with the business which must be transacted in the daytime with their retail customers.

Here, by the light of lanterns, keen-eyed merchants finger the masterpieces of the jade carvers and judge them with an uncanny judgment. Foreigners, less accustomed to the soft light of tapers do not always fare so well, though to the collector this bazaar has often yielded rare finds both in curios and jades.

Symbolic of Many Virtues

Admiration of jade and an eagerness to possess some of it seems to be characteristic of all the Chinese. It is embedded in their affections, and to manifest the qualities associated with it—purity, uprightness, endurance, fidelity and self-control—is an aim common to many. As the Western world considers gold and diamonds, so the Chinese considers jade.

There was considerable going on that morning at the Jade Bazaar, I judged, though it was very quiet on the surface of things. I saw many a gleaming piece of green jade wrapped carefully in soft cloths and replaced in its brocaded box while its would-be purchaser turned away. The Chinese are loath to part with their treasures, even in a bazaar.

While we were there I heard much about the cutting and carving of jade. It seemed almost as important as the quality of the stones themselves, so later on when in Canton I had an opportunity to see something of the manner in which these master craftsmen worked, I seized it, for I was told that one must go either to Peiping or Canton to see the most expert carvers.

Watching a Canton Jade Cutter

As you know, if you have ever tried to have a piece of jade cut in New York, it is an exceedingly ticklish business. Jade is so brittle and hard that only the most expert will tackle even cutting it, much less carving it. So we went to a shop in Canton that looked no different from the million other shops that border the seething streets of that vast city, and here we found the jade cutters.

One was very jolly. He smiled at us while he worked, so I think I watched him most. He seemed easier to understand. He was seated on a rickety old three-legged stool before a crude table that had attached to it a revolving saw fixed on a staff and operated by a lathe which the boy worked with a foot treadle. It all looked so rickety and uncertain, so far from our competent-looking factories humming with precision and management, that it was difficult to appreciate the value of the stone he was cutting, or the exceedingly delicate pattern he was so casually executing. He held the piece of jade in his hand against the wheel, while, as a rule, our methods of proceeding would require the stone being held in a stationary position while the tool moved. But the Chinese have always followed their own wise ways.

Crude Tools Do Delicate Work

Rough blocks of jade are forwarded to Peiping and Canton to be cut into smaller pieces. This is done with a saw which has neither teeth nor sharp edge, but is made of wire or blunt steel, has four handles and is worked by two men. The cutting agent in this process is wet sand. The jewel sand used by Chinese lapidaries for the finer operations in the later wheel-cutting of smaller pieces of jade is usually derived from garnets, although ruby and sapphire sand are also employed. Careful sifting and pounding of these jewel sands plays an important part in jade cutting. They are made into paste by mixing with a little water. One of four kinds of these abrasives is used, depending on the sort of work being done.

Various kinds and sizes of wheels are attached to the lathe to cut off the sharp edges and remove the marks of the grinding wheels before the surface is ready for ornament. For the delicate and often most intricate carving, circular steel knives or cup wheels are used, and always moistened with jewel paste. In executing the lacelike openwork which so frequently enchants the admirer of jade, the design is first marked out in small circular holes made in the lathe with a diamond-pointed drill, after which the pattern is sawed out and the holes united.

Who but the patient Oriental could be happy as a cutter of jade! Its very fragility seems to call forth an added tenderness, imparted in the touch of his slim, skilled fingers. I watched this man, fascinated, in the half-dim light of that unpretentious little shop. I saw something of the endless polishing to which each piece of jade is subjected before it attains that illusive glowing softness which gives it the appearance of having been molded from some plastic substance by a delicate touch.

Jade was used in China as the insignia of rank, and was worn by the sovereign and his ministers. It was used for scepters and swords and seals of state. However, its use was not confined to the nobility, for it has been shaped into many practical forms—bowls and buckles and even notebooks, buttons and bird cages. Green, or perhaps white, is the color which we usually associate with jade, yet it comes in as many as nine: a clear translucent white, indigo blue, moss green, a greenish blue resembling the plumes of a kingfisher, yellow, cinnabar red, blood red, lacquer black, and an opaque white entirely free from iron, a variety more precious than all others.

Now Match Labels. What Next?

One of the most curious objects of the collector's quest for which there is a "craze" just now, is that of picture labels from the tops of boxes of safety matches. Match-label collecting, many readers may be surprised to learn, is by no means a new hobby but is about the same age as stamp collecting and is taken very seriously by its numerous devotees.

The largest collection, so far as I am aware, is that of Messrs. Bryant and May who possess in their museum about 15,000 specimens. The largest private collection, the property of an enthusiast at Brighton, Sussex, numbers about 12,000.

There is even a Match-Label Exchange Club at Southampton, with a membership of nearly 50 ardent collectors resident in Great Britain and abroad, which has circulated no fewer than 40,000 labels in the last two years.

These curious labels, despite the fact that the legends on them are printed in English, come from all over Europe—Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and other countries all contributing their quota. They transcend in their almost bewildering variety old china pot-lids, postage stamps and old Georgian silver caddy-spoons.

The subjects of the pictures are sufficiently indicated by such titles as the Gorilla, the Phonograph, the Dancing Foxes, the Sea-Dog, the Centaur, Daisy, Matador, Centaur, Fox, Bear, Columbus Royal Exchange, Dove and Rose and a host of others. One of the rarest series of sets is that Swedish variety known to collectors as the Nurseryland series. Each of these labels bears the verse and illustration of some popular English nursery rhyme. The designs are printed in blue-on-white black-on-yellow or red-and-black-on-yellow.

A Swedish match company, I believe, now employs a staff of artists who are constantly inventing new designs for these labels to attract not only match buyers but label collectors. The match boxes, filled with safety matches, used to cost not long ago only the equivalent of 2 cents a dozen but now cost retail about 2 cents a box.

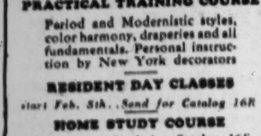
The label portion desired by a collector of the match box is first immersed in boiling water to remove the wood and paper adhering to the back. When dry the label is then hinged like a postage stamp and mounted in an album, on a card, or on a loose sheet, either alphabetically or according to subject and country.

Some labels now realize as much as 25 cents, and prices are still rising. Many of these humble stickers are not devoid of artistic interest and it is possible to expend a considerable sum of money in acquiring a large and varied collection, despite the modest prices of individual examples.

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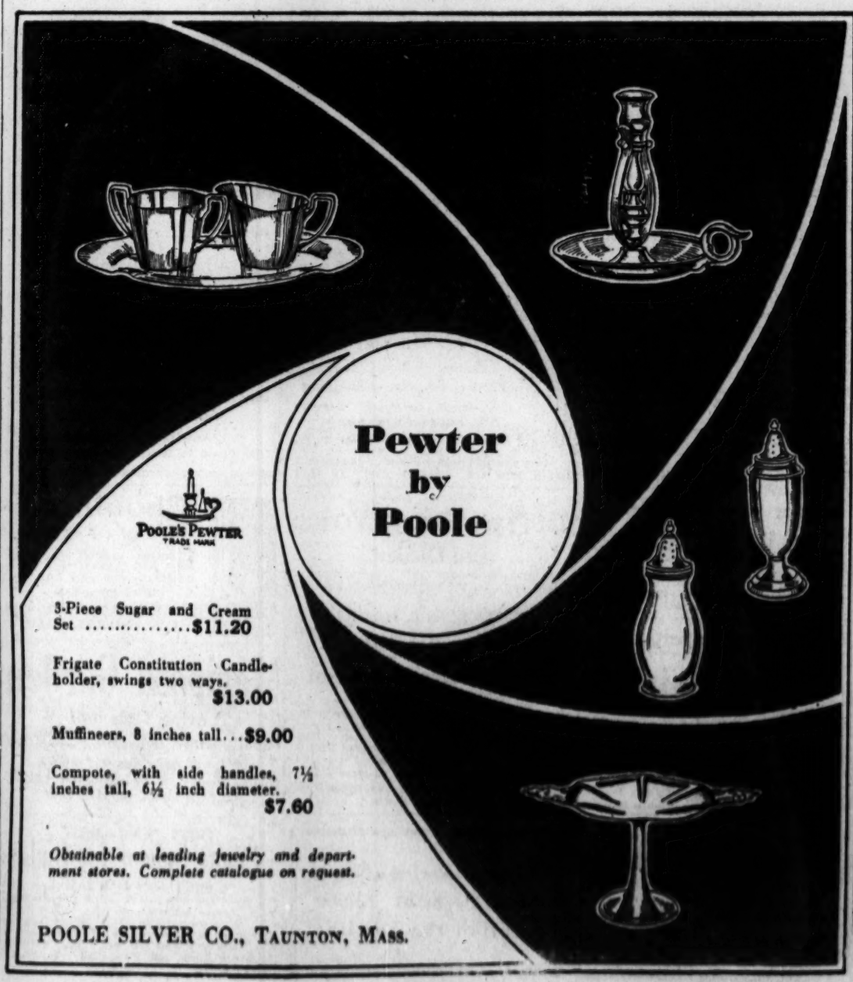
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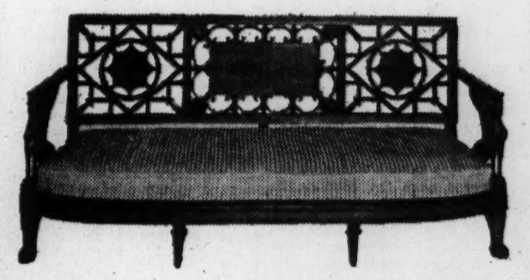
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EDUCATIONAL

Parents as Background

"THERE is not much that we can do for our children now that they are growing up," said a mother one day. "We have taught them to be independent and to make their own decisions, and therefore their father and I are merely a pleasant background for them."

The mother was presenting a situation natural enough in family life except that she did not emphasize the value of backgrounds. Perhaps she did not realize the importance of the proper background to a picture or a life.

Here is a picture of a ship, full rigged, with the sun shining on the billowing sails. The ship is cutting through tossing, white-capped blue waves, and above is a blue sky partially covered with puffy, white clouds that look like phantom ships of the air.

Supposing the waves of that ocean, so real that one can almost inhale its salty breeze, had been painted in such a stiff, unnatural manner that they looked like cardboard waves. How much of value the picture would have lost if the sky had been so carelessly painted that its crudeness offended the eye, and the ephemeral clouds looked as if they were bits of cotton wool pasted on a postcard. The gallant ship might sail on and on, but without its proper background, bereft of its harmonious accompaniment of sky and ocean, almost all the beauty of line, the inspiration of the picture of a great ship breasting the waves, would have been lost. Hundreds of people would not have been touched and thrilled by the suggestion of harmony and power in the picture.

Every picture must have its proper background, and every young life ought to have the accompaniment and a suitable background too, for its best development in beauty and power.

Not Necessarily Material

As in a picture the background may be very simple, yet fulfill admirably its purpose, so the background given to young people by their parents need not necessarily contain an abundance of material things. The home in which the young folks live may not count the most modern things among its equipment or furnishings, but if the modern spirit of tolerance, of the understanding of youth, of love enlarged by freedom, is there, the background will be rich and fine regardless of material surroundings.

Young people may be aggressive, impetuous, fiercely independent as they build their lives, but they will always need the firm foundation of loving, understanding parents, of older people who are ready at any minute, not to criticize or remonstrate, but to be wise counselors and friendly companions.

If it is a party that some young daughter is planning, she may want to arrange the details herself, but it is comforting to know that mother is available if there is sudden need of advice or assistance. It gives a young person confidence and poise to know that father is there, not to interfere with the fun of youth, but contentedly in the background ready to be called upon if wanted or needed.

The young folks like to bring home their friends, not all of whom may be congenial to older people. They neither want nor expect their parents to entertain the friends, for that is the privilege and responsibility of the young folks, but it gives them a warm, secure feeling to see father give their friends a hearty handclasp and a smiling welcome, while mother greets them as becomes the gracious older hostess of the home. It makes a difference in the life outside the home if one's friends say, "You certainly have a lovely mother," or "Fine man, your father."

It makes a tremendous difference, a difference that cannot be too strongly emphasized, in the young people's lives outside the home, if the background in the home is fine, broad, and deep, if it shows proper values in life, if it provides a harmonious accompaniment to the days.

Invited or Not

Parents as background, as the best background, means that they are ready to join in a game when invited, but that they are equally content if they are not invited; that they are happy to spend several hours in a conversation that may be somewhat one-sided, when a young son or daughter feels loquacious, and that they understand perfectly when young people need the solitude of their own rooms for communion with their own thoughts. It means parents that are happy to enter into the activities of the young people, and just as happy to be ready at any time to efface themselves. The finest kind of background provided by the parents means a home full of spiritual sunshine, of friendly laughter, of enthusiastic good will that draws friends as the magnet draws the iron. It means a home where the daily changes and disturbances of life do not disturb the undercurrent of serenity. In fact the background is as important as the foreground, for it may add to or detract from the value and beauty of the whole picture.

When the children were younger, the parents were in the foreground. They were the gallant ship breasting the waves, they were the vision of home seen under a moonlit sky, the great trees shading the flock of sheep. As the children grew into responsibility, as they ceased to run to the parents for advice and minute instruction, for daily and almost hourly guidance, the parents became not less necessary, but less obvious in the foreground of life. Each young life was intent on its own breasting of the waves, its own ability and visions, and necessarily occupied, to itself at least, the foreground of all scenes.

The wise parent realizes this, and little by little, retreats, not from opportunity, or privilege, or responsibility, but from the evidence of them; from the prominent position that might interfere with the beauty of the picture.

Opportunity Grows

The responsibility, the opportunity grows greater and more precious with each passing year, but it is more like the accompaniment to a beautiful song, the unseen depths of a mighty river, the solid earth underlying the restless waves, or the great hill, that entirely covered with growth, provides the soil, the nourishment, from which spring the beauty and strength of its trees.

All through the vigorous, unfolding years, as the young folks grow to independent men and women, it is the parents' privilege to provide a pleasant, harmonious, suitable background for them. Parents as background have a great opportunity to make the lives of their children of more value and beauty in the great picture of life. L. L. R.



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With the Postman in Between

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Auckland, N. Z.

THE most curious school in New Zealand has neither schoolhouse nor playground, though its pupils have the use of playing fields far larger than those of ordinary schools. It is a school whose pupils are scattered over the country, in lonely farms, in shepherds' cottages, and at remote lighthouses. Look, for example, at an isolated sheep station known to your correspondent. The comfortable house, 20 miles from the nearest town, connected by a road that is difficult in winter, stands on a knoll commanding a magnificent view of a river valley whose bush-clad slopes stretch away into the distance. In one direction can be seen the beautiful white cone of Egmont; in another the snows of Ruapehu. The family live amid beauty, but beauty does not compensate for the lack of a school. The mother, who was educated at a high school, teaches her children amid the many duties of a station owner's wife. Good domestic help is not easy to obtain. But she gets a great deal of teaching help from the correspondence school that the Education Department has established.

This family, however, is more fortunate than many. The parents have had a secondary education—what a mistake it is to suppose that higher education is valuable only in the town—and they can afford such aids as gramophone records in French, and their house is full of books. Conceive what the postal teaching means to other isolated homes, where the parents struggle to make a bare living, and used to feel their poverty all the more sharply because there was no school near enough for the children to attend. Large areas of New Zealand are still wild.

Goes to 800

It was to meet the case of such families that in 1922 the Education Department established, as an experiment, its correspondence school. Provision was made for 20 to 40 pupils, but this year there are over 700 pupils in the primary section, and about 100 in the secondary department. The education is free, except that parents are required to buy the necessary class books and stationery, which can be supplied at city prices. The school is conducted by a headmaster and several assistants, who set work regularly for the pupils and when the answers are submitted correct them for return. The primary curriculum consists of reading, writing, recitation, spelling, composition, grammar, arithmetic, drawing, geography, history and civics, and needlework. The secondary subjects include Latin, agriculture, handcrafts, algebra and bookkeeping.

The scheme has proved a great success. Parents willingly co-operate with the department and pupils look forward to the coming of the mail with the exercises and answers. Perhaps a boy in an outlying shepherd's house rides miles to get the mail, or it is brought to the lighthouse in the Government steamer and put ashore in a surfboat. "As we live 30 miles from a post office the postman does not come to our door," says one child in a composition. "Once a week the grocer brings the mail to our nearest neighbor's place 15 miles away. Even then we do not get it every week. Sometimes Daddy is too busy to go and sometimes the weather is too bad or sometimes the river is too high to cross. If anyone happens to come up to see us, they will call in and ask for our mail. What a rush for it when it comes! Dad looks for business letters, Mum for English letters, Pat and I for the parcels, which we open. I also like to get my returned lessons to read, the nice letters teacher sends to me, and see if she thinks I have worked well. We all love mail day."

High Standard

The work is inspected in the ordinary way and has been reported upon very favorably. "A high standard of work is maintained," says the last report of the department, "and pupils from this school can successfully compete with others in secondary schools. A fine spirit of co-operation has been engendered, pupils, parents and teachers working harmoniously to a common end."

Last year the school issued a magazine called The Postman, which no doubt will become an institution. This attractively printed journal contained articles, stories and verse by pupils and ex-pupils which threw interesting light on back-blocks conditions. There was also a section devoted to the doings of ex-pupils. This is part of the policy of creating a corporate spirit among the pupils of this widely scattered school. Pupils in the secondary department are supplied with a list of all pupils and are invited to note that they are grouped into classes just as if they were in a city school. It is suggested to boys and girls that they should write to other boys and girls and so establish friendships. A library of standard books is maintained for the use of pupils.

The teachers have their reward in the appreciation of pupils and parents. The correspondence school is doing something practical to check that drift to the cities which is beginning to cause anxiety in this sparsely populated young country.

Oriental Studies in America Increase With Interest in Pacific

II

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cleveland, O.

THE universities in the western United States, with their face toward the Far East, are naturally pioneers. Courses in Chinese and Japanese languages are offered at the University of California and the University of Washington, these usually taught by natives of the two respective countries. "Kuan-Hua," the spoken language of China, is taught at California.

At Stanford University, Viscount Shibusawa was the leader in endowing a chair on Japanese civilization, to be occupied by a Japanese scholar if one were available. Prof. Yamato Inchihashi, the present incumbent, who has written a book on the Washington Conference, is one of the most popular teachers on that campus.

Columbia University, whose department in Chinese was inspired by a Chinese servant, also offers courses in "Kuan-Hua" and "Wen-li," the classical language, but the Columbia courses have never been as well attended as those in the West.

It is Harvard University, however, that is destined to lead in the study and appreciation of Oriental culture. This is especially true in the field of ancient Chinese civilization. Through the Hall estate, the Harvard-Yenching Institute has been established as a distinct entity whose activities are confined to graduate research in the ancient culture of China.

The motive which guided the bequest, according to Dr. J. H. Woods, professor of philosophy at Harvard and one of the trustees of the institute, is that China may be saved from Japan's mistake half a century ago, when, in her passion for modernization, she wanted to discard, without discrimination, all her past. Japanese scholars soon realized the danger, but already much of worth has either been completely lost or is now being recovered with difficulty.

The work at Harvard is carried on through interchange of scholars between Harvard and Yenching. The location of the individual at any time depends upon the subject matter upon which he is working. Baron Alexander von Staël-Holstein, professor of Central Asian philology at Harvard, is at present in China under the auspices of the institute. Dr. William Hung of Yenching is on a two-year leave of absence at Harvard under the institute, and Prof. Lucius Porter spent last year on a similar relationship.

Scholarships

Students will be granted scholarships and fellowships for research in linguistics, philology, literature, history, philosophy, religion, arts and archæology as rapidly as individuals who are specially qualified are found. There are five Chinese research students and two research assistants at Yenching this year. Four Harvard students now hold fellowships granted by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. One is working in Cambridge, another is working under Dr. Paul Pelliot at the College de France at Paris, and two are at Yenching.

Art students and those interested in religion are more and more being catered to in the Oriental field. Religion is the next most taught Oriental course in American colleges, while art follows closely. It is of interest to note that a number of universities have good Oriental collections in their art or archæological museums. The museums at Michigan, Pennsylvania, Harvard and Oberlin are richest in Oriental specimens. Mills College, which offers a course in Oriental art, is one of the small colleges with a fair representation of Oriental art in its gallery.

It is surprising that the Orient, China and Japan, America's greatest overseas potential market, is not exhaustively presented in the colleges. The Department of Commerce has been giving unlimited thought and energy to preaching the dawn of the Pacific trade era. Yet the universities of the land, training the business leaders of tomorrow, have been slow to follow this trend. Outside of Georgetown University and the University of Pennsylvania, the field is attacked almost solely by the universities of the West. There are but 12 courses on Pacific trade and markets in American colleges.

Professor MacNair of Chicago University said that it demonstrates either that "Americans are not as materialistically inclined as they are commonly accused of being or that they are not as practical-minded as they think they are."

It is quite natural that the University of Washington should lead in the total number of courses in Oriental subjects. There are no less than 26 offered. Seattle, where it is located, is the home of a number of Chinese and Japanese residents, and a constant stream of travelers passes through this port to or from Pacific countries. Perhaps that accounts for the fact why it alone presents courses in race contacts and cultural conflicts of the Pacific area.

The single course that studies the Chinese family, on the other hand, is found in a women's college, with intimate contacts in China. It is given at Mount Holyoke College, in Massachusetts.

The colleges, with their authoritative staffs in touch with Pacific events and history, are naturally vital contacts in creating public opinion on the Far East. They are constantly being approached to furnish speakers for clubs and societies. Even Washington sometimes calls upon them.

Careers Abroad

Some of the professors who teach in the Oriental departments have had distinguished careers abroad. E. T. Williams, who became Agassiz professor at California, is a case in point. He served his government with distinction in China where he held posts at Shanghai, Tientsin, and, latterly, as Chargé d'Affaires in Peking. Later, he was made chief of the Far Eastern division of the Department of State, and acted as technical adviser to President Wilson in connection with Chinese problems at the Versailles Treaty.

John V. A. MacMurray, who recently resigned as American Minister to China to accept a teaching position at Johns Hopkins University, is another example of the type of men who are influencing the Oriental trend in our modern university curriculums.

Educators feel that, with the increasing interest in the Pacific it will not be easy to get teachers well equipped for such instruction. One reason is that Chinese is not always accepted in lieu of Greek or Latin as a language requirement. This condition, according to E. C. Carter of the Institute of Pacific Relations, destroys promising sources of Oriental scholarship. Reference is made to American children born in China, who, in order to enter American colleges later, must study Latin or Greek instead of Chinese or Japanese. Thus these priceless years in the preliminary study of Chinese speech and writing, which are necessary to later scholarship, are lost to the future.

Another reason is the few fellowships offered in American institutions for graduate study in the Far East. Compared to the number of similar fellowships offered for study in Europe, they are negligible.

The Willard Straight Fellowship is the first of its kind offered to American students. It serves as an example for individuals and institutions, sensing the untouched realms of research in connection with the Far East and Pacific basin.

C. Walter Young, who was the holder from Minnesota in 1925, spent most of his time in Manchuria, and is today one of the recognized authorities of that country, on which he has written a book. He is now a professor in political science at George Washington University

A. A. Y.

[The first half of this article was printed Jan. 25.]

Boys of Amsterdam Organized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Amsterdam

AN INTERESTING organization of over 400 lads initiated by boys for recreation and sport has brought together pupils of all the secondary schools in Amsterdam. It is governed and managed entirely by boys and gives a right direction to their activities out of school into channels of useful work and wholesome pastimes.

Some three years ago this organization was started by the boys themselves in order to solve the problem of the right use of leisure hours by schoolboys. One day a couple of boys of a secondary school at Amsterdam appealed to N. H. de Graff, teacher at the Amsterdam Lyceum and an A. M. V. J. (Amsterdamsche Maatschappij voor Jongemannen, Amsterdam Society for Young Men, an organization akin to the Y. M. C. A.), if he could help them in the matter.

Mr. de Graaf was willing to help the boys, but he would only do so on condition that the boys would help themselves. He did not intend to embark on this adventure unless the boys provided ample proof that the work to be tackled would be on the broadest possible basis, and comprise the entire Amsterdam secondary school system, including lyceums, high schools and commercial high schools. The boys had therefore first to see if the pupils of other high schools would unite with them. The plan succeeded and the nucleus of an organization which now comprises over 400 boys from all the secondary schools in Amsterdam, was formed. The organization has achieved such prosperity that recently the boys were able to inaugurate their own sport grounds and clubhouse.

From the outset Mr de Graaf stuck to his determination to leave the organization entirely in charge of the boys. The A. M. V. J., represented by Mr. de Graaf, took charge only of the financial side. Mr. de Graaf is, of course, the general leader and now and then allows himself to give a hint. But no new field of activity is entered upon without the boys' taking the initiative. It is simply wonderful, Mr. de Graaf recently stated, what the boys accomplish along the lines of self-activity and self-government. The number of sections is continually growing. The organization, however, is not merely a sports club with special sections for football, hockey, rowing, swimming, horseback riding, ping-pong, sailing, cricket, tennis, fencing, etc., for sport is regarded as only a means for attaining the prime object of character building and attaining a sense of responsibility.

Those boys who prefer to do manual work as a useful and pleasant pastime, such as carpentering or forging, find a hearty welcome in the "Famos" (Federation of Secondary Schools for recreation and sports). On a poster, designed by the boys themselves, it says: "This carpenter section is, in contradistinction to many similar sections, no carpenter course. Every boy carpenters in his own way, but he may, should his ability fail him, ask advice from an elder. This carpenter section is connected with a technical library, containing the necessary professional books. Carpenter work on Saturday and Wednesday afternoons, in concert with the technical committee."



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Dutch Pupils Swell Foreign Mails

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Amsterdam

REALIZING that boys and girls imbued with international good will are a mighty safeguard for peace, the Dutch Committee for International School Correspondence has started a campaign among pupils between the ages of 14 and 21. Teachers in Dutch gymnasiums, high schools, lyceums, commercial schools, normal schools for teachers and secondary schools, have been invited to join in the movement which aims at individual correspondence between the pupils of the different countries.

It is emphasized that boys and girls in many countries nowadays are filled with the desire for cordial relations, as evidenced in the founding of a great many world youth unions, international youth leagues, etc. An opportunity for exchanging ideas may easily lead to international friendships, and this may result in visits being paid to foreign countries.

In 1928 the plan to promote the international exchange of young people was suggested and already a modest start has been made. School correspondence has been taken up also, and the results have been so encouraging that a great extension of this special branch of activity is planned. From France, for example, the request has come for a list of several hundreds of names of young Dutchmen, in order to bring them into contact with suitable French comrades. In other countries, such as America, Germany, and England, the Dutch committee has found that there is also a marked interest in international school correspondence. Following the example of the "Musée Pedagogique" in Paris, the Dutch candidates-correspondents have to state their name and Christian names, sex, school, address, and also the profession of their father or guardian, together with the subjects in which they are interested.

The Dutch committee is planning the establishment of a national organization, which is to act as a unit, representing the Dutch Nation, when dealing with other countries. The committee is uniting all superintendents, teachers, societies and others who sympathize with this movement, under the banner of international youth co-operation and friendship.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Here We Come A-Piping"

COMING in the other day from the wintry streets of an English town which is for the most part given over to the pursuit of knowledge, and sitting down to meditate beside the fire, I heard irregular footsteps on the stairs, a piping voice said "Please, open the door," and then into my retreat trotted the baby of this scholarly household; a tiny bunched-up figure with a mop of bright hair and sparkling eyes, carrying rather unsteadily a thick book, which with a charming smile she held out to me, saying, simply but emphatically, "Read to me." Now having come indoors in a happy mood, and having a deep-seated affection for the volume which had been put upon my knee—it was Mother Goose—the prospect was not unalluring; so packed together in the one armchair we presently hied us off to that strange land where Baby Bunting lies a-sleeping, 'little Polly Flinders sits amongst the cinders' and 'Hickamore and Hackamore hang on the King's kitchen door.'

It was this incident that set me thinking of the beauty of the background of many of our old childish nonsense songs and of the influence they have undoubtedly exerted over human living and upon literature. And if, dear reader, you will allow, I should like to carry you for a short time, into the children's world of poetry of which you doubtless still sometimes dream. There to see not however what the children see. You will remember what R. L. Stevenson, recalling a quaint old round game, had to say about that;—

"'How far is it to Babylon?'

"Ah, far enough, my dear,
Far, far enough from here—
Yet you have farther gone!
'Can I get there by candlelight?'

So goes the old refrain.
I do not know—perchance you might—
But only, children, hear it right,
Ah, never to return again."

No, we would only look out on the magic landscape and enjoy a view of that curious rustic world where the cottage door stands at half hatch to keep the wagoner's baby from premature adventure; where the dark mill-wheel clacks and turns against the green meadow; where Dobbin champs his hay, and dog Bingo on guard in the poultry yard with his nose between his paws, watches, rather sadly, the free ducks and geese and the old gray gander waddling down in happy parties to the cool pond at the roadside. This is the world one must remember if one whistles, hums or sings "Draw, draw water, for my lady's daughter"; or "Oats and beans and barley"; or that very strange game about milking pails which the curious will find reprinted in an honorable place, Mr. De La Mare's lovely Anthology "Come Hither."

It would seem, looking backward on childhood, that we were all a great deal more poetical then than we ever have been since: more given to happiness that came to us from the simple use of our imagination. How else can be explained the pleasure derived from such lines as

"Lavender's blue, dilly dilly,
Lavender's green,
When I am King, dilly dilly,
You shall be Queen;"

or

"The Queen she sits upon the strand
Fair as a lily, white as a wand,
Seven billows on the sea,
Horses riding fast and free
And bells beyond the sand;"

or the mysterious happiness to be derived from singing under the shelter of a tumbled-down outhouse, on a wet November afternoon,

"All the birds in the air! All the fishes in the sea
Who can find me out a golden chariot?"

Walking along a muddy street in a mining town a few days ago, with rain pouring down, I had evidence of the lovely offices of this radiant boon of victorious imagination. I caught up two tiny boys, one of whom was dragging a long and dirty piece of string behind him in the streaming gutter. Both children were shabbily clad and drenched with rain, but they walked along slowly, conversing happily together about the string, which, just as I reached them, the little poet who held it was explaining to his companion, with many loving looks backward at the decided ripple it made in the gutter, was of the exact nature of "those black ropes they pull the steamboats by," and tanks too "when they won't work," and airships "to bring them to the ground." Oh blessed gift of imagination! thought I, seeing immediately, as he no doubt had seen too, first a great ship moving solemnly into port, and then a huge unwieldy tractor stranded on a steep hillside; both in a rainy twilight street at the end of a bit of string!

It is of course this dear sort of child who has always delighted in gathering "Nuts in May," going round the Mulberry bush in a back alley, or dancing at the imaginary party of "Isabella," or "Sally Waters." Besides being very imaginative we were in those happy days of complete innocence, great imitators. We liked to pretend to be little men and women. Has not the Poet of Galilee left it on record that the children of Nazareth or Capernaum—little mimics of the market square—not only danced and piped but also mourned and wept to one another. All of which we know well from experience in imitative glee.

As might be expected the old rhymes and singing games are full of such doings, but long since brought to a sweet perfection of nonsense. Sometimes true history will peep out, however, and then the play is interesting indeed. So the memory of Malborough, perpetuated by a nursery rhyme, still lingers on in France today and, more gratefully, the goodness and renown of Arthur. For in Brittany, at any rate until a few years back, the village children had a strange game. They would look round for a great isolated stone, choose the sweetest, gravest little boy among their companions, set him on the stone, crown him with a leafy crown and then dancing around sing in the old Breton tongue, to do him honor, words like these;—

Oh King Arthur we salute you
We salute you, king of renown.

Here is an ancient game indeed! But so is the alluring "How many miles to Babylon?"—R. L. Stevenson's favorite—which, says the learned Mactaggert in the Gallovidian Encyclopædia, "Seemeth to be a pantomime of some scenes played off in the time of the Crusaders."

It was not these things that I read aloud to my three-year-old companion of course; but those pretty jingles in Mother Goose that come so near to being—nay that are—true poetry.

I had a little nut tree
And nothing would it bear
But a silver nutmeg
And a golden pear.
The King of Spain's daughter
Came to visit me
All on account of
My little nut tree;

or the still prettier:

O gentle one, why dost thou weep
Silver to spend with; gold to keep,
Till spins the green round world to sleep
And Heaven its dews be staying . . .
As we dance round.

Baby Ursula was too young to understand these: but we had the pictures to pore over and I hoped we were both storing up a pretty memory, and that some day when she was quite grown-up, she would say with Thomas Treherne, as I did now,

"I must become a child again."

G. T.

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The Desert's Plea

They wrong me who proclaim
That I am but a desert waste,
I only sleep, and beauty's best
I may supremely taste.

You have not summonsed forth
My forces, nor have deeply called
My fettered energy that waits
By guarding hillsides walled.

The centuries have held
My bounden silence wholly good,
Then grant me this, oh eager man,
I have not understood.

But give me cooling drink;
Invest me with your wooing skill
And then behold my readiness
To answer to your will.

I slumber as a child
Who has not heard his nurse's voice:
Cry out, lift up, for sleeping thus
I have not any choice!

Marvels

The far-off stars
Flash emerald lanterns
Against the sapphire
Midnight sky; ice sparks
Drift earthward.

The waning moon is fringed
With glinting spears,
Great darting shafts—
Like golden spikes
Stabbing space.

Out of the crystal hour
Before the majesty
Of frosty dawn—
A King's voice
Across the sea!

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

Iron Flowers

An iron picture! To an Occidental these words seem to involve a contradiction, until suddenly he sees one for the first time. Until he sees, against the gray wall of some drawing-room, the black shadow of an orchid, bowing in the wind among its long grasslike leaves. Shadows black as those cast on the rocks of some wind-swept hillside, when the rising moon illumines the wild orchids at their feet. But more than shadows that vanish when the silver glory of that light is gone, for these of iron have all the swaying, bending loveliness of the leaves themselves; they are slightly twisted in long fine curves, with the daintiness and courage of the flower. Color is not here, —only the exquisite fragrance of poetry instinct in every line; but the very absence of color and perfume emphasize the flowing harmonies of intermingling lines, as though one second of some fairy dance, the essence of delicacy and grace, were crystallized and made forever visible.

In old books on Chinese art, one finds a legend relating the origin of a craft so beautiful and, in its treatment so peculiarly appropriate to a people who, through centuries of trial, have brought the most common things of daily life—the wrapping of a package or the tying of a knot—to the very simplest and most perfect form; and who, from the clay roof corners of a peasant's cottage to the rats and swans and marvelous ancient spears of blown, colored sugar paste sold to children for three coppers, express that beauty which through the ages has come to be the heritage of all, continually expressed in absolute unself-consciousness even in the most humble, perishable, and unthought-of materials.

Long, long years and centuries ago in the heart of China, in a remote and long-forgotten village, there dwelt a young blacksmith who was a master of his craft. But, although famous through the countryside for his strength, deftness and patient skill, the beauty which he saw around him in nature spoke to him in a thousand ways so that he grew to scorn a trade which could satisfy only the material needs of men and was powerless to inspire his dreams and memories or to breathe perfume through his heart. So he shut his shop and left his village, determined to seek out the home of a famous painter whose very name was a symbol to him; there to learn from him, with years of suffering toil if need be, the secrets of his delicate and marvelous art.

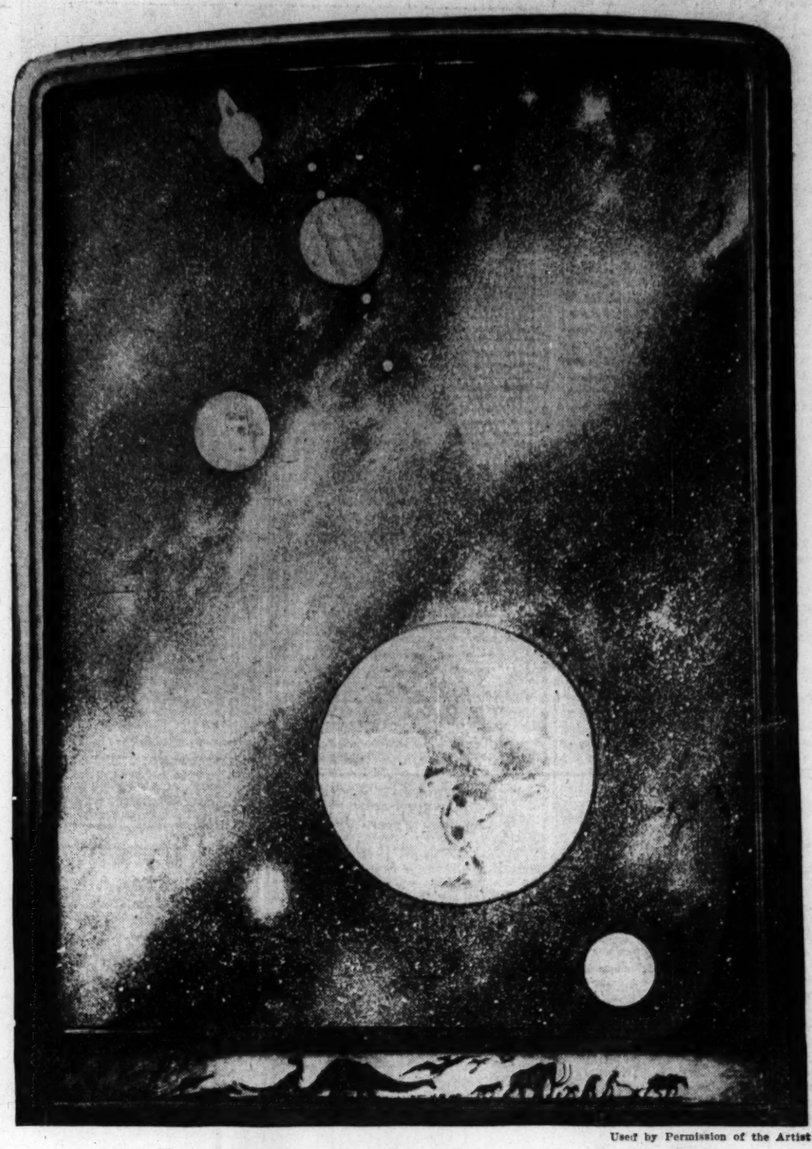
But this painter, when he found him, was a wise man and a loving one—one who saw clearly that beauty is not and cannot be limited in its expression. When the young peasant had told his story, he made reply: "Son, you can do one thing supremely well. This art which your father taught you and which you have labored at until now your handiwork gives confidence and pride to all who see and use it, is it right to forsake all that? Should you not build on the stones you have laid, instead of laying new ones? And what will the people of your district do if you stay here through the years with me? Go back. Do what is needed to help them, and then, in that metal which you know so well and which you really love, let the poetry of your heart speak. Iron is not more strong than your love and your desire of loveliness. Into the daily lives of your fellow men you will bring beauty in these pictures of iron which they may hang upon their walls, drinking joy whenever they look, knowing again through your endeavor that beauty is more real than clumsiness.

So he went back, this young craftsman, with a glad heart; and, after doing those things which had been piling up in his forge against his return, thrilling with expectancy and happiness, he cut his strips of red-hot iron, bent and curved and hammered and welded with all the patient skill of years in his hands and the deep love of beauty in his heart; until at last, after many days made glad, the picture was finished and he leant it against the wall.

It was lotus, rising on long slender stems from irregular rings of iron that were stones, with great torn half-open leaves curling back a little and smaller ones tightly rolled. And among them a bud and blossom, perfect in their gracious loveliness, the swelling grace of every petal held in a thin black line. On one almost swaying stem a kingfisher perched, with crest and wing-tips of plumed iron, looking up at its mate flying low among the leaves; and all the invisible air around them was filled with warmth and fragrance and summer sunshine.

The months and years flowed past, like ripples on the surface of a stream, and what he had done was as a stone flung into the water; for they bore outward in ever-widening circles tales of his boughs of flowering iron and lakes asleep in the sunshine. Tales which set aglow fardistant forges with a new inspiration and eagerness.

So that now, when people of another race who love the old things of Chinese craftsmen and all that they express, searching through dozens of little shops whose shelves and tables are crowded with all sorts of rare and worthless things, tossed up and left by a receding tide from the great sea which is China, find sometimes and take home as a precious treasure sprays and blossoms of iron, shadows instinct with poetry [illegible] do not vanish with the moon-



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Nine Planets and a Million Suns. From a Painting by D. Owen Stephens.

IT WAS only to be expected that a boy who was deeply enough interested in astronomy to build his own telescope and spend every spare moment with it, roaming over the hills that radiate from his home in Rose Valley, Pennsylvania, should reach college entrance years bent upon making this his profession. It was equally to be expected, however, that the son of a gifted artist, Alice Barber Stephens, should begin to experience a persistent counter-urge to devote his time and interest to painting.

In his senior year at college, much to the surprise of his family and the outspoken chagrin of his professors, Owen Stephens turned away from the career he had once thought satisfying, and entered the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia where his work was at once recognized as unique and arresting. Here was no painter of conventional subjects, no enthusiastic youth who yearned to delve into the warm world of color simply because he had some degree of appreciation and ability. Here was a dreamer willing to work long and seriously to prove how rationally art and mathematics are related.

Instead of cold, intellectual canvases, however, such as one might expect an astronomer to paint, Owen Stephens gives us glowing constellations on skies of deep, appealing blue and frequently adds greatly to the beauty of his night scenes by framing them in curious, painted frames of flat wood on which he has worked out a series of astronomical symbols in the soft blues and reds and yellows of ancient illuminated texts. There is nothing fantastic or forced. Night, in its quiet, familiar stillness is so appreciatively depicted that several of his pictures have been hung in noted private galleries. The work of this "painter of the stars" is already securely established.

As one might expect in such unusual work, Owen Stephens has traveled a rather uphill road. Returning from France, he tried to use his gift for "commercial painting" but found that the heads he painted for magazine covers were invariably refused. One editor was kind enough to explain the reason to him. "The girls are too intelligent looking," he explained, "too intellectual." Realizing that he must bring his talents into practical paths, Owen Stephens began the study of architecture and is still working on interesting buildings while he continues to paint his luminous nightscapes.

Der Himmel

[illegible] auf dieser Seite in englischer Spra[illegible] scheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatz[illegible]

VIELE Menschen haben die Lehre angenommen, daß der Himmel ein Ort sei, wohin diejenigen, die auf Erden gut sind, nach dem Tode kommen. Nach dieser Annahme befindet sich der Himmel an einem Ort, den sie nicht kennen, und die Hölle, das Gegenteil des Himmels, an einem andern Ort, den sie auch nicht kennen, wo aber die Bösen keine Rast und Ruhe finden. Wie nun die Toten den Leib verlassen und je nachdem hinauf- oder hinunterstelgen, ist den Nachdenkenden nie befriedigend erklärt worden.

Eine hoffnungsvollere und vernünftigere Auffassung bieten die Ausdrücke „Seele", „Hölle" und „Himmel", wie wir sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen lernen. Die Bibel, die unser Führer zum ewigen Leben ist, lehrt, daß Gott der Geist ist, und daß der von Gott geschaffene Mensch daher geistig, nicht fleischlich ist.

Auf Seite 591 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy unter anderem die Materie (den Stoff) als „das Gegenteil vom Geist; das Gegenteil von Gott; das, von dem das unsterbliche Gemüt keine Kenntnis nimmt". Da also Gott, das unsterbliche Gemüt, vom Stofflichen keine Kenntnis nimmt, so kann der sogenannte körperliche Mensch nicht Gottes Kind sein, das zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen ist, da Gottes Idee, der Mensch, Ihm gleich sein muß. Wir sehen also, daß die Vorstellung von einer Seele, die den Körper nach dem Tode verläßt, falsch sein muß; denn der Mensch, das wahre Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, wohnte nie in einem körperlichen Leib. Überdies wäre die Seele, wenn sie im Leibe wohnte, endlich, nicht, wie sie in Wirklichkeit ist, unendlich.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir erkennen, daß der Mensch als Gottes Kind vollkommen ist und nicht erlöst zu werden braucht, und daß vom menschlichen Standpunkte aus Erlösung in der vollständigen Beweisführung dieser geistigen Vollkommenheit besteht. Auf Seite 587 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit erklärt Mrs. Eddy den „Himmel" als „Harmonie; die Herrschaft des Geistes; Regierung durch das göttliche Prinzip; Geistigkeit, Glückseligkeit; die Atmosphäre der Seele". Wir sehen also, daß der Himmel nicht ein Ort ist, von dem wir gegenwärtig getrennt sind, sondern die gegenwärtige Tatsache des Daseins. Eine Vorstellung vom Himmel gewinnen wir dadurch, daß wir als Gottes vollkommene Kinder, die von dem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, regiert werden, unser wahres geistiges Selbst erkennen.

Christus Jesus deutete die Wahrheit über das Reich Gottes an, als er sagte: „Das Reich Gottes kommt nicht mit äußerlichen Gebärden; man wird auch nicht sagen: Siehe, hier! oder: da ist es! Denn sehet, das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch". Jesus meinte sicher nicht, daß das Reich Gottes im Körperlichen sei, sondern daß der wirkliche Mensch geistig und von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, harmonisch regiert werde. Durch Überwinden des Irrtums beweisen wir die Harmonie, die der Himmel ist; und es kann gesagt werden, daß wir durch Beweis das Reich Gottes in dem Maße finden, wie der Irrtum in seinen verschiedenen Formen besiegt wird. Ist aller Glaube an den Irrtum einmal besiegt, so wird das Reich Gottes in seiner Vollständigkeit erkannt werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt uns eine neue, geistigere und tröstlichere Auslegung des Gebets des Herrn, als es die Welt je kannte. Die ganze Christenheit ist vertraut mit folgenden Worten des Gebets, das unser Meister lehrte: „Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel". Auf Seite 16 und 17 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit legt Mrs. Eddy sie so aus: *„Dein Reich ist gekommen; du bist immergegenwärtig". „Befähige uns zu wissen, dass Gott—wie im Himmel, also auch auf Erden—allmächtig, allerhaben ist".*

So beweist jeder echte Christliche Wissenschafter in dem Maße die Wahrheit vom Reiche Gottes auf Erden, wie er erkennt, daß es jetzt gegenwärtig ist, und daß nichts Macht hat, die herrliche Tatsache des wahren Daseins zu ändern. Da Gott die Allgegenwart ist, kann es keinen Raum für irgend eine Gegenwart außer der Gegenwart Gottes und Seiner Widerspiegelung geben. Was einem der körperliche Sinn auch Gegenteiliges einflüstern mag, Tatsache ist, daß aller widerwärtige Augenschein nur die Bekundung des Irrtums ist, der „Lüge tut".

Da Gott die Allmacht ist, hat der Irrtum in seinen vielen lügnerischen Formen keine Macht und kann, wenn die Wahrheit erkannt wird, keinen Anspruch auf Macht aufrecht erhalten. Unser Meister Christus Jesus hat uns zum Troste diese große Wahrheit dargelegt, als er sagte: „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Babie Loth to Goe to Bedd

Cini: Now come, my Swete, thou'st supt thy Broth
And wash'd thy wooden spoon;
Thro' chinken shutter peepeth forth
The yellowe crescent Moone.
The Babe in slumber lyeth;
'Tis past the Close of Daye—
Babie: "Yett the Nighte-hawke, Nighte-hawke flyeth—
O Prithee, lett me Stay!"
Cini: Uponn thy newe-mayk't quillt I've sewen
Full seven patches more,
Yett stil to toye wyth sticke and stone
Thou'd creep about the floore.
Thy lytell Brother sleepeth;
'Tis time thou ceas'd thy plaie—
Babie: "Yett the Nighte-mouse, Nighte-mouse creepeth—
I Prithee, lett me Stay!" . . .
Cini: The Northwind waileth thro' the Thatch,
And wendeth o'er the Loam—
Now harke! Thy Father liftes the latch—
At laste he cometh Home.
Colin: "To chide thee thus belated?—
Nay, kisse thee faste instead!"
Babie: "'Twas but for that I wayted—
Now carrie Me to Bedd!"

Heaven

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY have accepted the theory that heaven is a locality to which those who are good on earth pass after death. According to this belief, heaven is located—they know not where; and hell, in contradistinction to heaven, is—they know not where either, but there is no rest or peace there for the wicked. Just how the dead leave the body and ascend or descend, as the case may be, has never been explained to the satisfaction of the thoughtful!

In Christian Science we are given a more hopeful and reasonable understanding of the terms "soul," "hell," and "heaven." The Bible, which is our guide to eternal life, teaches that God is Spirit, and that the man of God's creating is therefore spiritual, not material.

On page 591 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines matter, in part, as "the opposite of Spirit; the opposite of God; that of which immortal Mind takes no cognizance." Thus, matter being that of which God, immortal Mind, takes no cognizance, the so-called material man cannot be God's child, made in His image and likeness, since God's idea, man, must be like Him. So we see that the notion of a soul escaping from a body after death must be fallacious; for man, the true image and likeness of God, never at any time inhabited a material body. And, further, if Soul resided in the body, Soul would be finite, not infinite, as in reality it is.

In Christian Science we learn that man as God's child is perfect, having no need to be saved, and that from the human standpoint salvation lies in the complete demonstration of this spiritual perfection. On page 587 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "heaven" as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." Thus we see that heaven is not a locality from which we are at present separated, but is the present fact of existence. We taste of heaven through realizing our true spiritual selves to be God's perfect children, governed by divine Principle, Love.

Christ Jesus indicated the truth regarding God's kingdom when he said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Jesus, surely, did not mean that the kingdom of God was in matter, but that the real man is spiritual and is harmoniously governed by God, the divine Principle, Love. In overcoming error, we demonstrate the harmony which is heaven; and it may be said that as error in its various forms is conquered, we find God's kingdom through demonstration. When all belief in error shall have been destroyed, God's kingdom will be seen in its completeness.

In Christian Science we learn a new interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, more spiritual, more comforting, than any other that the world has known. All Christendom is familiar with these words of the prayer our Master taught: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." On pages 16 and 17 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives the following interpretation of them: *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present." "Enable us to know, as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."*

Thus, every genuine Christian Scientist is measurably demonstrating the truth of God's kingdom on earth by knowing that it is present now, and that nothing has any power to change the glorious fact of true existence. God being all-presence, there can be no room for any presence except that of God and His reflection. Whatever material sense would suggest to the contrary, all discordant appearance is but the manifestation of error, which "maketh a lie."

God being all-power, error in its many lying forms has no power and can establish no claim to power when the truth is realized. This great truth was consolingly stated by our Master, Christ Jesus, when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Melody Austrianne

"Sooch a contrast! But listen!" The battered grand piano, scarred by repeated movings, dimmed in luster with age, gave out a series of magnificent chords under the hands of the professor upon its yellow keys. His head, with a mane as heavy as that of the king of the jungles, bobbed back and forth as the instrument sang with its quivering wires the first bars of Schubert's "Erlkönig."

And it was a contrast! From that hulk of wood and wires so old it took one back two generations, the most entrancing melody swung high, then low in a rapid treble, punctuated at intervals with a striking forte in rapid upward runs from the bass.

Professor von Bargen turned to his listener. "You know I haf a Wanderlust ven I blay dis moosic. Idt carries me back to my Vaterland." His hazel eyes under that leonine thatch of gray-white hair, beamed and sparkled in ecstasy. Mentally he was back in his beloved Vienna, strolling down the Ring Strasse, attending the Spanische Reitschule, and murmuring salutations to friends along the famous Prater. Ach, ya!— Alt Wien— its sunny glories were only memories to him, a funny old music teacher.

Schubert was a Viennese; so was he, Karl von Bargen. In the Opera House he had listened to Schubert's "Prometheus," his last "Der Winterabend." Von Bargen mused while the "Erlkönig" chanted from the piano keys. Schubert had received but four pounds for his work. Now it would be worth a hundred times that. So, the penalties and poverties of genius. A string quartet playing the now familiar air of the "Zauberharfe" (Magic Harp), and the "Wanderer," that Schubertian melody of fine harmonies.

From the Opera House to the Imperial Palace, "the Hofburg." Here, von Bargen had played to royal ears in his youth, playing the royal piano with a verve and fire that brought more than polite applause from the sovereign, Franz Joseph, and his entourage. Out into the cool of the Hofburg Gardens after a collation, with a head swimming in melody, applause and gratification. Soon, political consequences had shifted him to Salzburg on the Salzach.

Here in quaint Salzburg, in the shadow of the magnificent Dom where Abraham von Megerle had been "Kapellmeister"—another competent, almost completely forgotten—was the infant Wolfgang von Mozart born. Von Bargen's hands automatically stole to the tunes of his "Magic Flute," unnoticed except to the professor's silent friend and the rising dust motes in the sun ladders near the long windows. The old piano never faltered with the melody of the "Magic Flute." Pianissimo; con allegro; andante; a fairy-like tone tinkling from the sweet notes of the flute, emphasized by occasional booming bass chords.

Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Brahms, Schumann, Haydn, all called to him in his Wanderlust. Salzburg proved no end to his music; but America proved a worthy and receptive field for study. Orchestral counterpoint, fugue, and harmony all awaited competent instruction, and von Bargen spent many happy years teaching pupils on this old piano in his high-ceilinged studio.

"Einz, zwei, drei—Spiel." His "One, two, three, play" beat out from his high-born fingers with a peculiar dictatorial counting. His interpretations were accepted by music lovers without question.

But perhaps in looking backward to his youth in his musical Austria, he would be permitted to exercise his musical meanderings. "You know, my friend, don't chudge by de outside—see my piano, den listen to it. Look at me, and den listen to my blaying. Ve are not so old. Neider iss this moosic. It neffer grows old. Alvays iss it fresh, new, sparkling, und it brings me back to my old country und its romance."

He turned back to the old instrument. With a fire and a gentleness, he played from Franz Schubert, and in his eyes was the romance, the beauty, and the haunting tenderness of the Viennese, while the gallant old keys responded to the coaxing fingers in "Serenade."

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Some Modern Italian Painters

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE art treasures of the golden periods of Italian art, now at Burlington House, will occupy every visitor's attention, it is safe to predict, during the whole term of the exhibition, and the small collection of nineteenth century paintings in the lecture room will, in all probability, be overlooked entirely. There are no masterpieces in this room, but there are some things of interest, nevertheless, and it would be a pity to ignore the small selection altogether.

It was only in Venice that artists clung to eighteenth century traditions dur g the first part of the nineteenth cenury. Hayez and Grigoletti were the two finest portraitists of the opening years of the century, and some good examples of their work—notably the charming "Princess di Saint Antimo," by the former—are on view. Their contemporary, Carnevali, called "Il Piccio," a native of Bergamo, which has been described as a Venetian province "in pictorial geography," another estimable portrait painter, is also represented, and of the other Italian artists of the period whose work can be seen here, Appiani': vivacious painting of the scene painter, Landriane, should not be missed.

But the beginning of "modernism" in Italian painting came soon after 1848, that year of political upheaval all over Europe. The troubled times turned the artists into realists then and forced them to abandon once and for all that romantic view of life which for too long had vitiated every branch of art on the Continent.

The Naples School

Schools of artists began to appear after this date in different parts of the country. First in Naples, Toma, Morelli and Gigante are three of the most interesting of these Neapolitan painters, all of whom are represented in Burlington House, the last named by an attractive water color showing a view of typical park scenery in which the artist has managed to convey vividly the air of cultured seculsion that belonged to all parks at that period. The first of the trio contributes a topical piece, "Luisa Sanfelice, the Italian Patriot, in Prison," sober in color and admirably descriptive.

But the most attractive of these mid-nineteenth century artists from a twentieth century point of view is certainly Cammarano, whose decorative "Piazza of San Marco" shows such surprising affinities with Manet's famous "Concert aux Tuileries," now in the Ttate Gallery. A most effective use of blacks gives great depth and richness of tone to the whole composition. The Lecture Room is well worth visiting if only to see this striking painting by a comparatively unknown and very original artist.

In Florence during the middle fifties another band of artists were working out a new technique which had for aim the clear definition of light and shadow by the use of spots of unmixed color. They called themselves the "Macchiaoli" from "macchia," a spot. At close quarters the surface of a canvas by any one of them gives the effect of inlay. Fattori was one of the most gifted of this school, though the best example of his art on view, a small oil entitled "The Rotunda at Leghorn," belongs to a period when he had modified the formula and was laying his pigment on, not in spots, but broadly and evenly. Guglielmo Ciardi, a native of Venice, joined this Florentine school and continued to be an adherent of their methods to some extent even after his return to his native city, though Guardi became the chief influence in his development later. One of his bright landscapes has been included, and it serves as an excellent example of the smooth enamel-like texture the "Macchiaoli" achieved at their best.

Divisionism in Italy

The French Impressionists, Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, do not seem to have had any noticeable influence on their Italian contemporaries, but Seurat and Signac's "pointillisme" had a counterpart in Italy which developed quite independently and was known as "divisionism." Segantini was the one artist of outstanding merit who used this method to advantage, modifying it to suit his taste and talent. "Spring in the Alps," a charming pastoral in brilliant color, is the most attractive and accomplished of the three canvases by him on view.

Two other exhibits in this room will have a special, sentimental appeal to Londoners: Giuseppe de Nittis's "Piccadilly," painted in 1875, showing the famous thoroughfare complete with hansom cabs and devoid of our red motorbuses, and his small view in pastel colors, called "Buckingham Palace," but really of the Mall and the palace railings, with red-coats in the distance and our grandmothers taking the air near the old Queen's home.

Present-day Italian painting is not represented at Burlington House, but a charming sample of it may be seen at the moment in the galleries of the Fine Art Society in Bond Street, where Emma Ciardi, the daughter of the Guglielmo Ciardi whose landscape we have just been admiring, is showing her latest work—some 40 "Fantasies" and "Venetian Scenes."

Miss Ciardi, turning her back on her own times, re-creates in muted golds, "vieux rose," silvery grays, silvery blues and silvery greens the light and airy world of the "Fêtes Galantes," in which panniered ladies and their gentlemen step minuets on flagged terraces, drift over velvety lawns, dally behind cypress hedges and take the air in golden chariots, as fantastical and fragile-looking as must have been the coach Cinderella's godmother summoned into existence with a wave of her wand. The personages of the "Commedia dell' arte" live and move and have their being in the same kingdom of the imagination, and so they are brought in by the artist to enliven and decorate her Venetian scenes and fantasies. It is difficult to choose a favorite out of 40 favorites, but perhaps "Meridian Song," "Garden of the Cypress" and "The Lonely Statue" express most poignantly the charm and fragrance of these far-off Arcadian scenes.



White Studio

Lawrence Grossmith and Grace George in "The First Mrs. Fraser."

Pictography and Symbolism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

THE one hundred and twenty-fifth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts provides a sweeping cross-section of art endeavor in America from the most conservative to the more radical phases. It is, in fact, the sort of exhibition that shows the present-day clash between the age-old reproductive tendency in art and the developing trend away from the recognizable to the abstract. Between the two, as a balance, stands portraiture.

When the modern artist makes his shorthand notes on canvas he may accomplish one of two objects, either produce a modern pictograph with a story behind it, or effect a composition derived from nature, but accepting natural objects merely as its stimulus. Of these two types Julian Levi's "Composition" is particularly interesting in its pictographic development; while the color-welded forms abstracted from natural objects in Hugh H. Breckenridge's "Still-Life, Interior" are eloquent of the type of composition that says what it has to say in plastic color arrangement without any emphasis upon story-telling.

That the art of painting need not be dependent upon an artist's skill in reproducing nature seems the basis for art thinking among many moderns. Arthur B. Carles, who this year wins the Temple Gold Medal given for the best painting in the exhibition, barring the works of artists already honored, and works by members of the jury, contributes a finely composed, lavishly arranged "Still-Life" emotionally intricate, but standing between a work that is purely abstract in quality and a work that is recognizably reproductive.

It is in the still-life that the modern artist finds the most fertile field for experimentation, and this form of composition lending itself so innately to the arrangement of natural objects is much in evidence in the current annual.

Figure Compositions

Figure compositions are also to the fore, varying from the firm, sure, well conceived and well executed "The Bassoon Player" by George Luks to the fanciful play-children of Nura's "Early Teens." Luks grasps reality and makes of it something stanch, direct and vital. Nura escapes reality. Here, then, is another signpost of the art times, and an indication of such basic difference in mental and emotional background that the work of artists thus separated one from another finds scant basis for comparison.

Thomas Benton with his four-paneled History of New York and in his canvas entitled "Smugglers" deals pictorially with realities, searching down to essentials, paring off all irrelevant detail, and basing his composition upon modern angularities and modern appreciation for tridimensional form. So accentuated is the feeling of movement in these compositons that it carries with it an indirect commentary upon the nervous tension of the world in which we live.

Interesting in its difference also is the Breckenridge color composition "Let There Be Light," a color and form fantasy based on the story of the creation of the world, wholly imaginative and essentially a color poem. "Aeronautics" by the same artist touches the modern airplane mental and emotional background, welding in color the curve of the earth's surface, no longer an intimate landscape of trees, fields, streams and houses, but a far-flung pattern of color and light. One is made to sense the revolving world, and the welding power of speed. This canvas carries to its logical objective the motion made by Cézanne when he painted still-life on a table seen from above rather than from the normal eye-line.

Patterned Symbolism

The modern interest in symbols, whether expressed in color or in form, produces a certain formula, a trend toward generalization rather than toward particularization. Trees may thus become patterns, and faces masks. Even Leon Kroll is evolving a generalized face pattern in his figure studies of women. "Joie," awarded the Beck gold medal for the best portrait exhibited, reveals this tendency.

Landscape no less than still-life falls under the modern spell of patterned symbolism. The effect may be ultrarealistic or ultraimaginative. Georgina Klitgaard's "Sumacs" provides an example of poetized and simplified realism. "Pyrenees Village" by Morris Rahming presents the panoramic view from a height and reduces objects to maplike symbols. Crawford Adams, in his "Spring in Cassis No. 1" reduces natural objects to their pattern essentials yet at the same time preserving in their masses and contours their basic individuality. Stark realism stares in Edward Hopper's "Williamsburg Bridge" or in Ernest Fiene's "Ferry."

But the symbolistic pattern trend of figure painting, landscape and still-life is paralleled by the continued interest in interpretative reproduction, now honestly realistic, now touched with the poetic or the dramatic. In landscape this more conservative, but no less earnest trend is found in canvases by such artists as Edward W. Redfield, W. Elmer Schofield, Daniel Garber, Mary Butler, John Carlson, Emil Carlsen, Childe Hassam, Aldro T. Hibbard and Chauncey F. Ryder. As a middle course between the patternistic and the realistic one may find "Arrowark" an imaginative landscape by S. Walter Norris awarded the Jennie Sesnan gold medal for the best in its particular category.

The majority of the portraits in the exhibition cling to the old conservative picture-making conception, even when tinged with modern theories of color application. Adolphe Borie, Paxton, Bosley, Lilian Wescott Hale, Philip L. Hale, Alice Kent Stoddard, Edwin W. Dickinson, Gertrude Fiské, Abram Poole, who wins the Walter Lippincott prize for his figure portrait of "Miss Greta Kemble Cooper," Marie Danforth Page and Wayman Adams, clever sketch portraitist, all agree on portrait-making essentials.

A fifth prize, the Mary Smith prize, given, as is the Lippincott Prize, by the Academy's Committee on Exhibition, and not by the Academy's jury, has been awarded to Grace Gemberling for "Rocks and Flowers." It is given yearly to the best painting by a Philadelphia woman artist.

Sculpture this year lags far behind painting in range and in quantity. Small figure pieces and portraits are numerous. There are few large ambitious works with the exception of the colossal demon hewing himself from stone, a variation by Albin Polasek of his former composition "Man Hewing His Own Destiny."

The George D. Widener Memorial gold medal was awarded to Mitchell Fields for his "Torso," while the James McClees prize for the best composition went to Gaetano Cecere for his "Boy and Fawn."

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

'Painting in Paris'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

UNDER the odd title of "Painting in Paris," there has been assembled at the Museum of Modern Art a loan collection of 99 pictures by French modernists. Having seen the pictures, one better understands why the exhibit was given its peculiar name, for these are not strictly contemporary paintings on the whole. The show is rich in the works of Pablo Picasso and illustrates his changes of style from 1900 to 1927. Some 15 years of Matisse is exemplified in this exhibition, and 18 years of Derain. This exhibition continues until Feb. 16.

The earliest Picasso, "The Dancer," may be looked at as a development of pure expressionism, with more realization of the sheer luminosity of paint masses than is often found in the clouded and misty evocations of some followers of the Monet school. After all, a picture is produced with paint, and not with light; the paint being used, to be sure, as a translation of light. In "The Sweet Tooth," dated 1902, Picasso was interested in the use of a single tonality, green, to cover a wide range of nature values. Here he abandoned natural representation in favor of personal interpretation. In 1905 he painted "Head of a Peasant Woman," which is so clearly derived from Gauguin as to be marked only as a mile post.

Back to the Primitive

The exhibition leaps over Picasso's cubist period to 1914, when in a stiff life he is seen reaching back to primitive impulses for fresh inspiration. His "Pierrot," painted in 1918, shows him running with the pack that was then in full cry on the trail of El Greco, who became a sort of patron saint of the pursuers of pristine impulses in painting. A few years passed, and Picasso realized what others have discovered, that El Greco after all was an individual, and that it was the fundamentals of his style, not his mannerisms, that deserved emulation. So we have "Lovers," painted in 1923, neo-classic in every line and mass, almost a Rubens, cooled off and with the violence omitted. Between neo-classicism and primitivism he oscillated for the next few years, and his "Seated Woman," 1927, might almost have been painted by a Navaho Indian, with its recapture of unspoiled and unsophisticated impulses of expression.

Henri Matisse

Less sensitive to the passing modes has been Henri Matisse. What he was in 1910, inclined toward pure design and determined to free himself from the shackles of literalism, he was in 1925 in his use of pure colors, his joy in reds and blues that never become muddy, his sensitiveness to angles. Matisse never fusses or niggles. In him one has a sense of a distiller of materials, a man who has thought things through so long to their essentials that he now thinks in terms of essence.

André Derain, who has greatly influenced modernists with his emotional use of color, his abstractions, his dark brooding grays and greens and his exciting pointing up planes, seems almost to be turning back to Velásquez, Velásquez with suave surfaces, in "Guitar Player," 1928. "Southern France," 1927, is surely one of his best things, with its emphasis on the integrity of form.

Georges Braque, manifesting altogether the twentieth century impulse, is interesting because of his evident sincerity. He uses themes from nature as the basis of abstractions and improvisations. Always in his work there is a self-discipline, a searching beneath the obvious surface for the wellsprings of ideas. He reminds one of things thought of rather than of things seen. Perspective he disregards when he chooses, telescoping his planes of distance in as care free a way as ever did the Oriental painters of old.

Further escape from literalism and the commonplace is to be observed in the fanciful paintings of Giorgio de Chirico, who expresses himself in terms of a well-ordered mythology of his own devising, wherein it seems entirely right that horses prancing among broken pillars shall be blue, green and yellow. The pictures of Maurice Dufrêsne might have been done by an artist held fast to Paris while he longs to roam the Orient, so zestful and glittering are these evocations of the pageantry of Morocco and points east. Movements, notations, responses—these are words that pop into thought as one gazes upon Raoul Dufy's pictures.

Ever sardonic is Jean Louis Forain, whom one can place confidently among those who will survive the decades to come. The pressure of his thought is too great to be ignored, either today or tomorrow, for he penetrates with his paintings to the core of the distresses of the submerged, even as did Dickens in the medium of the novel. Orthon Friesz is here, with "colored forms in space"; Fernand Leger, with his arbitrary form abstractions; Georges Rouault, with his portraits that have almost the gargoyle touch; De Segonzac, with his white sunlight and luscious greens in landscapes that are sumptuous in their use of paint, and the more familiar Utrillo, Soutine, De Vlaminck, Vuillard, Kisling and Laurençin.

Pictures in this exhibition have been lent by Stephen C. Clark, Frank Crowinshield, Chester Dale, A. E. Gallatin, A. Conger Goodyear, Mrs. Solomon R. Guggenheim, William Averell Harriman, Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. Josef Stransky, and others of New York City; Robert Allerton, Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, Chester H. Johnson, and Charles H. Worcester of Chicago; and by many other private owners as well as by museums in Worcester, Chicago, Buffalo, and Washington.

Ufa's First Talking Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"The Melody of the Heart," recently presented at the Ufa Palast of Berlin, is the first full-length tone film made in Germany. It is also the first talking film made by the Ufa Film Company. The only two serious German talking films yet shown in Berlin this season were both made abroad: "Atlantic" was directed by Dupont in London, while "The Royal Box," featuring Alexander Moissi, was made in America.

"The Melody of the Heart" differs from many talking films, which have tended to be "studio" affairs with stagy, static action. In this new film the director, Hanns Schwarz, respects the old law of the silent film movement, and we have a film in which motion is not sacrificed to sound, and speech is secondary to photographic beauty.

Last season Ufa made a successful silent film with a Hungarian background, called "Hungarian Rhapsodie." Perhaps the success of that beautiful production encouraged the producer to turn once again to Hungary, which still preserves some of its feudal romance, customs and costumes.

It is in this strangeness of background that this film differs from the more famous box-office talkie successes. Although many parts were obviously "shot" in a studio, the most beautiful are scenes of real Hungarian country life reproduced in all its strangeness and plaintive beauty.

Of Many Things

Lawrence Grossmith

New York

STAGE history may almost be said to have been written in the history of theatrical families, families that carried on the acting tradition for a century or more, like the Jeffersons, the Davenports and the Drew-Barrymores in America, and the Terrys, the Kemble-Coopers and the Robertsons in England. Such a family are the Grossmiths, also of England.

"Ena, a Grossmith of the fifth generation, is now carrying on in London, I am acting in New York and my brother George is playing in the films in Hollywood," said Lawrence one afternoon last week to a Christian Science Monitor representative. Mr. Grossmith is acting at the Playhouse in support of Grace George in St. John Ervine's comedy, "The First Mrs. Fraser."

The Infant Roscius

"The first stage Grossmiths were my two great uncles. One of them was called Infant Roscius. At the age of 9, in the years just after 1800, he was acting a round of Shakespearean tragic parts at Drury Lane. His brother Benjamin was also a child entertainer, a comedian, who toured England with his own fit-up theater, giving the whole performance in the form of songs, readings and musical selections.

"My grandfather, George Grossmith, was a close friend of Dickens and used to go about giving penny readings from Dickens' works. Dickens' Pickwick was really a portrait of my grandfather. My father, also named George, prepared for the bar in one way that was open to young men at that time who were not from the aristocracy, that is, by way of the press. He was a reporter for The Times newspaper. Often he gave whole entertainments unassisted, providing his own piano accompaniments.

Avoided Rehearsals

"When D'Oyley Carte started his series of Gilbert and Sullivan productions he engaged my father to play the title rôle in 'Trial by Jury.' He would not attend rehearsals, as they would have discovered that he could not sing. He was so resourceful that he managed to evade detection and carried off his part so satisfactorily that he was cast for the title rôle of 'The Sorcerer.' He continued in other Savoy operas and held what is probably a record, appearing for 12 years at one theater, under one management, in nine pieces.

"I was brought up on talk of the stage, and cannot remember a single week of the theatrical season in London when some Grossmith was not acting on the London stage. Sometimes they were all there. There is something right about this continuance of the stage tradition in families. There was the Terris family, all graceful. Irving used to say that William Terris was the best actor in England. Certainly he was the handsomest of his time. Then there are the Barrymores—Ethel, Lionel and John. They have a way with them. So had their father, Maurice, and all the Drews."

The Grossmith Nose

Mr. Grossmith was making up for his performance, and it was now time for his visitor to go. Mr. Grossmith's very normality, probably, makes it possible for him to act the rather silly parts that often fall to his lot. Certainly there is nothing eccentric in his personality, and he has as handsome a nose as a sculptor could hope to copy, not too thin, but straight and slender.

His feeling for comedy is so lightly poised that he seems during his performance to be wafted along by his part, never driving it, and the audience so enjoys participating with him in the fun of it all that they applaud his exits. He remarked that such applause is grateful to the actor, but that applause of greeting when one steps upon the stage is disconcerting, as it is bound to take the player out of his part in some degree. He feels that some of the modern managers are at a little too great pains to avoid climaxes. After all, the theater is the theater.

De Forest's Plain Talk

In the course of a recent address before the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York City, Lee De Forest, president of the institute, remarked that it "behooves us of the radio profession and its by-products to concentrate every effort upon this urgent, highly baffling task of bringing back real music to the cinema, and real voices to the theater screen."

Methodists Hosts to Actors

Once the Methodist Church was unequivocally opposed to the theater. Today one organization within that sect, the Union Methodist Episcopal Church on West Forty-eighth Street, New York City, has a lounge in an upper room of the church house devoted to stage and screen players, regardless of creed, and free of all obligation, financial or otherwise. Clarice McCauley, for eight years in charge of classes in play production at Columbia University, is director of the lounge, which is open daily.

Sound Tests

Color and sound have brought so many complications into screen studio work that sometimes as many as nine tests are made of the players and their surroundings in every change of scene. Thus there may be color photography tests of a player, of his hair, of his make-up, of his costume, color photography tests of the set, of the mob, and sound tests of the player's singing voice, of his speaking voice, and of the set. A voice test of 23 roosters was held in order to find one whose crow would record well with the human voice without readjustment of the microphone in "Song of the Flame."

Colored Make-up Mirrors

Actors who work in technicolor at the First National studios, California, are using mirrors fitted with colored lights, which enable the players to adjust their make-ups to the requirements of the filter process of photography. They prepare for their outdoor scenes by making up in an orange light, and for indoor scenes they work in a bluish-green light. The scheme was devised by Lee Garmes, camera man. E. C. S.

The Lights of Canopus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN 1851 the illuminated manuscript known as "The Lights of Canopus" was purchased for the Nation and deposited in the British Museum. There it has remained ever since, practically ignored by writers on Moslem, Indian and Mogul art. One work refers admiringly to its binding and another, Sir Thomas Arnold's "Painting in Islam," reproduces a miniature from it; but that is about all the serious attention it has hitherto received from students of Oriental art. Yet it contains a number of paintings by some of the most famous masters of the greatest period of Mogul art, the court painters of the Emperors Akbar and Jahangir.

Now for the first time the contents of this richly decorated manuscript have been made accessible to all in a volume, "The Lights of Canopus" (Anvar i Suhaili), "described" by J. V. S. Wilkinson, and issued by The Studio for 30 shillings. The book is very well got up. The 36 charming miniatures, some of which are signed by the most renowned Hindu and Muhammadan painters of their day, are reproduced in color, the size being the same as in the originals. The history of the manuscript and of the collection of fables it contains, the fables themselves and their significance are all adequately dealt with by J. V. S. Wilkinson of the Oriental Manuscripts Department of the British Museum, and Laurence Binyon introduces the book in an appreciative preface.

The manuscript (its Persian name is "Anvar i Suhaili") dates from 1610, but the original was composed at some time in the first five centuries of our era in India and incorporated many early Buddhistic and other fables, some of which may be found preserved in the ancient Sanskrit works, the "Panchatantra" and the "Hitopadesa."

In our version there are 36 miniatures, all signed but four, and at least 16 artists, 10 of whom were Hindu and the remaining six Muhammadan, took part in the work. Of these, Bishan Das and Abu'l-Hasan are the most famous, but some experts are of opinion that Mansur, the greatest animal and bird painter of his age, had a hand in the painting of three of the unsigned miniatures.

Mogul painting, which all too soon became concerned almost exclusively with state chronicle and official portraiture, in these illustrations of the familiar Indian fairy stories shows one of its most delightful aspects. Though it may lack the exquisite finish and brilliancy of coloring of Persian art, yet it has its own charm. These miniatures show the artists working for their own enjoyment, one might say, away from the court atmosphere, experimenting occasionally with shading and perspective and employing now and again European landscape effects.

F. R.

Mexico in Color and Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—No show has attracted more interest among gallery-goers in New Orleans than the present exhibit of Caroline Wogan Durieux at the Arts and Crafts Club, the same collection as that shown in Mexico City and to be exhibited in New York shortly.

Mrs. Durieux is a New Orleans girl who, for the past 10 years, has lived in Mexico and Cuba.

The present show includes 30 paintings, a number of pencil drawings, suggestive of Daumier, and some water colors. In dry, sun-baked colors characteristic of the country where she paints, and which she has grown to understand, this artist does not attempt idealism. She portrays Mexico landscape and Mexican characters in a most realistic manner, not always appealing, but always true. She paints Mexican cacti and rocky nooks, little villages sleeping in the sun. Her flower studies are decorative; her colors are often subdued, but always pleasing.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Italian Opera in the 19th Century

By GUIDO PANNAIN

Rome

ITALIAN opera of the nineteenth century was governed by two determining factors: the tradition of the seventeenth century opera which informed the musical outlook of the Italian people, and the genuine artistic instinct of this people, an instinct that owed nothing to culture, but was provincial, ingenuous, direct and sincere. There exists no problem of opera. There exists, it is true, a problem connected with opera—a practical problem, one of method, purely individual, which nowadays is beginning to engage the attention of musicians, artists and other cultured people. From the seventeenth century to the present time, this problem never ceased confronting these people. It consists in the need to reconcile two antithetic elements: the stage play and the work of art—to satisfy the taste of the masses while achieving a continuous stream of genuine poetry. And it is the difficulty of observing these conditions which has always been the central problem of opera.

For between poetic ideals and their conditions on the one hand, and on the other hand the practice by virtue of which these ideals will materialize, there is a conflict, originating in the unavoidable intervention of numerous elements, which, being partly extra-æsthetic, accidental, and contingent, stand in confusion. In other words, the conflict is between individual æsthetic convictions and the practice which translates these convictions into action; between the thoughts and feelings of one artist concentrating upon the contemplation of his ideals, as in a dream, and the aggregate of other, seething activities, which entail the intervention of certain non-æsthetic factors.

Beauty and Commercialism

Hence a compound, not easy to analyze and define, of genuine elements and spurious elements, all of which must be taken into account, but are practically incompatible; of contemplation and pragmatism, of opportunism and bustle, of beauty and commercialism—a synthesis ignoble and sublime, to which has been given the name "theater." To say that an opera is beautiful, but is not "good theater," amounts to saying of a picture that it is beautiful but not worth being looked at. To say that the problem of opera consists in writing operas fit for stage performance constitutes a mere "petitio principii."

Well, one of the most brilliant solutions of this problem is the one which was found by the early nineteenth century Italian composers. They found it because they never realized there was a problem, and set to work under the impulse of a spontaneous instinct, free from theoretical preoccupations and from self-criticism. Italian opera of the nineteenth century was a product of sentiment and nothing else, the materialization of an impulse, intuitive art, unaided by reflection, free from intellectual complications. The composers saw the theater just for what it was, identified themselves with it, both as actors and as spectators. The verdict of the public is final; or at least only the public can reverse it. An opera, once it is released on the stage, belongs exclusively to the audiences. The composer must then allow its musical style to come to its own, so far as this style will assert itself in function of common opinion. In this matter, the only thing he has to do is to cast away all preoccupations and let things take their course. Between him and his fellow men and judges there is, and there can be, no conflict.

The Romantic Glow

The Italian opera composer of the nineteenth century expresses, in lyrical song, the moods of the action on the stage; the humanity of his characters is his own humanity, warm and throbbing, fervid and unrestrained. But this humanity of his is the humanity of the period; the only life he knows is the life around him, the life which he himself lives in company with his contemporaries. The only forms he knows are those which occur in his own surroundings, his only tradition comes to him from the immediate past. His vocabulary, his style-elements, are limited. For him thought does not transcend the limits of everyday experiences of the moment; it is life as found in the provinces, where neither literature nor tinsel is to be encountered, and where the noisy discoveries of fashion do not penetrate. To him romanticism has transmitted none of its superstitions, but only its glow, and with this glow he is aflame. Never mind whether his characters wear clogs or the buskin, carry a sword or wear taffeta, are Romans of yore or modern Frenchmen; whether they be named Camilla or Linda, Polinto or Nemorino, Nabucco or Sebastiano; it all amounts to the same.

This lyrical, anti-intellectual, provincial sense of life, in order to find its expression, stood in need of a form which it could grasp, of a live tradition, according with the outlook of the times. It found this tradition entirely national in character, in Italian opera: from the individual lyrical style of the seventeenth century the pure song of Bellini was derived; and the complicated, swarming, strongly rhythmical style of the old instrumental music improved as to finish but losing none of its lyrical quality, led to the versatile melodic procedure of Rossini.

Rossini and Bellini

Rossini and Bellini are the tutelary geniuses of the nineteenth century Italian melodrama: Bellini not as an actual creator, but as a poet capable of understanding all his elders and equaling them; Rossini in all capacities, as the actual head of the new school. Both stand far above their contemporaries—a fact which remains obvious despite the not unusual practice of linking their names with those of Donizetti and Verdi on an equal plane. Rossini especially is unequaled as regards unity, compactness and vigor. Both he and Bellini succeeded, better than any of their contemporaries, in resolving style into idiom, music into poetry, opera into expression, convention into art, hedonistic entertainment into æsthetic contemplation, absurdity into beauty.

It is easy enough to define Bellini's nature, by referring to the idiosyncrasies of his lyrical temperament: but Rossini's nature is more complex, and thence a more difficult critical problem arises. He exercised an extraordinarily efficacious influence on his contemporaries, and on the later generations. For him, music was a natural language; at times the expansion of a powerful personality, which absorbed and transformed whatever it touched, at other times an instinctive communication of simple and time-honored things. For him the problem of opera is a fine one, and one whose solution is at hand; or rather, it does not exist. The one thing that matters is to be Rossini, to be oneself. Rossini was a genius because he was identical with every man.

Historical Value

This, however, he did not realize. He forged ahead, unconcerned, almost casual, unaware that the strings he set vibrating made hearts throb throughout the world. He did not realize that he was the bard who sang the life of the century, a rich, active life, embodying all the vital activities then in motion. When this gift rises to universality, a masterpiece appears: for instance, Figaro's laughter and William Tell's prayer. When Rossini finds it escaping him, he keeps silence.

Rossini, however, remains of paramount importance even when, normally, he stands at a lower level; that is, when Rossini ends and "Rossini-ism" begins. His "bad" music has an historical value which cannot be found in the "bad" music of any other composer. When a work is an artistic failure, usually, the negative elements in it are mere dregs, waste. But in Rossini's music, these elements bear fruit: as evinced in Italian opera from Mercadante to Pacini.

So that Rossini is style. He is an historical personage, purely and universally musical, out of whose musicianship crops up the drama, merry or sad—a drama of tones and tones only. After Rossini, this style deteriorates. A source of deterioration lay in its inertia, in a certain carelessness of procedure. Eventually, the live drama turned into a mere kind of gesticulation. At times tone is literally translated into action. Drama and music tend to part company, so that in order to reconcile these two elements into a style composers have to resort to artifice.

A Provincial Type

From 1830 (roughly) to 1850 Italian opera becomes a provincial type of opera, ornate, loose and redundant. The Rossinian element in music has become a common denominator, which adapts itself to all kinds of individualities. The action lies in the spectacle; and the spectacle, consisting solely of a succession of events on the stage, has become illogical, jerky, showy. The libretto, or "story" has become an institution, as exemplified in the concoctions of Gaetano Rossi, Domenico Bolognese, Salvatore Cammarano and Francesco Maria Piave. A return to the style of Metastasio was imminent. The mind of the people mastered this style, inflated it, disfigured it, evolved from it a puppet-opera on a colossal scale. Rossini's style broke up into an idiom of commonplaces, of loose conventions, of purely scenic mannerisms.

At this point arises a new problem concerning nineteenth-century opera. The intimate drama, created by Giuseppe Verdi, crops up. The first period of nineteenth-century Italian opera ends, with Rossini and Bellini, round about 1830. Afterward, until 1848, the most prominent figure is that of Gaetano Donizetti, a most interesting composer who stands victorious in the fierce conflict between the genius of the race and the surrounding decadence. Amid the ashes of the Rossinian decay, he achieves the feat of standing firm. Salvatore Cammarano provided him with puppets which his music turned into live characters. If one only considers the silliness of "La Favorita," and then remembers the intense lyricism of "Spirto gentil," one will acknowledge that Donizetti achieved the apparently impossible. He rises almost to Bellini's level. The "concertato" in "Lucia" is a masterpiece. Edgar's passing makes us quake with emotion. "Don Pasquale" is a jewel, a posthumous flowering of the peasant comic opera of the eighteenth century, rejuvenated with a touch of Rossini, a bridge toward the new opera-buffa of De Giosa and Petrella.

And thus is reached the middle of the century—a critical moment for Italian music.

Dreyfus Drama in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"The Dreyfus Case," a new German play by Rene Kestner, the pseudonym of two German dramatists, Wilhelm Herzog and Hans J. Rehfisch, is a success at the People's Theater. This theater this season has in Karl Heinz Martin a director who is making an effort to find strong social and political plays for his subscription paying public, which is similar in social outlook to the members of the Labor Party in England.

The new drama deals with the famous judicial case of 30-odd years ago. It is one of those documentary dramas with a social background which are fashionable in Germany this year. It does not pretend to be history seen through the eyes of a poet, but is a clever revitalization of history made for a public which is eager to relive the past.

The five acts all take place while Captain Dreyfus is still in exile on Devil's Island. The hero does not appear. The idea of the authors was, presumably to make the conflict more than a mere private one between Dreyfus and the French Army authorities. For the fight made in this play is for truth and justice as against lying and false military honor.

The high point of the play is the trial of Emile Zola, who made such a brave fight for the revision of the Dreyfus verdict. In this scene, which takes place before crimson robed judges and in the presence of a large number of French officers, the gap between civil ideas of honor and the medieval military ideas of honor is well defined. In this scene other famous historical persons appear: Clemenceau, Anatole France, Jean Jaurès and Henri de Rochefort.

Most of the material of the play is taken from records of the trials. And since court scenes are usually thrilling on the stage this play is no exception to the rule. At the end, when Captain Picquart, who has ranged himself on the side of the unpopular Dreyfusards, learns that the Dreyfus case is to be revised, there is great applause for the triumph of truth and justice.



Costume Designed by Alice Hehermann for the Rôle of Amphytrion in Jean Girardou's "Amphytrion 38," as Given at the Comédie des Champs Elysées, Paris.

Contemporary Russian Music

XI—Alexander Gretchaninoff

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

THE most characteristic products of Alexander Gretchaninoff's pen are his music for children—capable of being comprehended by them, but of an artistic and not of an educational type—and his sacred music.

In them there is a profound harmony; Gretchaninoff's character is in conformity with these two spheres. He contemplates the world with an exceptional purity and serenity and an almost childlike simplicity, and it is just the possession of these qualities that enables him to penetrate so deeply into the mind of the child and to fathom its comprehension of music. And only a nature of this kind could immerse itself to such an extent in the vocal style of the Russian Church, could so blend itself with a world in which there is, perhaps, much that is childlike.

Gretchaninoff's children's music may have less to say to the non-Russian than his sacred music. In the former there is possibly too much specific Russian color; it appeals especially to the Russian child, rather than to the child in general. But his sacred music, on the contrary, certainly can and should impress by its artistic finish anyone who has a genuine sense of art.

Of the numerous Russian composers of sacred music Gretchaninoff may be said to possess the finest style, from the point of view of purely musical material. He has entered more fully and profoundly, more simply and truly, into that tonal religious world whose relation in the realm of music to the splendid and solemn religious compositions of western Europe is similar to that of the ancient Russian ikon-painting, with its Byzantine influences, to the religious art of the Renaissance. In his sacred music Gretchaninoff adheres to tradition far more closely than most other Russian writers of church music. At the same time he takes liberties and introduces innovations, but in another direction. He is the inventor of a blend of the concert and the church styles, which, so far as its music is concerned, is identical with the latter, but makes freer use of color and tonal resources.

In this vein is written his "Demestvennaya Liturgy"—the first attempt in Russia to combine the two styles. It is permeated with a genuinely Russian religious feeling, but its form, borrowed from Europe, is symphonic. The authentic Russian Church music is purely vocal; the Orthodox Church, faithful to the ancient ascetic tradition of Syrian Christianity, excludes instruments of any kind from the ritual, and recognizes the human voice as alone worthy to offer prayer and praise. This circumstance on the one hand imparted to the music of the Russian Church an unprecedented asceticism and purity, but on the other it restricted the purely artistic evolution of that music, confining it within too rigid limitations.

In Gretchaninoff's works—such as the "Demestvennaya" and the brilliant and impressive symphonic cantata, "Laus Deo"—we see the first experiment in introducing the organ and the orchestra into this sphere. It is possible to question the merits and the legitimacy of such an innovation, but it must be remembered that Gretchaninoff himself does not intend these compositions to form part of the church service. They are written for concert performance.

In the musical tissue of these two works the composer never departs from the style and tradition of Russian sacred music. It is not contrapuntal, but harmonic, personifying, as it were, the predominance in the Orthodox Church of the collective over the individual element, the latter being represented perhaps in European church music by the independence of the separate counterpointing voices. In this music he employs in a masterly fashion tunes which go back to the fourth century and have preserved to this day their archaic extratonal system.

It should be added that Gretchaninoff is a past master of the vocal style; few in these times have such a knowledge of the resonances and effects of the human voice, whether in solo or in choral singing.

There can be no doubt that such compositions as his "Credo" may be considered classical examples of the style. On the other hand, the "Demestvennaya Liturgy" and the "Laus Deo," with their rich and impressive sonority, may serve as an excellent means of acquainting people of western culture with the specific and original world of the music of the Orthodox Church ritual.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

[Previous articles in this series were published May 25; June 1, 15, 22; Oct. 12, 19; Nov. 2, 9; Jan. 4, 11.]

All-England Folk Dance Festival

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A NIGHT in New Year week. For an hour, out of rain and darkness, public and pressmen had been working their way through congested entrances into the vast round of the Albert Hall. At 8:15 it was full—and could have been filled twice over, despite its 10,000 seats! If any of those Intelligences had been looking on whom Hardy imagined in his "Dynasts," they would certainly have guessed a boxing match, a Prime Minister's speech, or a Kreisler concert to be in progress. Nothing of the sort. This was the annual All-England Folk Dance Festival, and nowhere could one find a keener, happier crowd than that which encircled the hall, tier upon tier, up to the far height of the roof.

The Arena itself, bright-lit and carpeted in red, awaited the dancers. At the northern end—one reckons by the compass in the Albert Hall—a small band of strings and woodwind sat in readiness, with Dr. Vaughan Williams to conduct and Elsie Avril to lead them. Vaughan Williams recognized English folk song years ago as the true starting point for his own art as a composer, and his work as a member of the English Folk Dance Society's board of artistic control is second in importance only to his work as a musician. Elsie Avril has par excellence the special art of fiddling folk dance tunes.

Presently, from out of sight, came a sound of small, shrill music, and led by pipe and tabor players, the long procession of dancers emerged into the Arena. At its head came the Basque Team from Berriz in Biscay, Spain—fine swarthy fellows in white, with brown waistcoats and scarlet caps, carrying two gorgeous banners. Then followed teams of traditional Morris Men from Bampton-in-the-Bush (Oxfordshire), Royton (Lancashire), and after them, hundreds of dancers from London and 28 branches of the E. F. D. S.

Ancient Tradition

When they led off in a set of massed dances, the effect was as charming as a field of columbine flowers fluttering in the wind. Next came Morris Dances by the traditional team from Bampton-in-the-Bush—a queer mixture of ancient tradition, skill and clowning. The Morris Men very serious, the clown with his bladder shouting comic remarks, the fiddler (Willian Wells) beating time with one foot as he played. Shakespeare must have known just such countrymen and clowns. The Bampton tradition goes back long before his time. Every Whit Monday from dawn to dusk, Morris Men have danced in the village. For how many centuries? No one knows; perhaps from prehistory.

The program went forward with rapid pace and jolly variety. Now it was the sung chorus in "If all the world were paper" that delighted by its spontaneity; now the clashing of staves in "Bean-Setting," and the flashing of handkerchiefs in "Blue-Eyed Stranger." A team of lads from Yorkshire—the first Ruswarp Sea-Scouts—went through a most intricate sword dance with marvelous precision, egged on to victory by three youngsters playing mouth-organs with true northern grit. Really a remarkable performance.

The Lancashire Morris Men, to a couple of concertinas, danced a Morris associated with the old ceremonial procession of the rushcart. A solo Morris Jig by William Kimber of Headington, Oxford, was, as usual, a great event. Without it the evening would have been incomplete. For Mr. Kimber was the leader of the "Morris Side" on that Boxing Day in 1899 when Cecil Sharp first saw folk dancing and realized in one flash of intuition that here was a whole art and felt his own mission to save it from extinction. The Morris Jig "I'll go and enlist for a sailor" was danced by two members of the E. F. D. S. demonstration team, to the music of whistle and drum played by Dr. Schofield. Altogether a beautiful bit of dexterity. So too was the running set, that most difficult of dances, from Kentucky, U. S. A., done by members of the same team. Their speed and poise in it were perfect. Country Dances of all sorts made delicious patterns to delicious music. What tunes those seventeenth century people composed! And with what exquisite springy rhythm Vaughan Williams conducted them. One, called "Nonesuch," was rightly named indeed: it is a jewel.

The Basque Display

None of the English Morris and Country Dances, however, had the fierce, primitive excitement that marked the Basque display. Two groups of Biscayan folk dances were extraordinarily interesting, and extremely well performed, though nothing in them equaled the sensational feats performed by the Basque team two years ago. High kicks—as high as their heads—were their specialty this time, while their symbolic dance acts included one in which the dancers bore aloft the recumbent figure of their captain, and another in which the dancers knelt in two lines with bowed heads while the standard bearer swept the great flag round over them with amazing skill. These Basque dances, rooted in the traditions of warriors, are vividly exciting to watch.

Yet for sheer strangeness, thrill and imagination, an English ceremonial dance surpassed them—the horn dance from Abbots Bromley. It brought into the Victorian Albert Hall the mystery and menace of a pre-Christian world. The two lines of dancers, with their stag's antlers and gliding steps, the crossbowman, the hobbyhorse, the fantastic man-woman, and the triangle player went through evolutions of which even they can have known but half the significance, for the esoteric meanings have been forgotten with the pagan world.

A Bartók Concert

From the color and movement of the Folk Dance Festival to a Concert of Bartók's wintry music, two nights later, was an abrupt transition. Yet folk music is a radical, indeed the radical element in his style; rhythm drives as relentlessly through it as through any folk dance. It is this union of primitive with advanced intellectual ideas which constitutes the chief value—and difficulty—of his work to his contemporaries. (Difficult because Bartók ignores the intermediary and emotional stages.)

An audience that included many British composers gathered at the Arts Theater to hear the B. B. C.'s "Modern Monday" program. Bartók himself was the pianist, Szigeti the violinist, Maria Basilides the singer. The groups of Hungarian and Slovakian folk songs, sung with distinction, were cast in rhythms and melodic curves foreign to the smoother West. Bartók, in his added accompaniments, achieved a triumph of intellectual rightness. His pianoforte solos were selected from those most easy to grasp on first acquaintance—the Second Elegy (1909), Two Burlesques (1911 and 1908) and "Eight Little Pieces" (1926). They are clear, firm, and uncolored as charcoal drawings. Indeed, the only real color throughout the evening was bestowed by the warm tones of Szigeti's violin in the Rhapsody No. 1 for violin and pianoforte (new version), in the Second Sonata for violin and pianoforte, and the Hungarian folk tunes transcribed from the "Pieces for Children." That Second Sonata is among the hardest of Bartók's sayings: it may be a monument of genius, but (as is sometimes said of architecture) it is frozen music. The "Children's Pieces" are far more approachable.

M. M. S.

The London Opera Festival

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

AN OPERA score takes up little space on the top of one's piano. But to transform its hieroglyphics into sound and make its characters and their surroundings visible is one of the most expensive of contemporary amusements. And to some of us at least, the æsthetic result is so seldom satisfactory that the cynical may be excused when they argue that for those who can read scores the best form of opera is "silent" opera.

No other European country—with the possible exception of Turkey—has provided such a superfluity of "silent" opera as England. Now, alas, Sir Thomas Beecham and his Imperial League of Opera are plotting to end this happy state of affairs, and by talking opera in season and out are determined to make opera talk. (The bewildered dame who asked the present writer whether, as the League of Nations was trying to abolish war the Imperial League of Opera was out to kill opera, was a victim of logic and must not be suspected of irony.)

Soon, then, one's imagination will no longer take fire comfortably at home and, with the aid of a piano and noises in the throat, reveal glimpses of the perfect "Pelléas" or "Tristan and Isolde" of one's dreams, with a chorus in which tenors never sing flat, or a stage designed by Dufy or Duncan Grant with Melerhold as producer. No longer will one enjoy the privilege of ringing down the curtain at the first sign of boredom or of making those cuts in Wagner and Strauss for which a modern audience yearns and yawns.

Although it often presents only the crudest caricature of its authors' imaginings, nevertheless opera in the concrete can, in the hands of artists, show the qualities of its usual defects. This, unhappily, rarely happens in England, where there is no guiding, sustaining tradition as in Italy, Austria and Germany, and where, speaking broadly, operatic venture must perforce start as it were from the very beginning, the elementary A B C of the musical theater. It would be unjust, therefore, to withold from the æsthetic balance sheet of the London Opera Festival (director, Robert Stuart) a large amount on the credit side for the enterprise and courage shown in producing such historical and generally unfamiliar works as Monteverde's "Orpheus," Mathew Locke and Christopher Gibbons's "Cupid and Death," Purcell's "Dido and Æneas," Handel's "Julius Cæsar," Mozart's youthful "La Finta Giardiniera," the "Alcestis" of Gluck and "Der Freischütz" of Weber. All these works, now being heard in the course of a three weeks' season at the Scala Theater, are sung in English and produced, conducted and performed by English artists. What more could the most exacting English critic and opera enthusiast want?—a question to which, after hearing the first four works, some will reply: "Foreign opera."

Opinions, naturally, will vary, but the present writer feels no doubt as to which is the best and most "constructive" answer to such a question. The general public—theirs not to reason why, theirs but to come and pay, as somebody has said—judges an opera less by its historical value and interest than by the fun to be got out of it. At the Scala Theater one's musical fun, so far, has been damped too often by singing to which one is rather reluctant to attach an appropriate adjective. The printed page or manuscript is only half, and in the case of old opera by no means always the better half, of a musical work. It is the singer's job to reveal to us not only words and notes but an audible beauty which, if he is artist enough, perhaps transcends even that heard in silence by the composer or the imaginative reader of scores.

The music of Purcell and Handel demands primarily a voice—there were no "whispering baritones" in their day—and the knowledge of how to use it. Some of the Scala principals seemed to possess neither qualification, and if certain of their arias had been given to the orchestra, while they mimed their parts on the stage, the composer, to say nothing of the audience, would musically have been better off. As for the words, the only way to make quite sure of them at any performance of opera is to buy and read them in a book. The simpler music is, the more it demands first-rate interpretation. Opera without fine singing is worse than "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark; all the characters become mere vocal ghosts of themselves. We even heard one of the Handel characters attempting to sing florid passages with a tone saturated by emotion.

It may seem unjust to criticize individual singers for the present general decay of the art of singing, but who else can be blamed? If an instrumentalist played eighteenth century music in the manner in which we usually hear it sung, no personal considerations would prevent critics from saying what they thought about it. It is simply a matter of technique. Why good workmanship should be demanded from composers and instrumentalists and not from singers is one of the mysteries of English criticism.

The efforts made by the organizers of the London Opera Festival to break away from the visual banalities of the conventional opera stage deserve every encouragement. But here again, as in the work of the various producers, one quickly detected the hand of the amateur. It is not enough to replace an old convention by a rather newer and prettier one, which soon becomes just as stereotyped and tiresome.

Despite the pessimism sometimes expressed, there is a big public waiting for English opera that is really well sung, well staged and well produced. One hopes that such an interesting experiment as the London Opera Festival will encourage further ventures stimulated by the experience gained.

Fritz Leiber as Lear

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For the first time in his extensive Shakespearean career Fritz Leiber has undertaken to play Lear. The addition of this portrait to the gallery of the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society is justified even though the first performance had about it some unevenness from lack of rehearsal. With a little weathering the production should become one of the most important of the company.

Mr. Leiber has power and pathos in his delineation of the king. He calls forth pity for Lear's foolish mistakes without sacrificing kingly dignity. His hands alone seem to tell the story of the old man's tragic disappointments.

The test of both acting and directing of "King Lear" comes in the storm scene. Instead of attempting too much realism in thunder, lightning and rain, the Chicago director suggests the "dreadful pudder o'er our heads" with electrical effects, and keeps the acting of the scene in a key of restraint.

A gentle if mournful afterglow is brought out in Lear's belated tenderness to his misunderstood daughter, Cordelia. Mr. Leiber's scenes of fatherly affection, although necessarily brief, give warmth and a human touch.

Cordelia is not done spectacularly but with a certain rightness by Marie Carroll, who has the youth for the part. Hart Jenks contributes a vivid bit in his soliloquy of 17 lines as Edmund.

Such color does he give to his expression of this short speech that it forecasts much of the action to follow. Unfortunately, not all the passages are so clearly and intelligently delivered by the cast as a whole. Many of the lines, not easy to catch on account of their Elizabethan English, are made doubly difficult by rapid and muffled speech, giving the impression of incomplete preparation. It is to be hoped that this will soon be overcome.

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RADIO AVIATION

The Week's Program Trend

THIS week no royalty routed us out from the sheets before even the sparrows were up, but an argument about radio advertising got us awake one night long past a reasonable retiring time. There were five of us—an advertising agency man handling radio accounts, a station representative contacting such agency men, a radio artist, this unfortunate critic, and just a loud-speaker listener. To sum it up:

The Listener—"Other advertising bothers me not at all. I don't have to read it. When I do read it I select something that interests me. Sometimes I read it as a matter of general interest at the start, and suddenly that interest is transformed into something specific—I see something I need or, at least, want. But radio advertising—especially the direct sort—is intended to make me listen whether or not I am interested, generally or specifically.

The direct kind I tune out. I don't have to listen to it. But good-will radio advertising impresses me with the fact that the sponsor is courteous enough to respect my desire to use radio in my home for entertainment and instruction. I've heard many a program ruined by direct advertising—I mean ruined so far as I am concerned. And I imagine I as a listener am the one that counts most in any appraisal of the value of radiocasting."

* * *

The Advertising Agency Man—"Not at all. The party who counts most is the program sponsor. He foots the bill. It's money that makes the radio mare go. Just as it's money—and advertising, not subscription money—that makes newspapers and magazines go. Mr. Listener does not like direct radio advertising. My clients do. I don't blame them. They pay for programs to make more money selling their goods. Just a good will announcement at the opening and close of a program may be fine. But it doesn't bring tangible response, practical results. We agency men must show our clients increased sales from radiocasting. We can't do that without what Mr. Listener derides as direct advertising. We've got to tell 'em to buy. And our trouble right now is that in order to do that effectively we have to fight the studio people."

* * *

The Studio Representative—"And very properly, too. We want all the sponsored programs we can get. It takes a lot of money to run a studio. Not many studios make money—perceptibly, at least. But we can't afford to countenance too much direct advertising. We know you want results you can see. We show you what our audience is—its extent and its quality as reflected in letters to the studio by listeners. But we can't tell you how many people go out and buy what you advertise simply because you advertised it over the air, unless the listeners are asked to write in to us for something specific. That adds many names to your mailing or prospect lists. The trouble is that too many sponsors do not think that is enough to get for their money. They insist upon direct advertising. We try to talk them out of it because letters to us show that an increasing number of listeners do not want it. Don't forget that Dr. De Forest has warned us that 'stupid venality' will kill the radiocasting goose."

* * *

The Radio Artist—"I presume I ought to be neutral, because when all is said and done, probably I'm the one who is most certain to get the golden eggs. Part of the money spent by the sponsor on the program pays me. I get it whether the advertising is direct or indirect, whether it produces tangible or intangible results. I want the listener to like me, because I want to continue to get program assignments. I want the studio people and the agency men to like me, because—well, I guess I'd better stop. This begins to sound like 'stupid venality.'"

* * *

The Critic—"Each of you has an argument which seems sound when appraised upon its own basis. But you all miss at least two vitally important points. Radiocasting is an art—or ought to be. Can an art be thoroughly commercialized and still live? Some programs are artistic creations in concept of idea and manner of its presentation. Many more are mere time-fillers and would-be money-grabbers. The artistic program lives—so much so that at least one commercial sponsor recently reproduced its most popular programs, and in response to listener demand.

"The program which is crassly commercial passes out with its echo in the listener's long-suffering ears. The other point you miss is that sponsors make a mistake in proclaiming themselves as "hosts" to their radio audience. They are not hosts—they are the guests—the audience is the host. By tuning to your wavelength the listener invites your program into his home. If he invites a friend into that home, does he expect the friend to spend most of the time, while he is a guest, in telling what a wonderful business he has, what a remarkable product and how his host will make a most serious mistake if he does not stop buying another's goods in order to buy his?

"Good will, my friends, is of larger value than increased volume of sales. The listener will buy your goods if he thinks well of them—and especially if he thinks well of you. But if you take advantage of his hospitality—if you are merely venal rather than intentionally and consistently entertaining and constructive, why he—"

The Listener—"Can merely tune you out of the house."

The Critic—"Which, from all standpoints, is a consummation devoutly to be avoided."

* * *

What do the readers of this page think about the subject of radio advertising?

* * *

Bedtime story hours for children were popular for a long time before the studios began to provide bedtime musical hours for their elders. WJZ's Slumber Hour, adorned by the mellifluous voice of Milton Cross, held first place among eye-closers for some time. Then along came WOR with its "Moonbeams" hour, surpassing all previous presentations of midnight melody; surpassing in the mellow harmonies of its string and female vocal trios, in the velvety resolving of the closing strains of one number into the opening chords of the next; and surpassing above all in its poetic continuity and careful choice of numbers that are really slumberous. Here is radiocasting which "knits up the ravelled sleeve of care"—an artistic creation of the sort which has enabled WOR to lead the way as a pioneer in more than this single feature. L. A.

Three Safety Flying Aids

By MAJ. ROBERT F. RAYMOND JR., D. S. C.

AIRPLANE engineers have no stronger wish than to eliminate such occurrences as the recent forced landings, followed by fire, of the fully loaded 16-place T. A. T.-Maddux ship returning from Tiajuana, and the Central Air Lines plane that came down with five persons last week entering Kansas City. In the improved Diesel type aircraft engine achieved by Packard in 1929 a most encouraging advance was made toward the removal of the fire factor in airplane accidents. The year's developments in "blind flying" instruments and experience, radio control, and the equipment of planes with wing slots are pointing the way to further increases in the margin of safety.

The writer is convinced that the installation of these devices quite probably might have prevented the untoward circumstance of the T. A. T.-Maddux ship. It is even possible that any one of them would have been fully effective. Since various circumstances prevented the use of these safety devices on the plane in question, it is greatly to be wished that developments in this field be pushed forward with the utmost speed. This is such a vital need, and the elements involved are of such nearly equal importance that this present article is being devoted to a discussion of them in a group.

When, last May, Captain Woolson of the Packard engineering staff flew in a Diesel-powered airplane from Detroit, Mich., to Langley Field, Va., without stop, a distance of very nearly 700 miles, at an average speed of close to 115 miles an hour, notice was served that the Diesel, or crude-oil-fueled, motor for airplanes had arrived. Although Diesel-type aeronautical engines have been the subject of experiment for some time both here and abroad, this was the first cross-country flight of any distance in this country and therefore of great significance. Problems of fuel injection and weight per horsepower had puzzled engineers, but here at last was accomplishment.

The Diesel type airplane motor has a number of safety advantages over other types. The usual question of the high inflammability of gasoline is eliminated by the substitution of crude oil, which is positively difficult to explode. The possibilities of danger from sparks, and the serious consequences of ignition failure in electric sparking equipment, are done away with, due to the fact that the Diesel engine functions without them. The Diesel engine discards carburetor, magnetos, spark plugs and valve mechanisms—all potential sources of difficulty with gasoline engines.

Through the elimination of the electric ignition system, the Diesel engine contributes to its plane the added safety factor of lessened radio interference, for thus there is a gain in the efficiency of the radio compass and of radio-controlled blind-flying instruments.

Economy of Diesel

The Diesel engine that flew from Detroit to Langley Field used $4.68 worth of crude oil. A gasoline-fueled engine in the same type of plane, on the same trip, would have used about $25 worth of gasoline. It is estimated that 60 gallons of crude oil would carry an airplane equipped with this new motor as far as 100 gallons of gasoline would carry the same ship. The obvious economies—increase in pay load and the like, and cruising distance added—are quite startling, and give much food for thought in connection with the present transport lines' difficulties in cutting rates in the face of high overhead.

Fog is a tremendous hindrance to all forms of transportation, and practically the only one which now prevents air lines from making a 100 per cent operating record. Despite the structural improvement shown by present-day airplanes, I am opposed to attempting flight under such unpromising visibility conditions as those through which the T. A. T.-Maddux pilot attempted to continue on his way. A Western Air Express Fokker turned back and was saved. I venture the assertion that it will take time and training and bitter, hard experience before flying under real fog conditions can be termed at all safe for the majority of pilots, even with modern instruments.

For the benefit of the layman, let me say that even for the best of pilots flying through fog for any appreciable length of time is a matter of great difficulty. The pilot's horizon, on which he is wont to guide the even course of his plane, vanishes completely. Familiar objects on the ground, a fleeting glimpse of which would give his startled senses some bearing, are completely shut in as if they did not exist. Ahead is a damp, dank, gray void, into which his plane is roaring at better than 100 miles an hour.

He glances at his instruments, usually reliable, and his eyes cannot believe what he reads there. This is apt to be the first step that spells disaster. The instruments have not suddenly gone bad, but they conflict tremendously with his own "sense of feel" of the ship, accustomed as he is to fixed objects to guide his course.

Strangely enough, it has been found in blind-flying schools that veteran airmen, confident in the capabilities which have enabled them to weather storm and bad weather, are the most susceptible to defeat in such a contest.

Solving Fog-Flying

Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., announced last summer that "the problem of fog-flying, one of aviation's greatest bugbears, has been solved at last." He made this optimistic statment, which I confess I feel to be a good jump ahead of practical fulfillment, after several months of test in fog and in conditions which resembled fog, by Lieut. James E. Doolittle, formerly of the army air corps. The test machine was a husky training plane manufactured by the Consolidated Aircraft Company of Buffalo, N. Y. It was powered by a Wright Whirlwind motor. If all fliers were like Jimmie Doolittle, we wouldn't need any instruments at all.

I talked with Doolittle in the midst of his experiments, and his tales of the various devices tried out by him were amusing enough. Many of these gadgets were merely new types of instruments. Some were inventions calculated to dispel the fog by blowing it away, shocking it so badly it would dissipate. One inventor apparently aimed at creating a veritable dragon breathing fire to melt fog, enabling the aviator so equipped to land in a little path as easily as on a bright starlight night.

The serious discoveries were three new flying instruments developed in 1929 at the flight laboratory set up at Mitchel Field, Long Island. These three were: the development of an improved instrument for indicating the longitudinal and lateral position of an airplane; a new directional gyroscope; and a supersensitive barometric altimeter, so delicate as to measure the altitude of an airplane within a very few feet from the ground.

In the use of the new barometric altimeter, corrections had to be made for the variations in atmospheric pressure, such change being telephoned by radio from the ground to the plane. Although many pilots of the old school will not agree with me, I am wondering whether the added lift obtainable by the use of "automatic wing slots" on the leading edge of both wings might not have caused the machine to clear the obstacle.

The writer has frequently proven to his satisfaction from his own Handley Page equipped Avro Avian that the automatic wing-slot device greatly enhances lateral or aileron control at speeds so low that without the slots it would be almost if not entirely lacking.

The Curtiss Tanager however, went a step further with its floating ailerons. The obvious advantage in this device lies in the fact that when the plane itself becomes "stalled" the ailerons do not follow it to a stalled position but due to their "floating" characteristic remain operative.

Devices Complementary

Great as is the advance, the writer does not believe that the use of the floating aileron without the slot could show a comparable performance to that when use of the two is combined. This opinion is strengthened in his mind when he recalls that as early as 1923 an automatic floating aileron was flight-tested at Curtiss Field, Long Island, a plane so equipped making a flight to Washington, D. C., and return. The system of weights which actuated the early type made it unnecessary for the pilot to use aileron control at all.

The Curtiss Company, keen and alive to change as they have been, could not have thought very highly of the device which in test flights seemed at the time so successful, but now suddenly there are flashed on the public in 1929 ailerons that are manually operated and associated with wing slots on upper and lower wings which are the largest in proportion to wing area that have ever been seen, certainly in this country.

It is my earnest conviction that any device whatsoever which, in an emergency, will assure a slow speed lift to a ship heavily loaded, must soon be included in all commercial airplanes. These devices, however, must be perfected to such a state that they will not interfere with other factors of flight—particularly cruising speed. Meanwhile, the remarkable safe flying qualities made possible by wing slots has been brilliantly attested by the fact that the only plane which passed the qualifying tests in the Guggenheim Safe Aircraft Contest was so equipped, as was its nearest competitor. To which I add again that the Tanager floating ailerons appear to have raised the efficiency of the slots, and vice versa.

[This is the fourth of a series of articles on key 1929 aviation developments, which are expected to have a marked effect on 1930 flying.]

Hear Yourself Talk? It's Simple!

OVER on East Sixty-third Street in New York is an original studio of which Dorothy Caruso widow of the famous tenor, is the owner, opened by her solely that persons wishing to do so may there make a permanent record of a song or a speech or a message, or, in fact, of anything vocal one may wish to retain. It all came about through Mrs. Caruso listening to the records made by her husband, and in the comfort she derived from them was born her inspiration to make it possible for others, anyone, to enjoy a similar privilege. The motive was not mercenary, for Mrs. Caruso often has refused flattering remunerative offers for the use of her name.

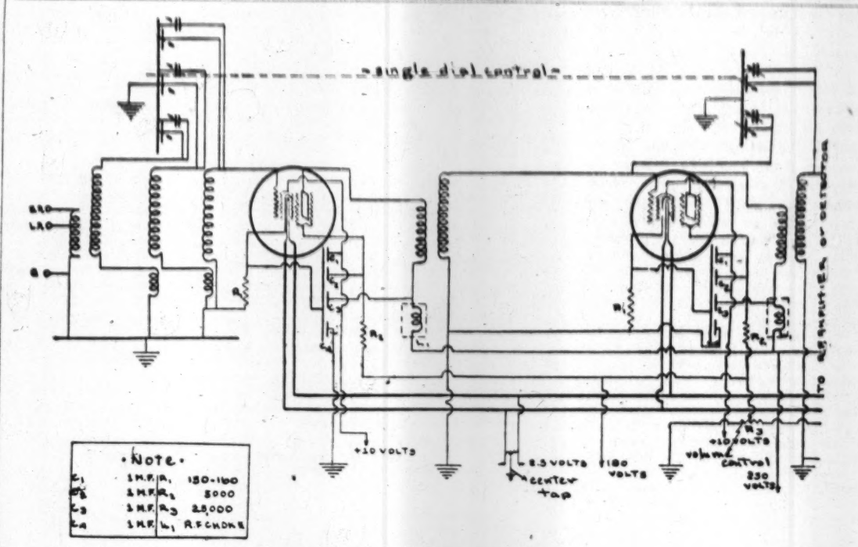
The process is simple, and differs materially from the method of making the regulation composition disks, with the additional advantages that this new fashioned record is both permanent and unbreakable—and may be made, at a moderate price, while one waits. The performer, whether singer, speaker or musician, is located immediately in front of a microphone, which is connected with the recording machine in an adjoining room that looks exactly like a phonograph machine and in fact is one. On the revolving disk a thin aluminum plate is placed, and the recording arm fitted with a special needle is placed at the edge of the aluminum plate. As the performer in the adjoining room begins, the recording machine starts and the needle makes a permanent record upon the plate. When completed, it may be taken away at once, and no record of it is kept in the studio. The cost varies for the different sizes of plates, ranging from $1.50 for record on one side of plate to $3 for large plate with record on both sides. The ordinary black records take considerably more time for completion.

A visit to the studio, which is presided over by Mrs. Caruso's brother, is both entertaining and instructive. A student who was going home for the holidays stepped in to make a couple of records of his voice, to take home to exhibit to his parents what progress he had made during the year. At a dinner party they gave for him later, these records were placed on the phonograph, then connected with the radio, and the voice came through clearer than often is the case with direct radio.

Parents need no longer keep diaries of the early first words and bright sayings of their offspring. Some parents at least are having their children's speech recorded on these small aluminum disks, which they may hear later as grownup men and women.

An interesting case was the man living in an apartment who had been obliged to send his favorite dog to a friend in the country where there was more room. The dog opposed the separation and was not kindly disposed to the new arrangement. The owner went to the studio and made a record, talking to the dog and admonishing him to be a "good dog," and sped it away to his friend. And lo! that record worked the needed change. In delight, with wagging tail, the dog listened to the loved voice, and when the record was through talking to him, he lay down and slept contentedly.

The entire cast of "Journey's End" made records to send home for Christmas, and that is a form of Christmas card that might logically come into vogue. Imagine the parent or fiancé on the opposite end of the continent at the holiday time receiving records with actual greetings from home! J. S. J.



Enter the Pentode!

By VOLNEY D. HURD

WELL, two seasons ago we were given the screen grid tube. It caused plenty of sensation in radio circles. Incidentally, this tube had been in use in England for a year previous. Thus, those who thought that the United States leads in radio research had to realize that this was not quite so. Now comes the "pentode." All American stories indicate that this, too, is the latest product of American laboratories. Incidentally, it has been in commercial use in England for a year, too.

The United States plays its most important part in many inventions in the development and reduction to mass production methods of manufacturing. This was true in the case of the screen grid tube and will probably be true in the case of the pentode.

The Ceco company managed to get the lead in the introduction of the pentode as they did in the heater type screen grid tube, thus leading the R. C. A. which up to the last couple of years used to be the toastmaster in the presentation of new tube types.

The outstanding item of interest about the Ceco tube development is maintenance of a laboratory which not only designs tubes but designs receivers to go with the tubes. Having the tube manufacturers carry out this research is a logical step for it helps their sales and reduces the cost of set manufacture eliminating the manufacturer's expensive research department which usually is duplicating the work of 20 other manufacturers.

The easiest way to show what the pentode will do is to compare it with the previous most sensitive tube, the screen grid. The principal changes are the amplification factor and the impedance. The amplification factor of the pentode is around 700, while with the screen grid it is about 400. Of course we realize that in practice these figures are seldom approached. The plate impedance of the pentode is around 250,000 ohm as against some 400,000 for the screen grid.

This latter figure means that the tube should be capable of better adaptation to radio use than the screen grid, while the amplification factor is also better. Thus, in practice some 50 per cent increase in amplification can be estimated as the gain to be made by using this tube.

Against these advantages are the disadvantages of mass production of tubes with complicated internal structures. Figures from tube manufacturers show that the number of rejects in production on the screen grid heater models with the addition of the single elements are away and above those on the plain heater tube. This tube with four elements causes more rejects than the "26" types with three elements. This probably explains why at least two prominent manufacturers, Majestic and Victor, did not use the screen grid tube this year and only used heater tubes as sparingly as possible in their set designs.

The accompanying diagram shows a circuit designed by Ceco for the new pentode. With the increased amplification, it is evident that more tuning is needed, since the input circuit is a three-stage band pass filter almost identical with the one used in the Hammarlund-Roberts set of this year. The second stage is an ordinary one. Thus a two-tube R. F. amplifier plus a detector uses five tuned circuits. It will be noticed that the new extra grid or plate has plus 10 volts of B on it.

It will be interesting to note just how far-reaching the introduction of this tube in radio practice will be. Probably a number of manufacturers are going to use it, as new novelties must be introduced each year in order to stimulate sales. In the motorcar it is air cleaners, oil strainers, fuel pumps, extra speeds, etc. In radio new tubes are used. If a big production manufacturer had not seized upon the screen grid tube as an advertising feature, it is doubtful if it would have been as widely adopted as it has been, as good engineering applied to the ordinary tubes can produce good results.

With the quiet year in radio following the stock market slump, it will probably be felt necessary to stimulate sales with something new, and thus the pentode may be expected to be the new selling point

The Listener Speaks

BRUNSWICK programs, which were among the first to be distributed in the form of special "electric transcriptions"—that is, recordings—so that individual stations could radiocast them at the time which best suited their convenience, dropped that plan some little time ago in favor of regular studio programs through the Columbia network. As far as the sound proceeding from the loudspeaker goes, of course, there is no perceptible difference—but the change was doubtless warranted by the impression of greater "reality," in the reproduction which is given by direct transmission and reception.

These programs are now heard at 10 o'clock on Friday evenings. The last one introduced the happy family composed of Mother, Dad, Jack, Helen, and a Brunswick radio-phonograph combination, from which proceeded most of the entertainment. It is really rather amusing that the first Brunswick series offered phonograph records in the guise of direct radio studio presentations, while in this present series the studio orchestra and artists are sometimes heard in the guise of recordings on this instrument.

The enthusiastic Jack had lately visited the Brunswick plant apparently, and his father was anxious to hear about it. Partly because Helen insisted upon tuning in dance music on the radio with conversation drowning volume, and partly perhaps, because the sponsors hesitated to include too much advertising matter in their entertainment, his description was limited to a remark to the effect that everything in Brunswick radios was made by that one company—which even grew its own wood in its own forests. That is, in fact, a point of some interest. Supposedly more similar scraps of information will be given later.

As for the musical part of the radiocast it consisted mainly of good dance numbers [illegible] the most [illegible] ubiquitous "theme songs," from current talking pictures. There were also several vocal numbers including a male quartet arrangement, of another number of the same type.

At 10:30 the Columbia System offered some really fine music in the regular concert originating in the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. The most interesting feature of this was the group of organ numbers played by Carl Weinrich. For although much organ music of the picture theater type is heard on the air, a concert instrument discoursing Bach and Dupre is seldom radiocast. D. M.

International Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN CONNECTION with the new Polish radiocasting activities by means of which alternative programs on British lines will be available, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company informed a Monitor representative that, in addition to the six new transmitter installations recently ordered, there is also to be a very elaborate equipment of repeaters and correcting apparatus for land lines. This has been made necessary to carry out important improvements in the scheme already started for the exchange of high-class radiocasting programs between Warsaw and Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Budapest. This exchange of programs has come about through the activities of the international commission for the exchange of radiocast programs.

Under this scheme this group of cities radiocasts simultaneously at intervals a high-class musical program such as a Viennese opera or Philharmonic concert provided by the different members in rotation. Thus each country provides one program for every four received, and is enabled to spend more on its one special program, while each country receives better radiocast entertain[illegible] at [illegible]

'I Say, Mr. Radio Editor...'

THE QUESTION BOX

Under this heading readers' opinions on programs and other listener activities will be printed.

Boston, Mass.

Recently I saw a well-known radio receiver advertised for sale at $109, its original cost supposed to be $250. Now a series of ads are running by the same concern showing an equally expensive and well-known set being sold for the same price. Are these sets seconds, or out of date or is there something radically new in radio coming out? I hesitate to purchase at this time since these thoughts have not only come to me but several friends have expressed the same thing. Another point has been a letter from the makers of a set I used to have which offered me one of their new models for $65 and my old set. This emphasizes the question mark which arises in my mind at this time with this evidence from all sides in the radio market. Could you help me? N. W. S.

* * *

Your question is most opportune. It has been asked the writer by many, many people.

When the market dropped there was a general attempt at retrenchment in many households, and the so-called luxuries, not being absolutely necessary, were the first to feel the pinch. No many manufacturers, basing their production plans on a year of high market values, planned a great production of radio receivers. Many merged, and feeling that since they had merged they were now big corporations, floated huge stock issues, and, with all this available money, planned on huge production and factories, which in turn meant big advertising campaigns. Those who started merely planning big advertising campaigns [illegible] such extensive sales as [illegible] paign s that [illegible] date.

When the market dropped, these manufacturers were faced with huge stocks, which meant that they must be liquidated or sold quickly or they would face losses in having warehouses full of goods on which they could realize no money. This meant quick sales, and the price had to be cut down to bare cost or less in order to move these things quickly.

Some concerns, unable to clean out their stock, are in bankruptcy. Now all these business misfortunes had nothing to do with the actual quality of the sets produced. Given a good year, they would have been sold at attractive prices.

In the specific cases at hand the causes are understood to be as follows: The first concern, always selling replaceable goods, such as batteries, finds the tube business more to its liking than sets and they are supposed to be discontinuing set manufacture after this year. The second made wonderful receivers this year but overproduced to a slight degree, and this small margin of sets has been purchased by a high-class department store as one of its excellent bargain offers. The third manufacturing company, reorganized, and with sets of excellent design this year, saw an opportunity to advertise the quality of their new sets by making purchase so easy that many would be distributed. In other words, it is an advertising investment, with the return to come in the future on the goodwill this offer brings.

The principal thing in any sales of this kind is to find out if the sets were technically well designed and, most important, to buy them from a first-class store which will stand back of the sales and either replace the set or tubes if they are defective or return your money.

Answering your question directly then, let us say that this group of offers means that the purchaser is surely the gainer. Better buys could hardly be obtained. These sets are not seconds but firsts, they are the very latest in design and there is nothing new around the corner in radio which should make them out of date. V. D. H.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 3

Concert Artist

Giuseppe de Luca, Metropolitan Opera baritone; Don Voorhees, conductor (General Motors—WEAF Chain transcontinental). M. De Luca is known as the "Wag of the Metropolitan," in distinct contrast to the serious rôles he is generally called upon to perform. His first aria is the "Largo al Factotum," noted baritone aria from "The Barber of Seville," followed by three Italian songs; second group, three Italian songs, "Wedding Procession," from Rubinstein's "Bride of Feramors," "Merrymakers' Dance" from German's "Nell Gywn Suite," and Berlioz' "Rakoczky March," by orchestra. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Caroline Andrews, soprano; string ensemble, Arcadie Birkenholz, conductor (WJZ Chain). Moszkowski's "Serenata," Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song" by Miss Andrews, Kreisler's "Liebesleid" and Padilla's "El Relicario," by orchestra, in the 15-minute "Moment Musicale." 7:15.

Beatrice Belkin, soprano; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). 7:30.

Franklin Baur, tenor; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani, conductor (Firestone — WEAF Chain). Reminiscence on the part of Mr. Baur, sentiment by Miss De Leath, and expiration by the orchestra. 8.

Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; string sextet; Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Familiar bits with a different treatment. Nevin's "Venetian Love Song" as cello solo. 8:30.

Favorite Songs of His Majesty, King Emmanuel III of Italy (Edison—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Concert orchestra conducted by Frank Black. 9.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Mendelssohn, Lehar and Nicode. 6.

Anglo-Persians' Orchestra, Louis Katzman conductor (Whittall — WEAF Chain). Music programed would indicate a journey to France, Poland and Russia. 10.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Eugene Goossens conductor (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Polonaise" from "Eugen Onegin"; "Suite de Ballet," Felix Mottl's free paraphrase of Gluck's opera ballet music; Debussy's "Petite Suite d'Orchestra"; Introduction, Act 3, "Lohengrin," 10.

"Strings and Bows" (WEAF Chain). As violin soloist Godfrey Ludlow plays Fibich's "Poeme," and "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger." As conductor, some small familiar classics. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Gluck, Verdi, Schubert, Gretry, Gounod and three of MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches." 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator—WEAF Chain). Historical characters brought to the microphone by "Cheerio." Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Weekly band practice at Grange Hall. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Drama along a great railroad's right of way. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Dance orchestra directed by Walter Beban from San Francisco. Jack Deane and the Pepper Maids, soloists. 4:30.

Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Features —"Indian Love Call," and two selections from "Song of Kentucky." 7:30.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). "Dine and dance" music. 6:30.

Ipana Troubadours (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). Popular show and picture music in medley form, by the orchestra, also medleys by the vocal trio and pianist. 8:30.

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WEAF Chain). One hour from Manhattan's largest hotel. Brother Walter Cummins is soloist. 11.

Ted Florito and his Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WEAF, KYW). One hour from Chicago North Shore Hotel. 12.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Beethoven chorales and Handel work by college festival chorus of 250 voices. 6.

Service Band

United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor (WJZ Chain). One hour of the "President's Own" from Washington, D. C. 4.

Popular Vocal

Melody Musketeers, trio (WEAF Chain). 7.

Talks

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington staff, in the absence of William Hard at the London naval conference. 7:45.

"France at the Naval Conference" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald in his "The World Today" period. 7:15.

500 Miles an Hour Predicted for 1937

A PREDICTION that the speed of the winning plane in the 1937 Schneider Cup race would be 500 miles an hour was made here by Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, aviation authority.

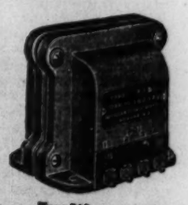
"During the 16 years of the races, the rate of increase would indicate this assumption," said Dr. Carpenter.

The most outstanding feature of the 16 years' record, said Dr. Carpenter, is the fact that the race speed is always the commercial speed seven years later. This in itself makes the Schneider Cup races effective and worthy, said the doctor.

England leads the various countries in the number of times the cup has been won with four victories. Italy comes second with three, the United States third with two, and France last with one.

Did you meet
MADAME RISTORI
AND
"LIGHTHORSE HARRY" LEE
this past week?
OTHER CELEBRITIES WILL GREET YOU AT
The AMERICAN HOME BANQUET
EACH NIGHT at 6:30
except Saturday and Sunday
WEEI
and Affiliated N.B.C. Stations
offered by the
AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

FULL VOLUME
without
Distortion



Type 710 Audio Transformer

Tune up to a volume that will fill an auditorium—tune down to a mere whisper of melody that does not intrude on conversation. AmerTran Audio Transformers perfect the audio system of radio sets wherein usually lies the cause of faulty reception and reproduction.

The AmerTran Type 710 Audio Transformer is designed to deliver true tone, whether music, or the speaking voice, in perfect clarity, just as broadcast from the studio, without distortion at any volume.

For information on 30 highest grade audio and power transformers and choke coils, all of AmerTran Standard quality, write for Bulletin 1065.

AMERICAN TRANSFORMER COMPANY
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RADIO
SALES and SERVICE
Radiola—Victor
Stromberg—Brunswick
Coolidge Corner Electric Shop
J. McKenna
1416 Beacon St. Brookline [illegible]
49 Brattle St. Cambridge University 0809

22,739 Advertisers Answer The Monitor's Roll Call!

EVERY state in the Union, and thirty-two other countries, answer "HERE!" when the roll of Christian Science Monitor advertisers is called.

The number of advertisers using the Monitor in 1929 was 22,739, an increase of 1,751 over the previous year. This count does not include Classified Advertisers.

Advertisers in United States, 18,480

Alabama	128	Louisiana	84	North Dakota	69
Arizona	62	Maine	128	Ohio	738
Arkansas	68	Maryland	98	Oklahoma	259
California	2987	Massachusetts	2145	Oregon	390
Colorado	145	Michigan	697	Pennsylvania	448
Connecticut	420	Minnesota	341	Rhode Island	159
Delaware	24	Mississippi	13	South Carolina	7
District of Columbia	132	Missouri	837	South Dakota	40
Florida	515	Montana	126	Tennessee	80
Georgia	86	Nebraska	197	Texas	439
Idaho	14	Nevada	19	Utah	60
Illinois	1426	New Hampshire	236	Vermont	30
Indiana	457	New Jersey	609	Virginia	135
Iowa	209	New Mexico	1	Washington	582
Kansas	270	New York	1932	West Virginia	83
Kentucky	156	North Carolina	56	Wisconsin	340
				Wyoming	3

Advertisements were received from 1,129 cities in the United States, 421 abroad. From every continent, from the isles of the sea, advertisements were sent to this International Daily Newspaper.

Advertisers in Other Countries, 4,259

Algeria	1	Czechoslovakia	1	India	2	Rhodesia	1
Australia	152	Denmark	44	Ireland	126	Scotland	122
Austria	3	Egypt	5	Italy	65	South America	3
Belgium	9	England	1942	Japan	1	Spain	1
Bermuda	2	France	291	Monaco	1	Sweden	59
Canada	515	Germany	312	New Zealand	25	Switzerland	412
China	1	Hawaii	11	Norway	7	Union of South Africa	78
Cuba	14	Holland	42	Persia	1	Wales	10

Evidence of Reader Response

The Monitor is read in the British Isles ten days after it is published, in Australia five weeks afterward. There are 2,074 advertisers in Great Britain, 152 in Australia. English manufacturers find it profitable to advertise in the Monitor, though only about six per cent of the Monitor's world-wide circulation is in England. Fifty-two British manufacturers used the Monitor in 1929!

World-Wide Dealer Co-operation

About 12,000 of the Monitor's advertisers are retail merchants. Many of them mention in their own advertisements goods nationally advertised in the Monitor, thus providing additional advertising for these goods, at no cost to the manufacturer.

Banks, investment houses, hotels, railway, steamship and air lines combine with many other businesses in a globe-circling network of advertisers whose number and scope have grown steadily for 20 years. Satisfying results obtained by this army of advertisers are built on (1) Constructive Journalism, (2) Reader Interest and Response, (3) Merchandising Service.

Do you advertise? Do you know what The Christian Science Monitor can do for you? The Monitor advertising offices listed below welcome your inquiries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME, Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Three Editions—Atlantic, Central, Pacific. Regional Advertising at Regional Rates.

Branch Advertising Offices

NEW YORK—270 Madison Ave.
CHICAGO—1058 McCormick Bldg.
DETROIT—442 Book Bldg.
ST. LOUIS—1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO—625 Market St.
KANSAS CITY—405 National Fidelity Bldg.
LOS ANGELES—210 West Seventh St.
SEATTLE—350 Skinner Bldg.
LONDON—2, Adelphi Terrace
BERLIN—11, Unter den Linden
PARIS—3, Avenue de l'Opéra
FLORENCE—11, Via Magenta

Underwood Elliott Fisher article by G. R. Ericson will be found on page 13.

STOCK MARKET MAINTAINS A STRONG TONE

Public Utilities Continue to Lead Rise—Rails Firm—Some Profit-Taking

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NEW YORK—Resumption of bullish activities in the public utilities was the feature of an active session during the two-hour trading period today. American Telephone & Telegraph, Western Union, Consolidated Gas and others in that group were bid up in aggressive fashion. The rise in those stocks was used to shield profit-taking in other stocks, giving the market in general an appearance of irregularity, such as frequently is characteristic of Saturday trading.

Trading started with a rush, several blocks of stocks running into four figures, changing hands. The largest was one of 10,000 Packard Motor. Standard Oil of New Jersey, opened with a sale of 7000 shares, while Montgomery Ward sold initially in a block of 5000 shares.

Dealings continued active all through the first half hour, with the result that the stock tape had fallen six minutes behind in that period. The activity was attended by irregularity in prices. Although gains predominated, losses were registered by some issues.

The rapid churning of the market indicated that the cross currents of buying and selling were heavy. Easier tendencies developed in certain recent market leaders, such as United States Steel common, General Electric and other pivotal stocks, and the recessions of which indicated profit-taking was in progress.

The movement in the utilities got under way in the second hour, and had the effect of checking the reaction in Steel common and other stocks. It also was attended by buying of a number of selected stocks, such as Columbia Carbon, Interstate Department Stores and others.

In the oil group, Atlantic Refining and Royal Dutch were favored. Coppers were irregular, but in the last half hour demand for Anaconda showed improvement.

Rails were firm, but less active than industrials. The buying converged on Pennsylvania, Atchison and Baltimore & Ohio among the high-grade issues, while in the speculative class, Seaboard registered a small gain.

General Motors roused itself from its sluggishness, while Bendix Aviation sold at the highest price in several months.

As expected, the reduction in the Bank of France discount rate this week has had a depressing effect on the market for European exchanges generally. Dutch and Swiss currencies were particularly weak today, the latter going below the par value. Those exchanges, along with German marks, have been influenced especially by the French rate cut. Sterling was fractionally lower today at $4.86½, while French francs were unchanged.

While European exchanges have declined materially, with the result that the rates on principal countries are the lowest in several weeks, they still are well above levels at which it would be profitable to export gold to the United States. The Dutch guilder is nearest the gold shipment point of any, and yet it must drop several points at least before gold would be likely to move.

Wheat was sharply higher early today under the covering of shorts, who were influenced by a rise in Liverpool, but reacted later, when Winnipeg failed to follow advances. Cotton was steady. Spot and trade houses were the best buyers.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: As to the market, we would simply say, briefly, that it acts exactly as one believing in the constructive side would have it act—a high degree of selectivity, but apparently a steady absorption, and advances in the better class of stocks.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We do not regard the current recovery as merely a temporary improvement, but as the early stages of a new bull market, based on sound values and reasonably favorable credit conditions. The position, as we see it, is about the same as the early months of 1928, and we feel that conservative commitments in sound stocks will prove very profitable before the year is over.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Nearly all the market leaders have quietly forged ahead in recent days, and we continue to hold to our opinion that this type of securities should be purchased on any reactions.

Colwell & Co., Boston: On any setback we would be inclined to make commitments in such amusement shares as Warner Bros. and Paramount, and in the farm implement issues. The latter group is faced with bright prospects. Railroads have not participated in the present rise, but there have been signs of accumulation from time to time of leading issues.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Large amounts of stock appear to have been taken out of the market for investment account since the first of the year. We see nothing to prevent further extension of the recovery movement.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Jno. F. Clark & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.23	16.40	16.23	16.38	16.25
May	16.50	16.66	16.48	16.60	16.48
July	16.78	16.86	16.73	16.83	16.72
Oct.	16.95	17.07	16.91	17.03	16.92
Dec.	17.03	17.20	17.03	17.15	17.03

Spots 16.50, up 15 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.10	16.21	16.05	16.21	16.06
May	16.36	16.46	16.34	16.46	16.31
July	16.60	16.71	16.60	16.69	16.56
Oct.	16.77	16.88	16.77	16.88	17.71

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	16.20	16.28	16.20	16.28	16.14
May	16.50	16.56	16.50	16.56	16.30
July	16.73	16.78	16.73	16.78	16.66
Oct	16.90	16.97	16.90	16.97	16.80

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	8.62	8.68	8.60	8.67	8.59
May	8.74	8.78	7.71	8.77	8.70
July	8.82	8.86	8.80	8.85	8.78
Oct.	8.88	8.95	8.85	8.91	8.84
Dec.	8.94	8.95	8.90	8.95	—

Spots 8.83, down 2 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 3000; (American) 2000.

DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

A review of dividend declarations last month shows that while the total amount was greater than in January, 1929, there was a large increase in the number of dividends omitted. Dividends declared last month totaled $308,338,685, as compared with $558,949,177 in December, and $246,781,436 in January, 1929. Dividends omitted last month totaled 65, as compared with five that were passed in the same month a year ago.

METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURES CORP.

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corporation reports for 12 weeks ended [illegible] profit of $3,192,240 [illegible] 963,834; miscellaneous [illegible] net before taxes [illegible]

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 1	Last Jan. 31
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	300	26¼	26	26¼	26½
56½	45	..	Ab&Straus	200	57½	57½	57½	56½
29⅝	23¼	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	29½	29	29⅜	29
23⅝	23	2	Adams Mill	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rum	600	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛
¾	½	..	Ahumada	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
131⅝	118	3¶	Air Reduc	11000	125⅞	122¼	125⅞	122½
32	21	2½¶	Airway El	1200	29½	29	29	29¾
2½	1⅞	..	Ajax Rub	300	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
9½	7½	..	Alaska Jun	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
27	23	..	Alleghany	18900	28⅛	26⅝	28	26
99½	95½	5½	Allegh pf ww	200	98⅝	98½	98½	98¾
280	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	700	282	279¾	281	280
122	121	7	Allied C pf	200	121½	121½	121½	..
60	49¾	3	Allis-Chal	2000	58¼	57¼	58	57⅝
32	30	3	AL Port C	300	31	31	31	..
83½	77	2¶	Am Bk Note	300	81	80	80	..
45¼	40¼	..	Am Bosch	500	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	43⅞
49	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	200	50	48¾	50	48½
12⅞	8⅞	..	Am Br Bov	1400	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	12⅝
66¾	60½	7	Am Br B pf	30	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	66⅜
131⅝	117¼	4¶	Am Can	4000	130⅝	129¼	130⅜	130
82	73½	6	Am Car &F	100	80	80	80	..
33	26¾	1.60§	Am Com Al	500	29⅞	29	29⅞	29¼
26⅞	22⅝	2	Am En Til	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	..
43⅞	35	..	Am Europ	700	45	44	45	43⅞
99¼	88⅜	..	Am&FP	2000	96⅜	95¼	95⅝	96
98	95¼	7	Am&FP2pf	100	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	..
22⅞	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	300	21½	20¼	21½	20½
4⅜	4⅛	..	Am Hide	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
39½	36½	3¶	Am Ice	300	36⅝	36½	36½	37¼
41⅜	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp	7600	41	40¼	41	40⅜
105	99¼	8	Am Loco	100	100½	100	100½	100½
88¾	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	10200	90⅜	89	90	88
34⅜	30¼	1½	Am Radiat	7200	34⅝	33¾	34⅜	33⅞
25⅛	20½	..	Am Repub	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	24
91¾	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	700	91¾	90½	91⅞	91⅝
1	½	..	Am R M rts	300	1	1	1	1
62½	59	5	Am Saf Raz	900	62½	62⅜	62½	62⅜
23	17⅞	4	Am Seating	100	22	22	22	23
76⅞	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	1000	74⅝	73⅛	74⅛	74⅜
50⅞	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	1200	49⅞	49½	49½	49½
48½	46½	2¶	Am Stores	500	49¼	48⅜	49¼	48½
65	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	200	65	65	65	65
226¼	116	9	Am Tel&T	21000	231½	224¼	230	223⅞
129	125	8	Am Type	100	130¼	130¼	130¼	129
97¾	88½	1¶	Am Wat W	12000	95⅝	95	95	94⅞
4⅜	7½	..	Am Wool	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
34½	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	28⅞	28	28⅞	29⅛
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	7	7	7	7¼
43½	29½	3	Am Writ pf	100	40	40	40	41
17	8½	..	Am Zinc	1000	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
48	40	3	Anac Wire	200	44⅝	44½	44½	43
79¼	69⅝	7	Anaconda	29000	76	74⅞	76	75½
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	44¼	43⅞	44¼	44¼
27¾	24¾	2	Arch Dan	500	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅝
6¼	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
8½	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	400	3	3	3	3
64	60¼	7	Arm Ill pf	300	60¼	60	60	60¼
8⅞	6½	..	Arnold Cons	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
31⅞	28	2½	Asso Dry G	2000	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	34⅞
238¾	219¾	10	Atchison	1000	233	231⅞	232⅝	232⅝
80⅞	72¼	..	Atl G&WI	700	78⅝	77⅞	78⅝	78
62⅝	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	61½	61½	61½	..
39½	36¼	1¶	Atl Refin	2400	39⅛	38¾	39	38⅝
235	175¼	4§	Auburn Auto	900	231	225¼	231	229
4½	3⅝	5¾	Austin N	600	5½	5¼	5⅜	..
6⅜	4⅜	..	Aviation	700	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
			—B—					
34⅝	30½	1¾	Boldwin	1400	32¾	32	32¾	32¼
119⅝	115	7	Balt & O	2500	118¼	117¼	118¼	117
70	63	3½	Bangor & A	300	70¼	70	70	70
20	16¼	2	Barker Bros	200	17½	16⅝	16⅝	..
..	..	6½	Barker Br pf	100	77	77	77	..
4½	2⅞	..	Barnet	200	4	4	4	..
24¼	21⅝	2¶	Barnsdall A	1200	23½	22⅞	22¾	23⅜
77	67½	4	Beatrice	100	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	74⅝
39½	32⅞	2	Bendix	4000	41⅜	39⅝	41⅝	39¼
35⅛	31⅛	2	Best & Co	600	35⅜	35½	35⅝	35
102⅝	92	6	Beth Steel	4000	102¼	101¼	101½	101⅜
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126	126	126	124⅜
54⅝	47¾	3¶	Bohn Alum	300	52	51	52	50½
72	70⅜	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	71½	71½	71½	..
..	..	..	Booth Fish	1300	4⅞	4	4⅞	..
..	..	..	Booth F 1pf	100	29½	29½	29½	..
41½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	5400	41½	40½	41⅝	40½
17	14¼	..	Briggs	5600	16½	15½	16½	16¼
27	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
16¼	13	..	Brockway	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¼
71⅝	63	4	Bkyn Man T	100	70	70	70	69¼
87	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	700	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	..
13¼	10	..	Bkyn-Queen	100	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
61	54	..	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	300	61⅝	60½	60½	61
147⅞	131	5	Bkyn Un G	1600	148¼	147	147	147
20⅝	13¼	..	Bruns Balke	300	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
24¾	22½	1	Bucyrus	3900	25¼	24½	25¼	24⅝
37⅞	33¼	2½	Bucy cv pf	600	37⅞	37	37¼	36½
12½	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	900	12¼	11¾	12	12
12⅞	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	28200	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	12⅞
40⅛	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	400	40¼	40	40	40
50⅞	43¼	.80¶	Burroughs	4100	49⅞	48⅝	49¼	49⅞
44⅞	36	2§	Bush Term	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	41
3⅞	3	.50	Butte Cop	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5¼	4½	2	Butte & Sup	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
21	16½	..	Butterick	1800	21	20¼	20⅞	20¼
95⅝	84	..	Byers	2400	86	84½	85½	85½
114	109	7	Byers pf	10	112	112	112	110
			—C—					
70	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	300	70⅞	70	70½	69⅞
1¾	1	..	Callahan	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23⅛	19	2	Campbell	100	24	24	24	23⅞
89⅞	81⅜	10	Cal & Ariz	900	84	84	84	84
33⅝	29	4½	Cal & Hecla	500	30⅜	30	30⅛	30⅞
71½	63⅞	3	Canada Dry	500	71½	71⅛	71⅛	71
201⅞	187⅞	10	Can Pac	1200	200	199	199⅞	195½
31⅞	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	1000	32	31	32	30½
26	18⅝	..	Capital Adm	700	24¾	22¼	24¾	26
249⅞	192¼	6	Case Thresh	1400	243⅝	238½	243¾	242
120	115	7	Case Th pf	30	120	120	120	..
63⅛	54	3	Caterpillar	900	63¼	62⅝	63	62⅞
75	62	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	10	74½	74½	74½	74½
55½	35½	3	Celotex	4600	54¼	53	53⅞	54⅝
..	..	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
34⅜	30⅜	2	Cen Alloy	600	32⅝	32½	32⅝	32⅝
300	279	8¶	Cen of NJ	100	300	300	300	..
65⅝	59⅛	6	Cerro de P	900	63⅝	63	63⅝	62
13⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	600	15	13½	14	13⅝
44⅝	36	4.20	Checker Cab	600	43	42⅝	42⅞	42½
69½	63½	3	Ches Corp	2500	68	66	68	67¼
215⅝	203	10	Ches & Ohio	5000	216⅝	213¾	216⅝	214⅝
47	36	..	Chi & E I pf	200	44	43⅞	44	..
15⅞	13⅝	..	Chi Gt West	300	15	14⅝	15	14⅝
25½	24	..	Chi M&SP	800	24½	24	24½	24⅛
45¼	41⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	2900	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	42⅜
87⅝	84	5	Chi & NW	400	86	86	86	..
32½	22¼	..	Chi Pneu	700	31⅛	30⅝	31	31
53⅞	51⅞	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
119⅝	114	7	Chi RI	1300	119	118	119	118½
28⅞	27	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	27	26⅞	27⅞	..
62½	57½	2.40	Childs	700	62½	62⅜	62¼	61½
38⅞	33⅞	3	Chrysler	78200	38⅞	37	38⅞	37¼
10¼	8⅝	1	City Stores	1300	9	8⅝	8⅝	8½
41	32	5	Cluett Pbdy	2500	33	30	33	32
145	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1700	146	145	145	145
50	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	49½	49½	49½	49⅞
26½	14⅝	..	Collins & A	4300	28½	24⅞	27	24⅞
47⅞	36½	..	Colo F&I	1300	45⅞	45¼	45⅛	45
84⅞	70½	2§	Colum Gas	11000	84⅝	84	84⅜	84¼
107	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	104¼
104⅞	168⅛	5¶	Col Carbon	2899	195	193	195	192
3¼	2¾	..	Col Carb rts	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
31¾	24⅞	.87	Col Graph	7700	28⅝	28	28¼	28¼
30½	23⅝	2	Com Cred	1200	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	30½
81	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	82	82	82	80¼
39⅝	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	39	39	39	38⅜
23½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	100	23	23	23	24
47⅝	36⅛	1.60¶	Com Inv Tr	3200	46¼	45⅝	46¼	45⅞
31⅜	27¼	1	Com Sol	8000	29¼	28⅝	28¼	29
15⅝	12⅝	.60	Comwlth So	10000	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
49¾	48	2	Conde Nast	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
17⅞	13½	..	Congoleum	4400	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
23	15½	2	Con Film	100	24	21	21	20⅞
111⅛	96⅝	4	Con Gas	28800	111¾	110⅝	111¼	111
2	1	..	Con Textile	200	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅝
17	12	1.20	Container A	200	17	16⅞	17	..
6	4¼	..	Container B	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
46	39	..	Cont Bak A	1400	44¼	43⅞	44	43½
6½	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
56½	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	14700	59¼	55⅞	59¼	55¾
30½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	100	28½	28½	28½	29⅛
66⅞	59	2	Cont Ins	5500	70	66⅜	69¼	66½
6⅞	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	800	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
23⅞	21⅜	..	Cont Oil	600	23	22⅜	23	23⅛
33	27⅞	1	Cont Shares	900	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31⅜
95¾	87½	3¶	Corn Prod	6100	97⅜	94⅝	97⅜	94⅜
31	24¼	2§	Coty	12600	31½	30½	31⅛	30⅞
29½	25½	2¶	Cream of Wh	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
22	19¼	1§	Crosley	1100	16⅛	16	16	17
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	500	52½	50¾	51¼	53
92½	86½	..	Crucible	200	91¼	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝
113	110	7	Crucible pf	110	113	111	111	..
1	¾	..	Cuba Cane	200	1	1	1	1
3⅝	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	300	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2
13½	9	..	Cuba Co	600	13	13	13	..
8⅞	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	200	8¼	8¼	8½	8¼
58	45	4	Cudahy	100	45½	45½	45½	45¼
115¾	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	115½
8½	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	9600	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
15¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	900	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13½
69	64	3½§	Cutler	900	69	66	69	66
			—D—					
34⅛	28⅝	..	Davison	500	33¾	33⅜	33¾	33½
125	117	7	Deere pf	10	124⅞	123¼	123¼	125
174½	161½	9	Del & Hud	600	171⅝	171	171	171½
142½	136	6¶	DelLac&W	1200	139⅞	139½	139⅞	139
67⅛	60	..	Denv RG pf	100	66	66	66	..
219⅜	195⅜	8	Det Edison	700	219⅞	219	219⅜	218
35⅛	30⅞	2.40¶	Devoe & R A	600	35⅛	34	34⅛	34
8⅝	6¾	..	Dome Mines	1200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
129½	112⅛	4¶	Dupont	15600	129½	124	128½	125
101	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
			—E—					
196½	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	4100	196½	193¼	195	193¾
36⅞	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	1100	36	35⅝	35⅞	35¼
9¼	7⅝	2½	Eitingon	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	2900	99⅝	97⅞	99	98¼
6¼	4½	..	Elec Boat	2600	6⅛	5¼	6¼	5
60⅞	49¼	1	Elec P&L	4100	60½	59⅝	60⅝	60½
108⅞	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	600	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞	..
76¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	76¼	74⅝	75⅞	75⅞
4	4	..	Elk Horn	200	5	5	5	..
7⅝	3⅝	..	Emer-Br A	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
109⅞	107½	7	End John pf	100	109	109	109	109½
48⅝	39¼	1¶	Eng P S	600	48¼	47⅞	48	48⅛
41	39⅞	2½	Equit Bldg	1200	40⅜	40	40	40¼
60⅝	56⅝	..	Erie	2800	59⅛	57⅝	59⅜	57⅞
⅝	¼	..	Erie rts	2100	⅝	¼	⅝	¼
37	35	4	Eureka Vac	100	36	36	36	..
23	18½	2½¶	Evans Auto L	500	21¼	21	21	..
			—F—					
9⅞	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	100	6¼	6⅛	6½	6
39⅞	20¼	..	Fairbanks pf	20	22	22	22	23⅝
25¼	20	2½	Fashion Pk	100	24½	24¼	24¼	21½
36⅞	29	..	Fed Dept St	1000	36	35¼	36	35¼
95	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	91	91	91	..
8¼	7⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
37⅞	32¼	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	36⅝	36	36⅜	36½
79⅝	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	2300	79⅝	76⅜	79	77
33¼	29¼	1.60	Firestone	200	30	29½	29½	30
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	200	61	61	61	61
4¼	3	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	4	3⅞	4	4
20	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1500	19½	18⅞	19½	19
43	37	3	Follansbee B	400	43	42	43	43
67	60½	2	Foster & Wh	1600	67	66	66⅜	66¾
24	16¼	1	Fox A	7600	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
44	38⅞	4¶	Freeport Tx	1600	42⅞	42	42	42
			—G—					
4½	3½	..	Gardner M	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
13¼	12	..	Gen Am Inv	400	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
95	90	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	92	92	92	..
108⅝	99⅝	4§	Gen Am Tk	1100	104⅝	104¼	104¼	104¼
54¼	49¼	4	Gen Asphalt	1200	53½	53	53½	52½
73½	65¾	4	Gen Cable A	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
73¾	60⅛	3	Gen Elec	32200	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	72¼
11⅝	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅝
51⅝	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	3300	51⅝	51	51⅜	51
73½	64⅛	1¼¶	Gen G&E A	200	71⅛	70½	71½	71
93⅞	90⅞	6	Gen Mills pf	200	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	93¼
44⅝	37⅞	3¶	Gen Motors	110800	44⅝	42⅝	44⅜	42⅞
121	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	400	119	118⅞	119	118⅛
38⅞	32⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	3100	38⅞	33⅜	38⅞	38⅜
17½	16	2	Gen O Ad ct	300	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	..
94⅝	86⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	500	94	93	93	93½
75½	67	4¶	Gen Refrac	200	73¼	73	73¼	73
41⅜	39⅝	..	Gen Thea E	9000	40⅞	40	40⅞	40¼
106⅛	98⅛	5¶	Gillette	4900	104½	102	102⅞	104⅛
15	11⅛	..	Gimbel Br	800	14	13⅝	13⅝	13½
70	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	300	68	67	67	67
34½	31	2¶§	Glidden	2500	34¼	33	34¼	33½
16⅝	13	..	Gobel (Adolf)	4100	15⅞	15	15⅞	15¼
45½	37⅜	2½	Gold Dust	15100	45½	44⅝	45½	45¼
46⅝	40¼	4	Goodrich	1300	46	44½	45⅞	46
75⅞	62	5	Goodyear	2800	74⅞	74	74⅞	74¼
25⅞	21⅜	2½	Gotham Hos	300	24⅝	24½	24½	23⅝
76	70	7	Gotham pf	30	74	74	74	..
11¼	9¼	..	Graham-P	700	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
59⅝	51	8	Granby	400	57	56½	57	56½
38	32½	..	Grand Silver	400	36	35	36	35
35⅝	34	1	Grand Stores	200	35	35	35	35
17¼	13⅝	..	Grand Union	200	16⅜	16	16⅜	16
40½	37	4	Granite City	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
43	32⅝	1	Grant (WT)	2900	38⅞	36⅝	38¼	37¼
95	90¼	5	Grt Nor pf ct	100	92½	92½	92½	..
23⅝	19⅞	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	500	23⅜	23	23	..
34½	29½	2.80	Grt W Sug	160	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
116½	114½	7	Grt W Sug pf	100	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	..
22½	12½	2	Grisby Gru	2400	16½	15¾	16	16⅛
98	94	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	95½	95½	95½	95¼
102	51⅞	4	Gulf Steel	300	60½	60	60	..
			—H—					
17½	12⅝	..	Hahn Dept St	4000	17	16⅝	16¾	17
81⅝	71⅝	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	250	81	81	81	81⅝
61	60	2	Harbison	200	60	60	60	..
22¼	20½	2	Hartman A	400	22⅝	22	22⅝	22¼
18	13⅜	1.20	Hartman B	16000	18¼	16½	18¼	17½
81¼	71¼	6	Havana pf	20	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
55⅛	54	2¶	Hawaiian P	200	55	54½	55	55
8⅞	6⅝	8a	Hayes Body	400	8	8	8	8
82⅝	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	78	78	78	78¼
90⅛	83⅛	5	Hershey pf	300	84	83⅝	84	84⅛
104⅜	104⅜	6	Hershey ppf	100	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
465	450	10	Hocking Val	20	470	465	470	465
29⅝	26¼	..	Hollander	600	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
27¼	19	2	Houdaille B	18600	28¼	27⅛	28¼	27½
59⅝	52¼	..	Houston Oil	700	58½	57⅝	58¾	57¼
39⅞	35⅜	4¶	Howe Sound	400	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39⅝
51	46⅝	3½	Hud Man	4400	51¼	50	50½	51
62⅞	53⅝	5	Hudson Mot	10900	61⅜	58⅝	61⅜	58½
24¾	20¼	2¶	Hupp Motors	4300	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	23
			—I—					
131	128⅝	7	Ill Central	100	128¼	128¼	128¼	128⅝
23½	21¼	2	Ind Oil & G	1700	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
9¼	5	..	Indian Mot	3500	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	8½
23¼	17⅞	..	Indian Refin	13400	23⅜	22⅜	23⅜	22¼
21⅝	16	..	Indian Re ct	6800	22⅜	21½	22	20⅞
170	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	400	173	170	173	170
15⅝	13¼	.60	Insuran Sh	400	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅝
33¼	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	500	30½	30¼	30¼	31⅛
7⅛	4⅛	..	Int Agri	200	6	6	6	6
166	152½	6§	Int Business	300	163⅞	163⅜	163⅞	163¾
61⅜	56⅜	4	Int Cement	1200	59¾	58	58	60
8⅞	5	..	Int Combus	1500	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
56	30	..	Int Comb pf	400	46⅞	46	46⅞	46½
92¼	78⅜	2½	Int Harv	800	90¼	89⅝	90	89½
141⅞	141	7	Int Harv pf	100	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝
35	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	1000	34⅝	33⅞	34	34¼
76½	65½	4	Int Match pf	300	76	75¾	76	76
30⅝	25	..	Int M Mar	400	27	26⅞	27	28¼
38⅝	31⅝	1	Int Nickel	7700	38	37⅝	38	37⅞
28	26	2.40	Int P&P A	1000	27	26⅜	27	..
18	15¼	..	Int P&P B	200	17	17	17	..
14⅜	12¼	..	Int P&P C	300	13⅜	13¼	13½	13¼
82	79¼	7	Int P&P pf	600	80	79½	80	79¼
51⅞	46¼	3	Int Print Ink	200	52	52	52	51⅞
32½	29⅜	..	Int Rys	100	30	30	30	..
77	69	6	Int Salt	100	75	75	75	72
117½	105	6	¶Int Silver	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
75⅝	62⅝	2	Int Tel & T	53100	70	63⅝	69⅝	66¼
28½	25	1	Interlake	600	28⅝	28	28	28½
35	30	2	Inter Dep St	12100	37¼	35	37¼	34⅝
74⅝	72¼	7	Int DSt pf xw	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
21	19	..	Inv Equ	300	20	19⅝	20	20
42¼	41⅝	4	Island Cr	500	42⅝	42	42⅝	42
			—J—					
53⅛	43	3	Jewel Tea	1200	54	53½	54	53⅛
143	117	3	Johns Man	4400	142	140⅝	142	141
121¼	121¼	7	Johns Man pf	50	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121
2½	2	..	Jordan Mot	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—K—					
..	..	5	Kan City So	200	78	78	78	..
41½	34	5	Kayser	200	35	35	35	34⅞
19¼	18	1½	Kaufmn D St	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
94⅞	85	7	Keith Alb pf	100	93½	93½	93½	..
..	3¼	..	Kelly Spring	700	5	5	5	5
28	22½	2	Kelsey Wh	2300	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝
11	7½	..	Kelvinator	1900	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
62¼	55¼	5	Kennecott	4500	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
4¼	1⅝	..	Kolster Rad	1300	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
47	38¼	1½	Kraft Cheese	600	43½	43	43¼	43
36⅝	33¼	1.60	Kresge	500	34	33¼	33¾	33¼
28⅛	23⅜	1.34	Kreuger Toll	6200	28¼	28¼	28⅝	28⅜
48⅝	42⅞	1§	Kroger	12700	47¼	45¾	46⅝	45⅝
			—L—					
9	6¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	8	8	8	8
37	34	2½	Leh P Cem	100	36	36	36	36
27	19⅞	1	Libbey Ow	300	26½	26	26½	26¼
43	35⅞	..	Lima Loco	400	40⅛	40⅜	40⅜	40½
61	52⅜	4¶	Liquid Car	100	60⅞	60	60¼	60
59⅜	42¼	3¶	Loews Inc	8700	61⅞	59	61⅝	58⅞
87⅝	87⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	200	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝
4½	3¼	..	Loft Inc	3000	4¼	4	4	4
64	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	2700	64¼	63	63⅝	64
41⅜	38¼	1¾	Lou G&E A	2400	41	40⅜	41	40⅜
138	127	7	Louis & N	200	132½	132	132	137¼
9½	8½	..	Lou Oil Ref	1700	9	9	9	8⅞
84	84	6½	Lou Oil pf	50	84	84	84	..
43⅜	32⅝	2	Ludlum Stl	800	43⅛	42½	42⅝	42⅞
			—M—					
69⅝	61	4¶	McKeesport	1100	69	68	69	68
20¼	16	1a	McLellan	700	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
78½	70	6	Mack Trucks	3900	80½	78⅜	80½	78⅛
154¼	137½	2¶	Macy	2700	159	154	159	154¼
12⅜	12	1½	Madison Sq	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
8¼	8¼	..	Mallinson	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
31¼	25⅞	..	ManEl Sup	1100	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
39	30¼	2½	Man Elv mg	100	36	36	36	36⅜
42¼	39⅞	2¶	Marlin Rock	100	40	40	40	40
27¾	20⅝	4	Marmon	2300	25¼	23⅝	25¼	23⅞
3½	3	..	Mart-Parry	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
43⅜	37½	2	Math Alkali	3100	41¼	40⅜	41⅜	41¼
61⅜	49	2¶	May Dept S	1000	59⅞	49⅝	49⅝	59¼
19⅝	16¼	1¼¶	Maytag	1000	19¼	19	19¼	19⅛
33	30¼	2	Melville Sh	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
21⅜	16¼	..	Mex Seabd	1000	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20¼
31⅞	26⅞	4	Miami Cop	1000	30⅝	30	30⅝	30⅝
74⅜	53	2½	Mich SteelS	100	64	64	64	64
28	25	2	Mid Cont	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
4⅜	3⅞	..	Miller Rub	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
19⅞	12⅛	..	Min Moline	2500	19⅝	18½	18⅝	19
..	..	6.50	M Moline pf	100	86	86	86	..
2	1⅝	..	Min&SSM	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
56½	54	4	Min&SSM ll	100	57	57	57	..
55	46⅞	..	Mo K&T	1200	54¼	53⅝	54¼	53¾
105⅝	102	7	Mo K&T pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	104⅝
92¼	87	..	Mo Pac	500	88⅝	88	88⅝	89
137½	134	5	Mo Pac pf	500	135¼	134	134	131¼
40	36¼	3	Mohawk	100	38	38	38	38¾
57½	49	1½	Monsanto Ch	1000	59⅝	58⅜	59⅝	59⅞
49⅞	39⅞	3	Mont Ward	18000	48⅝	47¾	48	48¼
5¼	3⅝	..	Moon Mot	1000	5¼	5	5¼	5
65½	58¼	3.60	Morrel&S	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	1⅜	.40	Mother Lode	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7⅜	4⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	500	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅜
65	55	2	Motor Prod	100	62	62	62	59¼
19	12⅞	..	Mullins Body	1000	17⅝	17	17	17¼
64⅞	57½	7	Mullins pf	10	64⅜	64½	64⅜	64⅞
24¼	18	3§	Murray Body	1500	22¾	22	22¾	22¼
			—N—					
22⅝	18⅝	1½	*Nat Acme	2000	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
15⅝	11	..	Nat Air Tr	4000	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅛
14⅜	9⅝	1¶	Nat Bellas H	1000	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜
212¼	177	6	Nat Bisc	500	212	212	212	212
86¼	71	..	Natl-Bis-N	1000	86	85	85⅝	85⅝
145	142¼	3¶	Nat Cash R	1000	79⅝	79	79⅝	79⅛
49⅝	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	8600	48¼	46¼	48⅜	46¼
21⅜	20	..	Nat Dept Sto	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
37⅞	29	..	Nat Distil	500	37¼	36¼	37¼	37⅝
140	138¼	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	139¼	138¼	138⅛	139
117	116	6	Nat Lead pf B	200	116	116	116	116
37¾	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	1000	37½	36⅝	37¼	36⅝
92½	70¼	5	Nat Surety	3000	89	87	89	85¼
41	35⅜	2	Nat Tea	1000	40	39⅞	40	39⅞
32⅝	27¼	3	Nev Cons	1500	30¼	29⅜	30	30¼
55¼	40	3	Newton Steel	900	55¼	55	55	55⅝
181⅜	167	8	NY Central	2000	181⅝	179¼	181⅝	180¼
137⅞	130	6	NY C&StL	1500	138¼	138	138¼	137⅞
265	180	5	NY&Harlem	200	308	281	305	265
113⅞	108⅝	6	NY NH&H	1500	113¼	112¼	113¼	112
15¼	13⅛	..	NY Ont&W	500	14¾	14	14⅜	14⅝
..	..	..	NY Ry pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
2	1⅛	..	NY State Ry	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
102¼	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	102	102	102	102¼
103¼	93⅞	10a	No Am	20000	103¾	101⅛	103¾	102⅝
102¼	100¾	6	No Am Ed pf	100	101	101	101	107⅛
87⅞	84	5	No Pac	100	85¾	85¼	85¾	85⅝
1	⅞	..	Norwalk T	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
			—O—					
..	..	7	Oilwell pf	50	88	88	88	..
23⅜	13⅞	..	Oliver Farm	1000	21⅝	21½	21½	22
81½	70	6	Oliver ppf	100	81	81	81	81
42	31¼	3	Oliver cv pf	1000	41⅝	40¼	41	40¼
35¼	30¼	2½	Otis Steel	2500	36	35½	36	35⅝
55½	52¼	4¶	Owens Bot	100	55	55	55	55
			—P—					
55⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	2000	55½	55¼	55½	54⅝
84¾	72	3	Pac Lighting	1500	85	83¾	85	83
1¼	1	..	Pac Oil	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
166	150	7	Pac Tel&T	80	165	165	165	165
..	..	6	Pac T&T pf	10	135½	135¼	135½	..
17⅞	15⅝	1	Packard M	34200	17	16⅛	17	16⅛
60⅝	50½	..	Pan-Am B	700	53	52⅝	53	53
..	..	..	Panhandle	100	5	5	5	..
63¼	48⅝	3	Paramount	15000	63¼	61¼	63¼	61⅝
3⅝	2¼	.80	Park Utah	1800	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23	17⅞	1½	Parmalee Tr	100	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20
4⅝	2⅝	..	Pathe Exch	1000	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
8⅞	5	..	Pathe Ex A	1000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
[illegible]	28½	3.39	Patino M	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	31
13⅝	6¼	..	Peerless Mot	1000	13¼	12⅝	13½	[illegible]
[illegible]	26¼	1	Penick & F	800	33¼	32¼	33	33¼
[illegible]	6¼	..	Penn Dix C	500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7½
[illegible]	30¼	..	Penn Dix pf	500	42	41	41	..
90	63⅝	2.50	J C Penney	500	79⅝	79	79	80
79½	72⅛	4	Penn RR	15000	79	78⅝	78⅞	78½
251	230	8	Peoples Gas	1000	243½	242	243½	243⅝
98	94⅝	6¶	Pere Marq	200	158	158	158	..
..	..	5	Pere M ppf	200	95	95	95	91⅝
43¼	38⅝	3	Phelps Dodge	100	41	41	41	41
15½	11⅝	..	Phila Read	500	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
35	31⅛	2¶	Phillips Pet	2500	34⅛	33⅝	43	34
1⅛	1	..	Pierce Oil	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50½	45	2.88	Pirelli Co	100	49½	49½	49½	49⅝
110	100½	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
20¼	17⅝	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	500	21	20½	21	20
33⅝	27⅝	2	Poore & Co B	1800	32⅞	32	32⅝	33¼
52	48½	2¶	Prairie O&G	500	51	51	51	50⅞
59⅞	58	3¶	Prairie P L	500	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	59⅞
15	7⅞	..	Press Steel	19100	15¼	13¼	15	13½
75	52	7	Press St pf	400	75	73	75	71⅞
68⅛	52⅝	2	Procter & G	2300	68½	67⅝	68	68⅛
90½	81½	3.40	Pub Serv	13700	89⅝	88⅛	89	90¼
89⅝	82⅝	4	Pullman	700	85	84⅜	84¼	84
8⅞	6	..	Punta Sug	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
24⅝	22¼	1.50	Pure Oil	1800	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23¼
			—R—					
45¼	34⅝	..	Radio	54500	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝	38¼
73⅝	68	5	Radi pf B	200	70¼	70	70	70¼
30⅝	19	..	Radio-Keith	8400	29¼	28¼	29	28⅜
41	33	2.60	Raybestos	1400	41	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
133⅞	121	4	Reading	100	130½	130½	130½	132
50¼	47	2	Reading 1pf	1700	50	50	50	..
55¼	57⅝	2	Reading 2pf	300	55¼	54⅞	55½	50⅝
52⅝	44⅝	5	Real Silk H	400	51⅞	51	51	50½
34⅝	25⅝	.50	Rem Rand	4000	34	33⅝	34	34
12⅛	10⅝	.80¶	Reo Motors	700	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	11⅜
79⅞	72⅛	4	Repub Stl	1000	75¼	74	74	74⅛
*114	107	7	Repub Stl pf	100	111	111	111	110⅝
30	26	..	Revere C&B	200	26	26	26	..
7⅛	4	..	Reynolds S	1200	6½	6⅛	6½	6½
26½	22⅞	2	Richfield Oil	400	26	25½	25½	26¼
19½	18⅛	2¶	Rio Grande O	300	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
43	37⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	7300	43¼	41⅞	43¼	40⅜
54⅝	52⅝	3.21	Royal Dutch	1400	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	52⅜
62⅛	60½	2	Rutland pf	600	62¼	60½	62¼	..
			—S—					
122⅝	114¼	5	Safeway S	4200	119½	117¼	118	116
96⅞	96	6	Safeway S 6%	110	96⅝	96½	96½	96⅝
55⅝	48½	2¶	St Joseph	200	54⅝	54	54	55
110¼	107⅝	6	StL & SF	100	110	110	110	109⅞
93⅝	92	6	StL & SF pf	200	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93¼
65	59¼	..	StL SW	1100	66	63	66	63⅜
88⅝	88⅜	5	StL SW pf	100	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	..
31⅝	24⅛	2	Savage A	500	30	29⅝	29⅞	30¼
11	9⅞	..	Seabd AL	2600	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅝
100⅝	82⅛	4a	Sears Roe	4500	100⅝	99½	99¼	99⅜
12⅛	9⅛	..	Sec Nat Inc	500	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
65	58⅛	5	Sec Nat pf	100	65	65	65	..
3⅛	2½	..	Seneca Cop	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
9⅞	7⅞	..	Servel	15800	9⅞	9	9⅜	9
30½	22¼	2	Sharon	2100	30¼	28	30	28½
47⅝	36⅝	1¶	Shattuck	3700	47⅝	46⅜	47	46½
23⅝	21⅝	1.40	Shell Union	700	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
104⅛	103	5.50	Shell Un pf	200	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛
94⅞	85	2§	Simmons	7900	87⅝	86	87	86
25⅝	23⅛	2¶	Sinclair	4800	25⅝	25	25⅝	25¼
111	109	8	Sinclair pf	100	110½	110½	110½	..
32⅛	29⅞	2	Skelly Oil	300	32⅛	32	32⅛	31⅞
34⅞	23⅜	..	Snider pf	300	33	32	33	33
60½	56⅛	2	So Calif Ed	2300	60¼	59⅛	60	59¼
123	119⅛	6	So Pacific	800	121⅛	121	121¼	121
136⅝	132	8	So Railway	800	133⅝	132	133⅝	134⅜
36	33	2	Spalding	100	35	35	35	35⅜
28⅝	19⅞	..	Spang Chal	200	28¼	28	28¼	28¼
96	92	6	Spang Ch pf	20	94	94	94	..
18⅝	13¼	1	Sparks With	2300	17¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝
23	20⅞	1.60	Spen Kellogg	200	21	20⅞	21	21
31	21⅛	..	Spicer Co	300	31	30½	30⅜	30
41½	35½	3	Spiegel May	4600	51⅛	50¼	50⅜	50⅝
28	26¼	1.50	Sta Brands	14800	27	26⅝	27	26⅞
119⅞	109⅝	3.50	Sta Gas	21500	119⅝	116¼	118½	116
65¼	64⅛	4	Sta Gas pf	300	65	64⅜	65	65
61⅜	59⅛	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	800	61⅛	60½	60¼	60⅜
66⅞	62	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	16000	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞	65¼
33⅞	32	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1600	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33¼
38⅞	33	2¶	Starret Co	400	38½	38⅞	38⅝	37⅞
15⅝	10⅛	..	Sterling	8700	15⅜	14¼	15	14
13¼	12	1.20	Sterling pf	500	13¼	13	13¼	..
40⅜	36⅝	3	Ster cv pf	400	40¼	40	40	40¼
42⅞	38	3.50	St-Warner	1200	43	42⅝	43	42⅝
85⅜	77	2	Stone & Web	4800	85⅝	83⅜	85	83⅞
45⅝	40⅝	5§	Studebaker	5000	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	45
¾	½	..	Sbu Boat	200	½	½	½	½
59⅜	56½	1§	Sun Oil	100	57½	57½	57½	57½
105⅛	102⅛	6	Sun Oil pf	10	105	105	105	..
7⅛	6	..	Super Oil	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
25⅝	20	..	Super Steel	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
11½	8½	..	Symington A	500	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
			—T—					
17½	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
14½	13	1	Tenn Cop	1500	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛
56¼	53⅛	3	Tex Corn	3200	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	54⅜
62⅝	54⅞	4	Tex Gulf S	5000	61⅞	61	61	61¼
10⅝	9⅛	10a	Tex & P Coal	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
16⅞	13⅝	..	Tex & P LT	26000	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	16
32	27⅞	2.40	The Fair	100	31	31	31	32
39⅞	36½	3.60	Thompson	200	39¼	39¼	39	40
13¼	11⅞	.60	Tidewat As	900	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12
17¼	14½	.60¶	Timken-Det	900	18¼	18	18	18⅛
80⅞	70⅝	3	Timken	2700	76½	75⅛	76⅛	75
10⅛	8⅜	..	Trans Oil	3800	9⅝	9⅛	9	9¼
28	16	1	Trans & W	2800	28	27	28	28
19⅜	15	1.60	Truax Coal	300	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
37⅛	33⅝	1.20§	Truscon S	300	35	34⅞	35	..
78	70	7	Twin C pf	10	79	79	79	..
			—U—					
120	97¼	5	Underwood	900	120	118	118	117½
90½	76	2.60	Un Carbide	10200	92	90½	92	90¼
46⅛	43⅝	2§	Un Oil Cal	300	44¼	44	44¼	44⅜
223	215	10	Un Pacific	100	221	221	221	222
53	44⅝	..	Uni Air T	26100	47¼	44⅞	47⅛	45
64	57	3	Uni Air T pf	100	56	56	56	57
43⅜	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43¼
54¼	44⅝	2	Unit Carbon	1700	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	52
35⅝	30⅛	..	Unit Corp	23000	37¼	36⅝	37	36⅝
49	46⅜	3	Unit Corp pf	300	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝
7	5¼	..	Uni Dyew'd	70	7	6⅞	7	..
17¼	10	..	Uni El Coal	300	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	14½
105	101	4§	Uni Fruit	800	101½	100½	100½	102½
37⅞	31⅝	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	12100	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝
10	2	..	US Express	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
27⅝	18¼	..	US & For Sec	1800	26⅜	26	26	25½
101⅛	94⅞	3	US Freight	400	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
139⅝	110¼	6¶	US Ind Alco	6100	121	115¼	120½	115
9¾	7⅜	..	US Leather	100	9	9	9	..
19⅞	15½	..	US Lea A	100	17½	17½	17½	..
89⅝	80¼	7	US Lea ppf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
27½	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	5100	27¼	26⅜	27¼	26⅜
17⅛	15⅞	1.20	US P&Fd pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
66⅜	60	5	US Realty	300	65⅝	65	65⅝	65½
27½	21⅛	..	US Rubber	1900	26½	25⅝	26¼	26
36½	33¼	3.50	US Smelt	400	33½	33½	33½	33½
53½	52½	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	53	53	53	..
183⅝	166	7¶	US Steel	30900	184½	183½	184½	184⅝
142⅝	141	7	US Steel pf	1100	141⅝	141	141	141¼
12	4⅛	..	Uni Stores A	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
36¼	15½	..	Uni Stores pf	100	33	33	33	30⅞
38½	30	8	Univ Pict pf	20	37	37	37	35½
5⅜	2⅜	..	Univ Pipe	200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
34½	31½	2b	Util P&Lt A	3900	34½	34	34	34⅜
			—V—					
5⅝	4	..	Vadsco	200	4½	4½	4½	..
69⅞	49⅞	3¶	Vanadium	5100	65¼	63	65⅞	66¼
7⅞	5½	..	Va-C Chem	1000	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
30⅞	26½	2	Va-C Cr 6%	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
100¼	100¼	6	Va El&P pf	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
79⅝	65	1	Vulcan	20	76¼	76¼	76¼	78
			—W—					
59⅜	51	..	Wabash	800	57½	57	57½	57¼
28½	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	400	26½	26	26½	26⅜
33¼	26	2	Walworth	200	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32¼
31	21¼	..	Ward Bk A	100	25¼	25½	25½	23¼
6¼	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜
54⅜	38⅜	4	Warner Br A	14500	54	53⅛	54	53
49½	36½	2.20	Warner Br pf	600	49½	49	49	49¼
20⅞	16⅜	2	Warner Quin	1400	19½	18⅜	19¼	18⅜
152⅞	132	8¶	Warren Br	200	148	146½	146½	150½
27	23¼	2	Warren F&P	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26½
36	22½	2	Wesson O	200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
53⅞	50½	4	Wesson O pf	400	53½	53½	53½	53
100½	97¼	6	W Pen El pf	20	99	99	99	98¾
110	105¾	7	W Pen E 7%	30	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	109½
116⅝	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	10	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
27⅝	24¼	..	Wn Md	1900	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26½
210	190	8	Wn Union	12100	212	205⅝	212	203¼
47⅞	43⅝	2	Westg A B	1700	46¼	46	46¼	46⅜
158⅜	140	5	Westg Elec	10700	162⅞	160⅝	162⅝	163½
152½	133	5	Westg El pf	10	160	160	160	157⅛
34⅜	29⅝	1	Weston In	100	34	34	34	..
27⅝	26	2	White Eagle	300	28	28	28	27⅞
34	31	2	White Mot	300	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33⅛
41⅞	36¼	3¶	Whi Rock	300	40	40	40	40¼
9	7¼	..	Whi Sew M	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
31½	27½	..	Whi Sew pf	400	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
15	14	..	Wilcox Oil	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
34⅛	27	2.50	Wilcox RA	100	33	33	33	..
26	19½	2¶	Wilcox R B	900	25	24¼	25	24¼
9½	7⅛	1.20	Willys-Over	3600	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
4	3½	..	Wilson	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
50	42	..	Wilson pf	100	50½	50½	50½	50
72⅝	64⅛	2.40	Woolworth	1000	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	69
80⅛	67¼	..	Wor Pump	2100	83	81⅛	81⅞	82¼
82½	82½	7	Wor Pump A	100	82½	82½	82½	..
35⅝	35⅝	2	Wright Aer	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
			—Y—					
75½	73½	4¶	Yale & T	500	75	72¼	75	..
19⅛	12⅝	..	Yel Truck	12500	18¼	17½	18	18¼
80	75	..	Yel Truck pf	40	80	80	80	75

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; communications issues soar.

Bonds: Steady; American Telephone convertible 4½s rise more than 5 points.

Curb: Strong; utilities lead advance.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; French franc and Argentine peso at new 1930 lows.

Cotton: Firm; trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; good spot market.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Company)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	181.4	133.7	229.4	182.1
Prev day	180.2	133.5	227.6	181.0
Week ago	174.7	133.1	223.2	176.5
Year ago	216.8	141.2	220.2	204.9
2 years ago	144.5	118.4	132.3	138.2
3 yrs ago wklyav	105.6	105.8	101.3	104.9
High (1930)	180.2	133.5	227.6	181.0
Low (1930)	166.5	128.1	207.9	168.2

Total sales 1,925,440 shares.

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	Total
Today	92.9	104.7	97.9	98.4
Prev day	92.9	104.5	97.9	98.4
Week ago	92.7	104.7	98.0	98.5
Year ago	94.8	104.6	99.3	99.5
2 years ago	97.4	108.8	100.6	102.3
3 yrs ago wkly av	95.7	105.0	98.4	99.7
High (1930)	93.0	105.8	98.8	99.1
Low (1930)	91.9	104.5	97.8	98.4

Total sales (par value) $5,100,000.

DIVIDENDS

Maine Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Pure Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 5 to stock of record Feb. 11, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with 80 cents previously.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on the class A and B common, payable Mar. 25 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Ohio Seamless Tube Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $4 previously.

I. Miller & Sons Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record Mar. 15 and $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Mar. 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Mar.	1.17¾	1.17¾	1.16⅞	1.17½
May	1.22½	1.22½	1.21⅝	1.22⅛
July	1.24¼	1.24½	1.23⅝	1.24
Corn				
March	.88	.88	.87⅝	.87½
May	.91⅜	.91⅝	.90⅞	.91¼
July	.93⅝	.93⅝	.93⅛	.93⅛
Oats				
March	.44¼	.44⅞	.44¼	.44⅞
May	.45⅝	.46	.45½	.46
July	.44⅝	.44⅞	.44⅝	.44⅞
Lard				
May	10.62	10.65	10.60	10.62
July	10.82	10.85	10.82	10.82

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb 1	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.36½	$1.39¾	$1.64
Corn, 2 yellow	1.03⅞	1.03⅛	1.16⅞
Oats, 2 white	.56⅛	.57	.63
Flour	6.30	6.45	6.50
Beef, family	28.00	28.50	31.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	29.50
Lard	.1120	.1105	.1230
Cot, Mid-up	.1635	.1730	.2005
Zinc	.0525	.0525	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	35.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1700
Tin	.3912½	.3837½	.4887½
Rubber	.1525	.1730	.2250
Sugar	.0520	.0520	.0510
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0665
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	.....

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
1	Aeronautical war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Aero Sup B	8½	8½	8½
2	Ainsworth 2½A)	24	24	24
1	Alexander Indus	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	All Am Gen Corp	16⅞	16½	16½
8	Allegheny Gas	5	4⅜	4⅜
1	Allied Aviation	1	1	1
13	Allied Mills (.60)	15¼	15	15
28	Allied Pw&Lt	44½	43⅝	44½
3	Allied P&L pf (3)	47¼	47	47¼
1	Alum Co Am	301	301	301
1	AlumCoAm pf (6)	107	107	107
3	Alum Indus	30¼	28	30¼
4	Alum Ltd	141	139½	141
2	Am Br & Cont	5½	5½	5½
8	Am Br Bov Fd	10	8¾	10
2	AmCitP&LA (3R)	39¼	38⅝	39¼
27	AmCP&LB (10%F)	17¼	17	17¼
1	AmColortype (2.40)	28	28	28
4	AmCmPwA (10%f)	24¼	23⅞	24¼
8	Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
81	Am Cyan B (1.60)	29¾	28⅝	29½
14	Am Dept Stores	4¼	3⅝	4¼
2	Am Equities	17½	17⅛	17⅛
9	Am & FP war	71⅞	71½	71⅞
9	Am Gas & El	129¼	128	128
26	Am Invest B	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
3	Am Invest war	5	5	5
†50	Am Lt & Trac	260	260	260
24	Am Maracaibo	2	1⅞	1⅞
1	Am S & Ch Cv pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
726	Am Superpow	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛
2	Am Superp 1 pf	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
9	Am Yvette new	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
2	Amrad Corp	19	18⅞	19
12	Anchor P Fence	13	11¾	13
2	Anglo Am vot cod	17¼	17⅛	17¼
4	Anglo Am vot reg	17⅜	17	17⅜
2	Ang Chil C Nitra	19	19	19
5	Ariz Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
4	Ark Nat Gas	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
19	Ark Nat Gas A	9¼	9⅛	9¼
1	Armstrong Ck	60	60	60
1	Asso Dye & Pr	2½	2½	2½
5	Asso El Ind Ltd	6¼	6¼	6¼
48	Asso G&E A	45⅝	45½	45⅝
9	Asso G&E deb rts	9¼	9	9
4	Asso Rayon pf	49⅞	49½	49¾
1	Atl Secur Corp	19	19	19
16	Autom M Intra A	15¼	14⅝	15
31	Autom H Inst A	15¼	14⅝	15¼
8	Avia Corp Am	34⅞	30⅛	34⅞
	B			
45	Balt & O rts	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4	Cancom Corp	50	49½	50
30	Bliss E W	28½	27	28½
51	Blue Ridge	8¾	8½	8¾
13	Blue Rdg cvt pf	39¾	39¼	39¾
3	Blumenthal	30	29½	30
2	Brazil T & L	38⅛	38	38⅛
3	Brill B	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1	Buckeye P Line	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1	Burma Ltd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7	Butler Bros	12	11⅝	11⅝
	C			
10	Cable & Wire A	3¼	3¼	3¼
31	Cable & Wire B	1½	1½	1½
45	CAM Co vtc	⅞	⅝	⅝
4	Cable & Wire pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	CAM Co pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3	Can Mar Wireless	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5	Carnegie Metals	6	6	6
2	Celanese Corp Am	31	30½	31
2	Celluloid Corp	17½	17½	17½
11	Cent Pub S A	35½	35¼	35½
2	Cent & S W Ut	25⅝	25	25⅝
51	Cent St Elec	25	22½	25
10	Chain St Devel	7	7	7
1	Chain St Stock	15	15	15
1	Charis Corp	23½	23½	23½
36	Ches & Ohio n	55½	54¾	55¼
388	Cities Serv	30	29⅝	30
1	City Mch & T	21	21	21
1	Cl Elec Ill	67	67	67
1	Colgate Palmolive	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
42	Colon Oil	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
1	Col Auto Pts cv	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
†10	Cmwlth Edison	245½	245½	245½
3	Cmwlth Pow pf	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
141	Cmwlth & So war	4½	4⅜	4½
4	Cmw & So 6% pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	Community W Wk	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Cons Cop Min	7	7	7
2	Cons Dairy Prod	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2	Cons G&E Balt	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
7	Cons Gas Util A	25½	24	25½
5	Cons Instrument	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4	Cons Laundries	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
5	Cons Theater	3⅛	3	3
2	Cooper Bessemer	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
14	Cord Corp	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
1	Creole Pet	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3	Crocker & Wheeler	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
20	Crock & Wh rts 6	⅝	⅝	⅝
†50	Cumberland Pip L	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
10	Cusi Mex Min	1⅝	1½	1⅝
	D			
1	Dayton Airplane	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†50	Deere & Co	645	645	645
4	Deere&Co new	130⅝	129¼	129¼
36	De Forest Radio	5	3⅜	5
10	Detroit Aircraft	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1	Dixie Gas Util	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Donner Steel	29	29	29
1	DonnerStl 1pf new	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Douglas Aircraft	18	18	18
8	Dubilier Cond	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
1	Duke Power	197⅝	197⅝	197⅝
3	Durant Mot	5	5	5
1	Duval Tex Sul	18	18	18
	E			
1	East Gas&Fuel	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
35	East States Pow B	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
8	Eastern Util A	12⅞	12	12⅞
1	Edison Bros St	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4	Eisler Elec	17½	17⅛	17½
777	El Bond&Sh	95½	92	95⅛
4	El Bond&Sh pf	105	105	105
5	..l Pow Assoc	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
24	El Pow Assoc A	27⅞	27	27⅞
6	..l P&Lt opt war	35⅞	35	35⅞
9	Electric Share	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
3	Empire Fire Ins	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
1	*Emp G&F 8%	100	100	100
1	Empire Power	48	48	48
2	..mp Pub Ser A	21	21	21
1	..vans Wallo Lead	4¼	4¼	4¼
	F			
2	Fabrics Finishing	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Fageol Mot	2⅞	2½	2⅞
1	Fairchild Aviat A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Fansteel Prod	10	10	10
1	Federal Screw	36¼	36¼	36¼
3	Fiat rcts	20	20	20
4	Fiat Deb rts	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
11	Fla P&L 7%pf	100	100	100
16	Fokker Aircraft	18⅞	18½	18⅝
11	Foltis Fischer	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7	Ford Motor Can A	30⅞	29⅝	30⅞
4	Ford Motor France	7	7	7
9	Ford Motor Ltd	10⅝	10½	10½
4	Foremost Dairy pf	17½	17	17
4	Fourth Nat Inv	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2	Fox Theater A	7½	7½	7½
	G			
1	Galena Sig Oil cod	3	3	3
1	Galena Oil wi	3½	3½	3½
4	Garlock Packing	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
22	Gen Bak	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
38	Gen Bak pf	42½	40⅝	42
8	Gen Elec Ltd reg	11¼	11⅛	11¼
1	Gen Empire	21½	21½	21½
3	Gen Gas & El A	14½	13⅝	14½
2	Gen Ldy Mach	8	8	8
3	Gen Realty & Util	13⅛	13	13
2	Gen R&Util pf(6)	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
2	Gilbert Co (1)	18	18	18
6	Globe Underwriters	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
3	Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
23	Golden Center Min	6	5½	6
38	Goldman S (6%F)	38⅞	37⅞	38½
†50	Gray Pay Tel Stn	90	90	90
1	Gr R Var (1)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
†10	Gt Atl&P NV (5)	243⅛	243⅛	243⅛
†30	Gt Atl&P 1pf (7)	117	117	117
4	Groc St Prod vtc	14	13⅝	14
3	Guardian Fire (2)	46	44	45¼
9	Gulf O C Pa (1½)	144	142½	142½
	H			
3	Hecla Min (1)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
3	Houston Gulf Gas	15	14⅞	15
1	Hudson May M&S	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
7	Humble O&R (2)	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞
3	Hyd El Serv (2)	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛
	I			
11	ImOilCan p (½)	26	25⅝	25⅝
94	Ind Ter Illum	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛
7	InsulUt (6%f)	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛
1	InsUtil 2pf (6)	93	91⅛	93
1	InsCoNA (3g)	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
12	Intercon Petrol	1⅛	1	1⅛
10	Inter Pet (.62½)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5	Inter Superpow	35⅞	35	35⅞
5	IntUtilA (3½)	36	36	36

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

WHEAT PRICES TOUCH LOWEST LEVEL ON CROP

Lack of European Buying Is Factor—Small Argentine Estimates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wheat prices tumbled to the lowest prices on the crop this week, with general long liquidation and heavy and aggressive local selling.

Discouragement over the failure of European buyers to take hold even at the lower prices was responsible for much of the liquidation.

Argentine estimates indicate a crop of 140,000,000 bushels, this being the official figure, which more than confirms the estimate of 143,000,000 made last December. Private estimates place the Plate yield at better than this figure, but allowing for 20 per cent, the crop is still small, and shipments from both Argentina and Australia were extremely light compared with a year ago.

European countries apparently are making every effort to make the home-grown wheat and rye go as far as possible. Tariff restrictions are serious bars to export business, and some countries are making admixtures of rye imperative.

Canadian representatives are now in London negotiating presumably for some large sales of wheat to Britain.

Were clearances up to expectations, some surprisingly large decreases in visible stocks could be witnessed, as receipts are extremely small. Even with the small clearances, the reduction has been fairly heavy. Some intimations of unsatisfactory crop developments are being received from western Kansas and the Southwest. Mild weather in Europe has continued, and caused some concern, but not enough apprehension to stimulate any forward buying of wheat in volume in other countries.

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GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES

New issue of $4,000,000 two-year convertible secured 6 per cent gold notes of General Public Utilities Company will be offered on Monday by a banking group composed of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Spencer Trask & Co., G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc., Albert E. Pierce & Co., Inc., Whittaker & Co. and William L. Ross & Co., Inc.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,154,496,600, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $4,4[illegible] 000 decrease; time deposits (average), $13,176,000, decrease; clearings week ended today, $7,495,134,356; clearings week ended Jan. 25, $6,027,237,140; clearings this day, $1,657,923,349.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Industrial Gains in United States—International Credit Easier

Business in the United States is still experiencing a recession from former high levels, but signs of a return to normal are increasing.

That economic conditions have already passed the low point of the reaction and are taking on a more encouraging tone is evident from the quickening in the key industries.

New construction work favors the view that further improvement in the employment situation will soon be felt.

The upward trend in the steel industry continues. Further gains in output have been reported this week while the demand, particularly from the automotive field, has distinctly improved.

Manufacturing conditions are mixed. The chemical industry appears to be doing well. Textiles, however, are faced, as they have been for a number of years, with the problem of keeping supply down to demand. The machine tool market is spotty.

A drop in retail trade volume is shown in reports now coming to hand. December sales are shown to have been less than during December last year, but trade for the full year 1929 gained over 1928.

Wholesale Prices Higher

That the decline in sales continues seems to be borne out by the Commerce Department's reports on check payments. The report just issued, covering the week ended Jan. 25, again shows a decrease in check payments compared with the previous week and also with the corresponding period a year ago.

Freight car loadings likewise indicate smaller distribution of goods as compared with the corresponding period last year. The latest weekly total is lower than for any corresponding period since 1922.

Wholesale prices moved up somewhat in the week ended Jan. 25 but still averaged lower than in the similar week of 1929.

The wholesale trade has been experiencing the same recession as has been felt in retail lines. December business was some 5 per cent lower than a year ago. Shoes, men's clothing and dry goods were in the forefront of the decline.

Credit Conditions Easier

Bank clearings this week again show a decline from the volume of the like week last year, totaling $9,680,402,000, a decrease of 23.6 per cent.

Financing by bonds amounted to $122,041,000 this week, compared with $79,394,000 last week and $137,547,250 during the corresponding week of 1929.

Improvement in credit conditions has been such that end-of-the-month requirements are being met without the usual tension in the money market. Friday's renewal rate of 4 per cent was the lowest in two years, and the rise to 4½ per cent later in the day was one of the few, if not the only, reflection of the so-called end-of-the-month strain.

Bankers' acceptances were reduced an eighth of 1 per cent this week.

This trend toward easier money has assumed an international aspect for some time, and further progress in this direction has been seen this week, with the Paris bank rate cut to 3 per cent and the Polish rate reduced a half of 1 per cent. The extremely low Paris rate, announced after a period in which gold reserves have been greatly strengthened by the Bank of France, is interpreted in some quarters as another step by that financial center toward monetary supremacy.

Reports From Other Countries

AUSTRALIA—Labor troubles, adverse trade, low overseas balances, poor seasonal conditions, a decline in wool prices and conditions in world finance which made the flotation of loans difficult have been among the problems confronting Australian business.

Trade volume during 1929 was about equal, however, to that of the previous year, according to the United States Department of Commerce, whose cable dispatch this week says that the outlook is at present not particularly bright.

INDIA—Marked by political and labor unrest, the last year in India has been rather unsatisfactory from the economic point of view. At present, the labor situation is reported to be easier, but with some unemployment at Bombay. Commodity prices are lower.

SWEDEN—Reports of a trend toward higher dividends by banking and industrial concerns come from Sweden where the outlook for 1930 is characterized as highly encouraging. Railroad carloadings, employment, foreign trade, building activity, industrial output, shipping and bank clearings reached in 1929 the highest levels since the World War.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has displayed a better tone this week. Activity also has gained. Brokers' loans increased $4,000,000.

Trading in the London stock market has been accompanied by somewhat better sentiment this week, although the volume is still restricted. A feature of the week was the discovering of large veins of high-content copper ore in Africa, which was reflected in an upturn in the shares of those companies affected.

On the Paris Bourse, also, prices have reflected improved sentiment. Trading is rather slow, however, and the expectations of a general rise due to the reduced bank rate have gone unfulfilled.

A dull tone, with quotations lower, was followed by a general stimulation of trading, and some improvement in prices on the Berlin Boerse. Dye Trust shares, which were unloaded early in the week, recovered somewhat later. Reichsbank shares advanced sharply late in the week and were the cause of general improvement.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS

Commercial Solvents Corporation reports consolidated statement of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, which shows net profit of $3,667,402 after all charges and taxes. On the 2,434,091 shares of no-par stock net is equal to $1.50 a share. This compares with net profit a year ago of $2,929,420, equal to $13.19 a share on 221,974 shares then outstanding. On the basis of present stock net per share was equal to $1.20.

CLUETT, PEABODY INCOME

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., and subsidiary companies report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income after all charges of $663,540, equal after preferred dividends to $1.68 a share on the 192,391 common shares, compared with net income of $1,359,013 or $5.26 a share in 1928.

SOUTH WEST PENN PIPE LINE

South West Penn Pipe Line Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit of $176,697 after depreciation, etc., equal to $5.04 a share (par $50) on 35,000 shares, compared with $340,317 or $9.72 a share in 1928. All dividends paid during the year were from current earnings.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PA.

PHILADELPHIA—Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, reports net after charges of $12,195,960, equivalent after preferred dividends to 12.10 per cent on $90,000,000 common outstanding at close of the year, compared with $11,862,123 in 1928, or 13.20 per cent on $80,000,000 common then outstanding.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Allegheny 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	103
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	79¾	79¾
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96½	96½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101	100
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	70½	70½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T&T 60s	100	100½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	150	143¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	103⅝	103¼
Am T&T col 65s	100¼	100⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	105½	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99¾	99¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79½	79½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	86	85½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85	84¾
Associated Oil 5s '35	102½	102¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	92½
Atch T&SF 4½s	135½	134½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	100½	100½
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	91½	91½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96¼	96¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76½	76½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92½	92⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	84⅞	84⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101¼	101
B&O Est 5s ct '48	103⅛	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105¼	105¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Boston & Me 5s '67	96½	96¼
Broadway con	36	36
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96½	96
Buff R& P 4½s '57	90¼	90
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¾	83½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96⅝	96⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅝	101⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	108
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s/C '59	98¾	98¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s 49	91⅝	91⅝
Cen Pacific 5s 60	101½	101½
Certainteed 5½s rcts 48	57½	57½
Ches Corp 5s 47 rcts	98¾	98¾
Ches & O 4½s A	94¼	94¼
Ches & O B wi	94	94
Chi B & Q rg 5s 71	105¾	105¾
Chi Gt West 4s 59	65½	65
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¼	72¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s 75	91⅛	90¾
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	95	95
Chi & Nw 4¾s 87	98⅞	98¾
Chi & Nw gen 5s 87	107	107
Chi & Nw 6½s 36	108¼	108¼
Chi & Nw 7s 30	100¾	100¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s 34	95¾	95¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s 52	85½	85½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¼	95
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87⅜	87¼
Clev M Val 5s	98½	98½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99	99
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Bay	99½	99½
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	95½	95½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85½	85
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	62	61½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	99	99
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	106
Container Corp 5s ct '43	77⅞	77⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	101
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	40	40
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91⅝	91⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92⅜	92⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93½	93½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103	103
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93½	93½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅜	96¾
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	84	82¾
Erie 5s '67	94¾	94⅝
Erie gen lien	80	80
Fed Metal 7s '34	101¼	101¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85	84½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	54	53½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	96½	96½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	96	95½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105¼	105¼
Goodyear 5s '57	91	90¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¼	104¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅝	108⅝
Great Northern 7s '36A	110⅛	110⅛
Green Bay & West deb B	26½	26½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95	94¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	88	87¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97⅛	97⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70½	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	91⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¼	97⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67	67
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65½	65½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97¾	97¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86¼	86
Int Paper 6s '55	87¾	86
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95¾	94¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72¾	72½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	121	116
Int Tel & Tel 5s wi	96½	96½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96	96
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99¼	99¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	88⅜	88⅜
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	76½	76½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101¼	101¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	78½	78½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	72	72
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94¼	94
L&N col 5s '31	99⅞	99⅞
McCrory 5½s '41	97¾	97¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98	97¾
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99¼	98¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99⅞	99⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98	98
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97¾	97¾
Mo Pa rfg 5s A '65	99¾	99¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	110	109½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100	100
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95½	95½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98¾	98½
N E T & T 5s '52	104	104
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	93	93
NYC&HR rfg & im4½s 2013	97¼	97¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	106
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106½	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	81½	81½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	90½	90½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	127	127
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	60	60
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	23
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106¾	106¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¼	98⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101¾	-01¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	64¼	64¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	90½	90½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100⅞	100¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	63⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¾	112
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	72¼	72
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89½	89½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101½	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99⅛	99⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	48	47½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80	80
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98	97¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¼	98⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅞	108⅛
Penn R R col 7s '30	100¼	100¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	102⅝
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	91¾	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	97¼	96⅞
Phil Elect Co 4½s '67	97½	97½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86½	86½
Phil Read C & I 6s '49	94	94
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	107⅞	107
Pitts & W Va 4½s B	92¾	92¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94⅛	93⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	89	89
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
Pub Svc E & G 4½s wi	95½	95¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¼	95¼
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96¾	96
Rep Brass 6s '48	103	102¾
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103	103
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97	96¾
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	101¼	100¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅞	87½
St L & S F 4½s '78	89	89
St L & S F 5s B '60	100½	100
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	94¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59⅛	59⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	69⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	67	66½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¾	93¾
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	94¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45⅞	45⅞
Shell Union 5s ct wh	98	98
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102½
So Pacific col 4s '49	91	91
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¾	91¾
So Pac 4½s '68	95⅛	95⅛
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97¼	97
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	89	89
So Ry con 5s '94	107	107
So Ry gen 6s '56	116	116
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88½	88½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105	105
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99¾	99¼
Tex & Pav 5s B '77	99¼	98⅞
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100¼	100¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51⅝	51⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	103	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99¾	99¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103¼	103¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	84⅞	84½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92½	92½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98⅜	98⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87½	87
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	60	60
Va Ry 5s '62	103¼	103¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5s B '76	98	98
Wabash 5½s '75	103	103
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Warner 6s ww	96	96
Western Electric 5s '44	102⅞	102¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	80⅞	80⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95½	95½
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	88¼	88
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	100¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	103¼	103¼
White Sew Mach 6s '40	75	75
Youngstown 5s	100⅝	100½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb 1	Last Jan 31
4th 4¼s '38	101	101	100.31	101	101
US 3⅜s '43	99	99.4	99	99.4	99.3
US 3⅜s '47	99.2	99.7	99.2	99.7	99.4
US 4s '54	106.12	106.12	106.4	106.4	106.3
US 4¼s '52	110.10	110.12	110.5	110.12	110.3

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	82½
Adriatic El 7s '52	99¼	99¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	72⅛	72⅛
Antioquia 7s B '45	72	72
Antwerp 5s '58	94¼	94¼
Argentine 5½s '62	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97⅝	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅝	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96¾	96¾
Australia 4½s '57	80½	80½
Australia 5s '55	89¾	89½
Australia 5s '57	89½	89
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¼	103¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94¾	94¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅛	108⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¼	110⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅞	115¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	111	110¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100½	100½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110	110
Berlin 6½s '50	94	94
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73¼	72½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90⅛	89¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	103¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	81¼	81¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¼	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97	97
Bremen 7s '35	100	100
Budapest (City) 6s '62	75⅝	75⅝
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	84¾	84
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	77½	77½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	84	84
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	98¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	102¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88	87⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	94¾	94
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	88¾	88¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	88⅞	88⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	95½	95½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	74	72
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	67¾	67¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	75	74⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	74	74
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71¼	70½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	93¼	93¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99½	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91¾	91
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¼	104
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¾	98¾
Duke Price Power 6s	103½	103½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96¼	96⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	92	92
Ernesto Preda 7s ww	77	76½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	75¾	75⅞
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	94	92¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95½	95½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	99
Finnish B 6½s '54	93¾	93⅜
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅞	107½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	114¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121⅞	120
Germ 7s '49	106⅞	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89	88½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82½	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¼	82
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	90½	90½
Germ G E 6s '48	93	92¾
Germ G E 7s '45	102	101¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	95¾	95¾
Greek 7s '64	98¼	98¼
Greek 6s '68	86	86
Hamburg 6s '46	94½	94¼
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	101½	101¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s	91	91
Hungary Mun 7s '46	86½	86¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	85½	85½
Irish Free State 5s '60	97	97
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93¾	93¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93½	93
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅝	98¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102¾	102⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94¾	94¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	95	94½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¾	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	66	66
Mex 6s large A '33	24	24
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	82	82
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88½	88¼
Minas 6½s '58	72¾	72¾
Minas 6½s '59 ct	73¼	73¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96¾	96½
Montevid (City) 6s '59	93⅝	93⅝
New So Wales 5s '57	85½	85⅞
New So Wales 5s '58	85½	85
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104½	104½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	89½	88½
Norway Bank 5s '67	96½	96½
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100⅝	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅞	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅛	102½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101¾	101¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90¼	90¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104½	104
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	106	105⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100⅞	100⅞
Peru 6s '60	75	74⅞
Peru 6s '61	74¼	74¼
Poland 6s '40	75	75
Poland 7s '47	84	83½
Poland 8s '50	94¾	94¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	100	99¾
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	107	106⅞
Rhine West '53 xw	89¾	89¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	104⅝	104
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96⅛	96
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	95	95
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73⅝	72½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99¾	99¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	80	80
Ri G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95½	95½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅝	88⅝
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	94	93
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	90	90
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	76½	76½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	99¾	99
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	91½	91
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88⅛	86
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96⅛	95¾
Seine (Rept) 7s '42	107½	107⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78⅞	78
Siemens 6½s ct '51	103	103
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72	72
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104⅝	103¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¼	108¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103	102⅞
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	90¼	90⅛
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	98	97½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89¼	89¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89	88⅞
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	76	76
Trondhjem 5½s '57	95¾	95¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	96⅞	96⅞
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103¾	103¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88½	88
Unterelbe 6s '53	85	84
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	94¾	94¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Westphalia El 6s '53	82	81¼
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	89	89
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95	95

THE NATIONAL INCOME

NEW YORK—Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. estimates national income of people of this country was $95,000,000,000 in 1929, compared with $89,400,000,000 in 1928 and about $26,600,000,000 in 1909. On a per capita basis income increased from $325 in 1909 to $745 in 1928. Bank states: "Most authorities are agreed that general uptrend will continue. This is because gains are felt to be soundly based upon natural resources of country and energy and industry of the people."

CHAIN STORE STOCKS, INC.

Chain Store Stocks, Inc., report for the period from Dec. 3, 1928, date of commencement of business, to Dec. 31, 1929, shows corporate capital and surplus at the end of 1929 of $5,772,506. Book value of investments exceeded the closing market price on Dec. 31, last, by about $12,660. Net asset value of the common stock was around $19.25 a share.

MONEY EASY AT LONDON WITH STOCKS QUIET

Trade Showing Declining Trend—Raw Material Prices Are Factor

By Special Cable

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LONDON—It has been an uneventful week in London, with a continuance of easy money and a keen demand for bills partly for the purpose of employing resources normally required in the stock market, and partly by reason of purchases for Continental account where buyers are renewing sterling maturities largely acquired last autumn.

A favorable reception was accorded here to the speech of Governor Moreau of the Bank of France, indicating a desire on the part of Paris to go into the business of distributing international credit. The reduction of the French discount rate, which precludes the likelihood of further withdrawals of gold from London is regarded as evidence of a welcome readiness on the part of French authorities to encourage foreign borrowing in that center, while the preparations there for the issue of Caisse d'Amortissement bonds on lines similar to those of our treasury bills is a measure calculated to give the Bank of France more flexible control over the Paris market.

The series of annual speeches by bankers this week aroused less than usual interest, but all were suggestive of a growing recognition of the need to evolve a supplementary mechanism in the financial system for the purpose of guiding investment in constructive channels, and aiding the reorganization of industry.

Trade Trending Lower

Trade shows a declining tendency, a depressing factor being the continued weakness in the price of important raw materials; for example, cotton. John Maynard Keynes, the distinguished economist, in a speech this week, declared the decline in world prices was threatening grave consequencies, which was remediable only by a common determination on the part of central banks to drop money rates all around to a really low level and keep them there for a substantial period.

The stock market has been dull. There has been no heavy liquidation, but the offerings of small amounts of stock have been sufficient to cause a steady sag in prices. Preparations are going forward for the Hatry settlement without a hitch. There will be some selling in numerous lines to meet positions, but they are not expected to disturb the present quietness.

Budget Considerations

Budget considerations undoubtedly are troubling conservative investors, the latter being concerned not with the question of removing protectionist duties primarily, but fearing an increase in direct taxation.

The Rhodesian flutter was entirely a professional market. The fireworks in Congo border were due to a movement which is not expected to last long, the shops not being in a mood to repeat last year's activity.

There was intermittent inquiry for international issues originating outside of London; domestic industrials were quiet. There was disquietude over the position of artificial silk. Motors were easier in view of the industry's petition against removal of duty, which is not likely to influence Chancellor Snowden.

Tin recovered and then, in the face of the adhesion of Patino to the helpful restriction scheme, relapsed. It is feared that consumption will register a decline sufficient to largely nullify the industry's efforts.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4%	4%
Commercial paper	6	4¾@5
Customers' loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4¾	4¾
Four to six months	4¾	4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	43½c	43⅝c
Bar silver in London	20d	20d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$90,000,000	$1,657,000,000
Year ago today	97,000,000	1,641,000,000
Balances	39,000,000	174,000,000
Year ago today	44,000,000	135,000,000
Exch. for week	472,000,000	7,495,000,000
Bals. for week	191,000,000	898,000,000
F. R. bank credit	34,962,432	159,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4⅛@4
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅜
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	9	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	9
Berlin	6½	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86¼	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86¼	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1391½	.1392½	.193
Italy—lira	.0522⅛	.0523¼	.193
Germany—mark	.2386	.2389	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0295⅝	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2673	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¼	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.4008¼	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749¼	.1749¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2670	.2672	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059¼	.193
Spain—peseta	.1316	.1313	.193
Sweden—krona	.2682¼	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928¼	.1930¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4025	.4025	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.4937	.4950	*
India—rupee	.3633	.3644	.4866
Japan—yen	.4910	.4915	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3975	.3900	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1137	.1140	.3245
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9200	.9200	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.9893¾	.98 31-32	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3225	.3200	.4985

*Par unsettled.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 3¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3½@4 per cent; three months, 3½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 1	Last Jan. 31
100	Adventure	.15	.15	.15	..
2985	Am Found	27½	26⅞	27½	27¼
500	Am T&T	231	224	231	224⅝
310	Amoskeag	15½	15	15½	15
450	Andes Pet	.40	.40	.40	..
100	Arcadian	.55	.55	.55	..
5	Big Sanf	79	79	79	79
100	Bos El	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74¾
35	Bos & Alb	175½	175½	175½	..
20	B&M pr pf	107	107	107	107
815	Bos Prop	26½	26	26½	26
105	Cities Ser	29⅝	29⅛	29½	29¼
50	Con Sec	54	53⅞	54	..
50	Cop Range	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
155	Cred Alli	16⅜	16	16	16
115	Cr C & Int	12⅜	12	12⅜	12
25	E G&Fuel 6	28	28	28	28
10	E G&F pf	93	93	93	93
27	E Mass Ry	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
15	E Mass pf	46	46	46	..
10	E Mass A	26	26	26	25⅛
160	Edison Elec	245	242	244	245
183	Em Asso	22	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
360	Gen Capital	49½	48	49½	47½
100	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
70	Georgian pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
76	Gilchrist	17½	17	17½	..
225	Greenfield	15	14	15	..
20	Hathaway pf	106	106	106	..
100	Hathaway B	19	19	19	19½
495	Int Carriers	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
100	Int But Hole	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
65	Isle Royale	11½	11	11	11½
30	Keweenah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
10	Libby McN	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
125	Mass Util	8¼	8	8	8
100	My Old Col	.45	.45	.45	..
150	Mergenthal	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
30	Mohawk	47	47	47	..
150	Nash	54	53⅞	54	53½
200	Nat Leather	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
15	NE Equity	30	30	30	..
101	NE Tel rts	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
25	Nipissing	1½	1½	1½	..
800	No Butte	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
105	Pac Mills	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼
395	Pub Util	22	21½	21⅝	21⅝
315	Quincy Min	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½
25	St Mary Ld	27	27	27	..
140	Sec Inc Equ	6	5¼	6	..
830	Shawmut	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	So Sur	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28
15	Sp Trask	38	38	38	..
51	Swift Inter	33	33	33	..
20	Swift & Co	130	130	130	130
75	Traveler Sh	11¼	11½	11¼	10
140	Un Twist D	34¼	34	34¼	33¼
3390	Uni Found	42½	42	42½	42⅜
160	Uni Shoe	65	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
465	US&El Pow	19⅝	18¾	19½	18½
50	US&Int S pf	15	15	15	15
380	US&Over	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
200	Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Utah Met	.50	.50	.50	.60
12	War Br 1pf	50	50	50	..
17	War Br 2pf	50	50	50	50⅜
150	Westfield	25½	25¼	25½	..
45	Whitt Mfg	2	1½	2	2
	BONDS				
$5000	Ernesto 7s	75	75	75	..
2000	Int Prod 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅛
5000	00PC Pbe 7s	100	100	100	..
1000	Swift 5s	101	101	101	..

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY

Net profit of Scott Paper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, is equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.67 a share on the 155,840 no-par shares of common, compared with $4.06 a share on 150,000 shares in 1928.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan 31	Last Jan 30
400	Address Int'l	29	28⅞	28⅞	29
600	Allied Motor	15½	15	15⅛	15½
300	Am C Pwr A	24⅛	24	24⅛	24⅞
100	Am Rad & T	2	2	2	1⅞
700	Art Met Wks	20¼	19½	20¼	20⅝
750	As Tel Util	26⅝	26	26¼	26⅞
350	Atlas Stores	23	23	23	23¼
1050	Bastian-Bl's	38¼	37⅝	38¼	38
10	Baxter Land	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛
250	Brown Fence	19	18½	18½	18½
4800	Burnham Tr	29¼	26⅞	29¼	27
10750	Butler Bros	13½	11½	12⅛	14¼
1950	Ceco Mfg	18⅝	18	18¼	18
350	Ct Pb Sv A	35½	35	35⅛	35½
2850	Ce&SW Util	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	24
15500	Chicago Corp	14⅝	13½	14⅝	13⅞
3050	Chi Corp pf	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅞
1750	Chicago Inv	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅞
425	Common Ed	257	250	253	250½
2650	Cont Chgo	63⅞	63	63¼	63¼
6500	Cord Corp	13⅞	12½	13⅛	13¼
150	El House Ut	43⅞	43	43	43⅞
900	Gen Thea Eq	41⅝	39¾	40½	41⅜
850	Gleaner C H	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
100	Grt Lakes A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
850	Inland Util	25	24⅛	25	24⅞
6750	Insull Ut Inv	64	63⅛	63⅞	63
500	Ins Ut In 2d	93	92	92¾	92
350	Kalamazoo S	60⅜	60	60⅜	60
50	Keystone Stl	20	20	20	20
1350	Libby McN	18⅞	18½	18¾	18½
3250	Manh Dear	37¼	36⅞	37	37
31500	Mid Utilities	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	28
350	Mid Ut pf	100	99⅞	100	99⅝
900	Mo-Kan Pipe	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
1950	Morgan Lith	16⅛	14⅛	15⅞	15⅜
850	Nat Ed PwA	32⅜	31⅜	31⅞	30¼
400	Nat Sec Inv	14	13⅞	14	14
250	No Am Car	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½
100	NA Lt&Pwr	68¼	68¼	68¼	68
78	Pac P Serv A	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
200	Polymet Mfg	10	9¼	10	12¼
100	QRS DeVry	17	16⅝	17	16⅞
50	Rollins H pf	40	40	40	42½
100	Sangamo El	32	32	32	33
2350	Seab Ut Sh	7⅝	7¼	7½	7½
275	Sheff Steel	52	51⅞	52	52
150	Stand Dr'dge	25	25	25	24¾
150	St Drg cv pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅞
100	Stein Radio	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
100	Swift & Co	130½	130½	130½	131
100	Swift Int'l	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33¼
50	Unit CAm pf	12½	12½	12½	12¾
2550	U S Gypsum	46⅛	45¼	46	43
750	U S Radio	10¼	9¼	10¼	8⅞
1200	Util & Ind	18	17½	18	17⅞
700	Ut & Ind pf	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	25½
350	Vortex Mfg	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	24
150	Vortex A	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
250	Wahl Co	6⅞	6⅛	6½	6¼
400	Winton Eng	47	46	47	47

Stock sales today, 373,300.

HOTEL BELLEVUE CAPITAL CHANGES

The protective committee which has been acting since 1928 in the interests of the first mortgage bondholders of Hotel Bellevue Trust, Boston, has formulated a plan to simplify the capital structure. This proposed change will in no way affect the operation of the hotel.

Since the committee began to function the business of the hotel has shown substantial improvement, but under present conditions affecting the hotel business in Boston it has been deemed best to reduce fixed charges to a minimum.

The new securities to be issued under the plan in place of the present bonds and debentures are to be held in a voting trust, with Pliny Jewell, Roger Amory and William E. Stanwood acting as trustees.

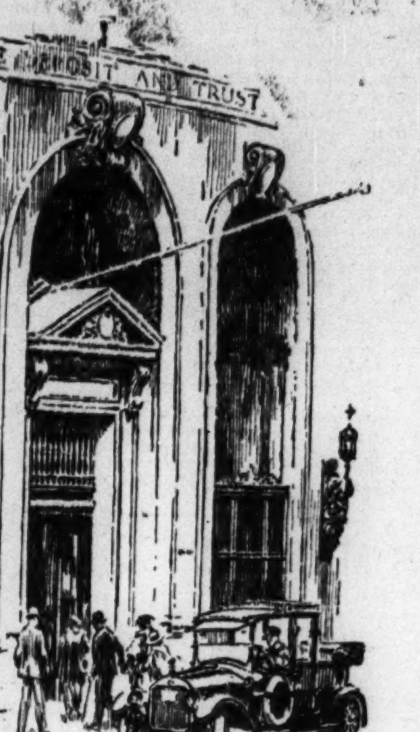
WILLIAM WRIGLEY JR. COMPANY

William Wrigley Jr. Company, excluding subsidiaries reports for the year ended Dec. 31 preliminary net of $11,454,296 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $5.72 a share on 2,000,000 no-par shares, compared with $10,268,486 or $5.71 a share on 1,800,000 shares in 1928. December quarter net was $2,919,362 or $1.46 a share, compared with $2,302,956 or $1.28 a share in the like 1928 quarter.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY

NEW YORK—The visible supply of American cotton decreased 114,296 bales the last week, compared with a decrease of 74,613 a year ago, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The world visible supply of American cotton is now 5,621,... compared with 5,569,718 at this time last year.

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Underwood Elliott Fisher Office Equipment Leader

Has Strategic Position in Business Machine Field—Earnings in 1929 Break Record

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 50

The office equipment industry is so inextricably a part of general trade, so interwoven in the fabric of commerce itself, that its fortunes practically are identical with or run parallel to those of business as a whole.

The continuous growth of the volume of business, the demand for increasing efficiency and the inauguration of economies in order that costs may be cut and distribution speeded up afford an ever-widening field, both in this country and abroad, for concerns that make the indispensable typewriter, the accounting machine or the cash register.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., in its present form only a corporate infant, through an amalgamation late in 1927 of the Underwood Typewriter Co. and the Elliott-Fisher Co., became the largest manufacturer in the world of typewriters and accounting-writing machines, with sales and service offices in the leading cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France and with dealers in other parts of the world handling its products.

Has Diversified Products

Other units which have helped to insure its strategic position in the industry are the Sundstrand Corporation, manufacturing adding-calculating machines, automatic bookkeeping machines and cash register machines, which was acquired in 1926 prior to the merger; the Underwood Computing Machine Co., taken over in June, 1928, and the Neidich Process Co. of New Jersey, leading producers of typewriter ribbons and carbon paper, bought in January, 1929.

The predecessor companies have had a fairly long history of successful operation. Underwood Typewriter Co., Inc., was formed in 1910 to acquire two older concerns, while Elliott-Fisher was organized in 1903 to take over two concerns making office machines. Sales of these companies had shown steady increases and operating gains.

The combined company was able to show a large increase in earnings in 1928, the first year of operation, but it was in 1929 that the actual benefits from the amalgamation appeared. Published earnings for the first nine months showed a 56 per cent gain over the corresponding period of 1928, while the increase in per share earnings was about 53 per cent.

Increase in Efficiency

It would seem that the company has only just gotten into its full stride, as 1928 was largely a year of adjustment and co-ordination, with heavier depreciation charges and the application to the entire organization of more conservative accounting methods. However, there was approximately a 16 per cent gain in net income in 1929 over the combined earnings in 1927, while in 1929 on sales of about 13 per cent greater than the preceding year, net profits were half again as large, showing that the fundamentals embodied in the labor-saving and efficiency-increasing appliances sold by Underwood Elliott Fisher have been applied with growing effectiveness to the company's own operations.

Manufacturing as well as distributing costs were reduced last year, and it is understood that the depreciation charges were fully as liberal as in 1928, when the average depreciation of all fixed assets was 9.8 per cent.

As further indication of conservative accounting methods, it is reported that the engineering expense incident to the development of new models and devices or improvement of old ones will be written off each year.

Moreover, the company is expected to make substantial deductions in its patent and goodwill item, which will show up in the 1929 balance sheet.

The official 1929 report has not yet been made public, but it is understood that surplus after the generous reserves and write-offs will show a gain of more than $1,000,000.

Large Foreign Business

The company has enjoyed a large foreign business, and it showed an excellent gain in all departments last year. Due to the spread of mechanical bookkeeping, the sale of the Underwood computing machine received a decided impetus, while the distribution of the accounting-writing machines and of the Sundstrand cash register and calculating machines revealed extremely satisfactory increases. The sale of typewriter units was about 12 per cent higher than in 1928.

A factor which will continue to add to earnings from now on is the agreement between Underwood Elliott Fisher and Remington Rand, Inc., whereby the former is licensed to manufacture noiseless typewriters under patents held by the latter concern, while Remington Rand in turn receives the right to manufacture under fanfold and continuous form patents held by the Underwood company. The noiseless model is already making a field for itself in this country and shipments of these machines were recently made to Canada and overseas.

Preliminary reports of earnings of Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. for 1929, together with the undivided equity in the net income of its affiliated and subsidiary companies abroad, show net of $7,350,000 after all charges, which is equal, after preferred dividends, to slightly better than $10 a share on the 696,835 shares of common. This compares with $4,854,337 from all sources in 1928, or $6.77 a share on 660,515 average number of common shares outstanding in 1928.

1929 a Record Year

Last year was a record year, with net profits not far from twice those of the combined companies before their merger in 1927. Despite the general recession in business the latter part of 1929, the company's sales were larger in October, November and December than in the corresponding months of 1928, and business in January was said to be ahead of January, 1929.

The company's financial position is excellent, with cash on hand at the beginning of the year of about $5,700,000, which compares with $3,700,000 the year before. This increase was shown despite the fact that $3,200,000 was used in retiring the 7 per cent preferred B stock, the Sundstrand preferred stock, in purchasing Underwood preferred for retirement and in acquiring the outstanding minority interest in General Office Equipment Company, of Maine. Then, too, the dividend rate was increased in December to $5 annually.

Underwood Elliott Fisher is without funded debt. Outstanding is about 31,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, 1000 having been bought in the open market last November, and 696,835 shares of common. The company called 8100 shares of preferred, series B, stock on Dec. 30, 1929, at $115 a share.

The common has sold this year as low as 97¼. In 1929 it reached a high of 181¾. At present prices of around 117, it is selling at the fairly conservative earnings ratio of 12, and affords a yield of about 4.27 per cent.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 16)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
33 Inter Util B	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝
2 Inter Util war	1½	1½	1½
5 Interstate Eq	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Irv Air Ch (1½)	14	14	14
3 Ital Superpw A	12	12	12
L			
4 Lefcourt Realty	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛
2 Lefcourt R pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
4 Lehi Coal & N	125¼	121⅜	125¼
2 Lehi C & N new	41½	41½	41½
15 Lehman Corp	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜
6 Leonard Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Liberty Bak	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8 Lion Oil	21	21	21
3 Loew's deb rts	22¼	20⅞	22¼
20 Lone Star G new	37⅞	37	37⅞
1 Louisiana L&E	4	4	4
M			
1 MacMarr Stor	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
4 Magdalena Synd	¼	¼	¼
9 Marine Midland	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Marland of Mex	1⅝	1½	1⅝
17 Mavis Bot Co	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1 Mayflow Asso	62	62	62
2 Memphis N G	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Mesabi Iron	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
5 Metal & Min	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Metro Ch Stores	25¼	25¼	25¼
8 Mid Roy cvt pf	19⅞	18½	19⅞
52 Mid W Ut n	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜
11 Mid W Ut A war	2⅜	2	2⅜
2 Mid W Ut B war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Midland Un	24½	24½	24½
1 Miss R F sub war	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 Mo Kan P L	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛
5 Monroe Chem	*13	12	12½
1 Montecat deb rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
N			
2 Nat Amer Co	8¾	8¼	8¾
2 Nat Aviation	9⅜	8¾	9⅜
4 Nat Fam Stores	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Nat F & Gas	26	26	26
2 Nat Investors	15½	15⅜	15½
2 Nat Sug Ref N J	33¼	32⅞	33¼
3 Nehi Corp	22	21½	22
2 New Bradford	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1 New Haven Clock	20	20	20
17 Newmont Min	118¾	116⅞	118
3 N Y Investors	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 N Y Mdse	23½	23½	23½
2 N Y R & B A	10½	10	10
57 Niag Hud Pow	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
3 Niag H P A war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Niag Hu P B war	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Niag Shrs of Md	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10 Niles Bem P	36⅞	35½	36⅞
1 Noma Elec	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4 Noranda Mines	40⅞	40	40⅞
4 No Am Aviation	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 No Cent Texas	7½	7½	7½
1 Nor Pipe Line	54	54	54
2 No Sta Pow A	172	170½	172
2 Northwest Eng	25½	25½	25½
2 Novadel Agene	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
O			
13 Ohio Cop	1¼	1	1¼
2 Ohio Oil	70¾	70¾	70¾
*2 Oil Stocks B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7 Outboard Mot A	13¼	12⅝	13¼
3 Outboard Mot B	5⅝	5½	5⅝
8 Otis Elev new	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
P			
1 Pacific West Oil	13½	13½	13½
87 Pandem Oil	1⅞	1½	1⅞
47 Paramount Cab	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
11 Pennroad Corp	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
1 Penn Oh Ed pr pf	111½	111½	111½
2 Penn O Ed B war	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6 Penn Wat & Pow	88⅞	82⅞	88⅞
†40 Pepperell Mfg	100½	100	100½
60 Petroleum Corp	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
10 Pilot Radio A	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
4 Pitney Bowes new	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
†25 Pitts LakeErie Ry	111⅞	111½	111⅞
1 Plymouth Oil	27	27	27
12 Polymet Mfg	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞
1 Powdrell & Alex	59	59	59
9 Prince & Whitely	9¼	8⅞	9
1 Prince &Whitely pf	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 Propper Silk Hos	19⅞	18	19⅞
†25 Prudence Co pf	99	99	99
15 Prudential Invest	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜
10 Pub Util Hold	21⅝	21½	21⅝
R			
1 Rail & U Invest Cp	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Rainbow LProd A	9⅞	9½	9⅞
4 Rainbow LProd B	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1 Reliable Stores	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Reliance Manage	18½	18½	18½
4 Repub Steel Corp	73½	73⅛	73⅛
2 Repub Stl Corp pfd	92⅝	92	92⅝
2 Reynolds Metal	25½	25⅛	25½
8 Roan Ant Cop	30½	29⅜	30½
2 Rockld L&P tr ctf	21⅝	21½	21½
1 Russek's Fifth A	17½	17½	17½
S			
100 St Regis Paper	24	22¾	23⅝
2 Salt Creek Prod	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Scovill Mfg	58	58	58
2 Seiberling Rub	15¼	15	15¼
18 Selected Ind	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Selected Ind 2pf	76	76	76
2 Sentry Saf Cont	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
1 Seton Leather	13	13	13
8 Shattuck Denn	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Sheaffer Pen	55	55	55
4 Shenandoah	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜
9 Shenandoah pf	37	36⅝	37
3 Sisto Fnancial	18	17⅝	18
3 Sonoro Products	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Soeast P&L pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Col Cal Ed B pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
11 So Cal Ed rts	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 Southern Corp	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 South Penn Oil	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Sowest Gas Util	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Span & Gen rcts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Spiegel M Stern pf	82½	78	82½
3 Stand Oil Exprt pf	97½	97⅜	97½
23 Stand Oil Indiana	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞
3 Stand Oil Ky	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 Std O Neb	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
7 Std Po w& Lt	65½	65	65½
5 Std P & L B	65	65	65
1 Starrett Corp	22¼	22¼	22¼
4 Starrett Corp pf	39	37⅞	37⅞
2 Stein Cosmetics	10½	10½	10½
1 Stromberg Carlsn	28½	28½	28½
8 Stutz M C Am	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 Sun Invest pf	42	42	42
1 Sunray Oil	7	7	7
2 Superheater	39	39	39
1 Swift Int	33	33	33
25 Taggart Corp	22	20	22
T			
1 Teck H Gold	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Thermoid Co	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Third Nat Invest	36¼	36¼	36¼
6 Thompson Pr new	37⅞	30⅞	33⅞
19 Thomp Prod A	34⅝	29	34⅝
3 Todd Shipyds	46	46	46
4 Tonopah Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
57 Transamer Cp	45⅜	44½	45⅛
10 Transam M rts	.04	.04	.04
1 Trans Air Trans	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Trans Oil new	19⅜	19	19
11 Trans LD Pic A	6	5⅞	6
33 Tri Cont Corp	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞
5 Tri Cont Crp pf	83	82⅝	83
4 Tri Cont Cp war	8	7½	8
2 Tri Util	44⅝	44½	44⅝
†190 Tubize AS B	152	140½	148
U			
1 Uni Carr Fast	15½	15½	15½
1 Un Chem ptc pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
3 United Corp war	19½	19¼	19¼
2 United E Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Unit Elec Serv rts	1	1	1
101 United Gas	31¼	30⅜	30⅜
32 Un L&P A	38⅛	37⅝	38
1 Un L&P cv pf	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
2 US & IS 2 pd	65⅜	64½	64½
11 US Elec Pw Corp	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛
4 US Finish	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
4 US Foil B	21¼	21	21
1 US Gypsum	45	45	45
4 US Lines pf	15⅛	15	15⅛
10 United Verde Ext	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1 United Wall Paper	11½	11½	11½
1 Utah Apex Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Utah Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Utility Equities	15⅝	15	15⅝
5 Utilities P & Lt	18⅛	18	18⅛
48 Utility & Indus	18¾	17⅝	18¾
2 Utility & Indus pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
V			
4 Vacuum Oil	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
1 Venezuelan Pet	3½	3½	3½
W			
1 Walker Mines	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Wayne Pump	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Wenden Cop Min	⅞	¾	⅞
2 West Air Express	34¼	34¼	34¼
4 Williams R C	20	19¾	30
2 Winter Benjamin	5	4⅞	5
Y			
3 Y Oil & Gas	1⅞	1	1⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	100½	100½	100½
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
10 Alum Co 5s '52	102	102	102
3 Am Comth P 6s '49	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
5 Am G&E 5s '28	94⅛	93⅝	93⅞
20 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅝	105¼	105¼
11 Am Roll M 5s '48	97½	97⅛	97⅛
13 Am Seat 6s'36	73⅞	73	73
3 Appalach P 5s '56	96	95⅞	96
7 Ark P & L 5s '56	94⅝	94	94⅝
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Asso G&E 5s '68	79	79	79
1 A G&E 4½s '48 xw	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 A G&E 4½s '48ww	119	119	119
1 Asso S H 6½s '33	86½	86½	86½
8 Asso T U 5½s '44	100⅜	100	100⅜
90 B & O 4½s '60	101¼	101⅛	101¼
9 Bell T C 5s B '57	104½	100	100½
1 Buff G E 5s '56	102	102	102
11 Can Pac R 5s '54	99⅞	99½	99⅞
4 Car P&L 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
70 Cent St El 5½s '54	75	74	75
2 C St P&L 5½s '53	90½	90	90½
11 Ch P T 5½s '42	101¼	100	101¼
4 Cin St C 5½s A '52	96	95⅞	96
5 Cit Scr G 5½s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Cit S GP 6s 43	91	91	91
2 Cleve T Bldg 6s41	93½	93½	93½
4 Cont G&E 5sA58	85½	85	86
1 Cudahy P5½s 37	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Cud P 5s 46	99	98½	99
3 Det C Gas 6sA47	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 DixieGG6½sA37	78	78	78
13 ElPNG6½s 43ww	102½	102½	102½
2 El P&L 6s 2030	93	93	93
7 ElPNatG6½s '38	108	108	108
1 EmpireO&R 5½s	84¼	84¼	84¼
7 Fed Wat 5½s 54	92½	92	92
1 FirestoneCM 5s48	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
10 Fisk Rub 5½s 31	59⅞	59½	59⅞
4 Gatineau P 5s 56	91½	91	91½
4 Gatineau P 6s 41	95½	95	95
12 Gen Ray 6s A 48	70⅞	70	70
40 Gen Thea Eq 6s	124	120⅞	124
7 Gen Vend 6s 37	30	30	30
1 Georgia Pow 5s 67	96½	96½	96½
1 Grand T 6½s 36	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Hood Rub 5½s '36	81½	81	81½
10 Houst GG 6s A'43	81½	81	81
8 Hygrade F 6s A'49	62⅝	62	62
76 Insull U Inv 6s'40	103½	102	102⅝
5 Int Pw Sec 7s E'57	97	97	97
9 Inter NG 6s'36 xw	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Invest 5s A'47 ww	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 Kopp G&C 5½s'50	100	100	100
9 do 5s '47	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
11 Leh PS 6s A 2026	103½	103⅛	103⅛
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
90 Miss RF 6s'44 ww	112	111	112
90 Nat Pub Ser 5s'78	76⅝	75½	75½
2 Nat Tr J'rnal 6s'38	40	40	40
1 N E Gas&El 5s'48	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 do 5s '47	87½	87½	87½
3 NY For'n 5½'48ww	83	83	83
10 NY P&Lt 4½ '67	91½	91½	91½
42 N Am Ed 5s '69	95½	95¼	95½
5 No Ind P S 5 C '66	98½	98½	98½
10 No'western P 6 '60	98⅛	98	98⅛
2 Ohio Riv Ed 5 '51	99½	99½	99½
2 Pac W O 6½ '43ww	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Phil Rap Tr 6s '62	92	92	92
3 Poor & Co 6 '39	109	109	109
10 Pug S P&L 5½ '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Rel Mang 5 A '54	79	78	78
1 Rem Arms 5½ '30	99½	99½	99½
1 Ryerson&Son 5 '43	93	93	93
2 Scripps 5½ '43	86	86	86
7 ShawW&P4½A'67	92⅜	92	92⅜
10 Sher W Coal 6 '47	79	79	79
20 SEP&L 6 A2025xw	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 South Cal Ed 5 '51	100	100	100
2 So Cal Gas 6½ '35	102	102	102
1 So Nat Gas 6s '44	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Swst G&E 5s A '57	93⅞	93½	93⅞
1 Staley Mfg 6s '4'2	98	98	98
10 Stand P&L 6s '57	98	97¾	98
2 Swift Co 5s '52	100¼	100	100¼
1 Thermold Co 6s'34	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Tri Util 5s '79	80	80	80
15 Un El 5s '62 B nw	99½	99½	99½
6 Un Lt&Ry 5½s '52	85	85	85
2 US Rub 6½s '30	100	100	100
15 Ut P&L 5s '59 ww	84½	84¼	84½
1 W News Del 6s '44	90½	90½	90½
3 W Pow 5½s A '57	120	120	120
11 W Tex Ut 5s A '57	92⅞	92½	92⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
25 Bue Al Pr 7½s '47	101	100⅞	101
26 CentBkGer 6sB'51	82½	81½	82½
2 Chile Cons 7s '60	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
11 ChileMtgBk 6s '62	87⅝	87½	87½
2 CompPrivBk 5½s'37	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 CubanTel 7½A'41	108⅜	108½	108⅜
1 EPrusLdBk 6s '30	99½	99½	99½
4 El Pw Ger 6½s '53	87¼	87	87
1 Gelsenkirchen 6s'34	92	92	92
1 GerConsMun 7s'47	83¾	83½	83½
3 Guan&W RR 6s'58	45	45	45
7 Hamburg El 7s '35	100½	100½	100½
15 do 5½s '38	86½	87	87
4 Hanover City 7s'39	96	96	96
11 ItSupPow 6sA'63xw	72⅝	72½	72½
9 Medellin Col 7s '51	77½	77½	77½
3 Parana Braz 7s '58	69¼	69¼	69¼
27 Prussia FS 6s '52	86	85½	86
6 Sauda F L 5sA'55	100	100	100
27 Stinnes 7s'46 xw	78½	78½	78½
1 Unit ..l Serv 7s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Un S W 6½sA'47 w	89	88½	88½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

"Ye Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00 and $1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

Seiler's 200 Boylston St.
Opp. Public Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
Moderate Prices
LUNCHEON—TEA
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER $1.50
5:30 to 8 P. M.
Also A La Carte Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

Fritz-Carlton
Boylston and Hemenway Sts.
BOSTON
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our SPECIAL SUNDAY LUNCHEON
70c

MIAMI

Just
GOOD FOOD
You'll be pleased.
GRANDMA'S KITCHEN
149-55 N. E. 2nd Street

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS



CONTINENTAL EUROPE



Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ARTISTS

DENMARK, COPENHAGEN—An artist and sculptor offers his services for all sorts of drawing, also illustrations for newspapers, books and trade advertisements. HANS FLYGENRING, GL. KONGEVEJ 152 A III, Tel. Vester 9781.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA — Two ladies receive children in their own home; with or without nurses. HADFIELD HOUSE, 2 The Green.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BERLIN — Business man seeks agencies, undertakes cashing, bookkeeping, house administration. Wilhelm SIEDEL, Berlin-Friedenau, Hedwig Str. 1a, Germany.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—House on Continent (French speaking) about 6 beds; from middle of July for two months, preferably near sea; reasonable rent. Box M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MUSICIANS

PROFESSOR OF VIOLIN—Correction for hand and bow on natural lines for wrongly trained violinists. Development up to the highest standard. Sandy Rosdol awarded first prize and silver medal at the Academy of Music, Vienna. Holds an attestation as Pedagogue from Prof. Sevcik. VIENNA, XVIII. Haizingergasse 47, Austria.

POST VACANT

GREECE—Wanted February or March for our household in Athens reliable help, experienced in cooking & housework; must be fond of children; Christian Scientist preferred; one of family; journey paid there & back if 2 years contract; full details requested with photo & salary desired. FRAU VON CLEVE, geb. Gräfin Holck, Altona-Bahrenfeld, Flottbeker Chaussee 186, Germany.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Lady (36), experienced in management of town & country houses, also of children's homes, seeks independent post home or abroad; excellent references. KÄTHE v. BARGEN, Gut Berne, Post Farmsen b. Hamburg.

PRIVATE TOURING

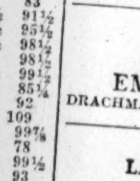
PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB
9 rue Jean-Marie Jégo, drives own 7-seater touristic DELAGE anywhere in Europe; price according arrangements. Tel. Littré 58-74.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Denmark

COPENHAGEN



Ready-Made Suits for Boys
Sale Direct from Stock
SMITH & NIELSEN
Købmagergade 7
(First Floor)
Telf. 11.194
(By Amagertorv)

WEAVING
All kinds taught.
Pupils and Orders solicited.
EMILIE BJUFSTRØM
DRACHMANNSVEJ 16, CHARLOTTENLUND
Tel. Ordrup 2500

TRICOT and LADIES' UNDERWEAR
A. FORUMS' SUCC. K. BOEL
Ryesgade 43 Telf. NORA 4943y

HELLERUP FARVEHANDEL
STRANDVEJ 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
Wall-Papers, Color and Painting Requisites

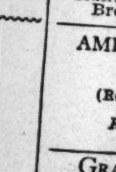
MISS C. A. VON ROSEN
Jeweller and Goldsmith
Vinkelvei 23 Telf. Nora 3503 y
Moderate prices.

France

HYERES—FRENCH RIVIERA

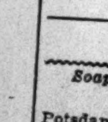
DRESSES JERSEY, etc. Latest NOVELTIES
BOKA
AVENUE ALPHONSE DENIS

PARIS



The RIVOLI TEA ROOMS
2, rue de l'Echelle (near Louvre)
English and American Confectionery
Orders taken and delivered to your home
Breakfast—Lunch—Tea—Dinner

AMERICAN-FRANCO-ITALIAN RESTAURANT
23 rue de Ponthieu
(Rond Point des Champs Elysées)
Tel. Elysées 66-66
REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant



GRAND GARAGE DESCOMBES
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

Germany

BERLIN

Soaps—Perfumes—Toilet Articles
G. HELLING
Potsdamer Str. 99 Tel. Lützow 6294
am Bahnhof Bülowstrasse
SEIFEN—PARFÜMERIEN
TOILETTE ARTIKEL

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Cuba

HAVANA

PARIS Restaurant
(ALFRED PETIT, Prop.)
TYPICAL FRENCH CUISINE
EXCELLENT SERVICE
ONE OF THE OLDEST IN HAVANA
WITH WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION
REASONABLE PRICES
14, O'REILLY STREET
(Phone M-5232)
HAVANA, CUBA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Germany

BERLIN (Continued)

Leinen- und Wäschenhaus
HESSE & WIEBE
Wilhelm Str. 42 b. Ecke Zimmer Str.
Established 1883 Tel. Zentrum 558
Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Bed and Table Linen, House Linen, Bathing Suits and Towels, Quilts.
Speciality: Complete Trousseaux
Herrenwäsche—Damenwäsche—Kinderwäsche — Bettwäsche — Tischwäsche—Kuchenwäsche—Badewäsche Daunendecken
Spezialität: Lieferung kompletter Brautausstattungen

Crystal Mirror-Glasses
Automobile Glass Plates
Any Quantity Delivered Immediately
HUBERT ABICH
S. W. Gneisenau Str. 66 Tel. Baerwald 8230
Spezial-Betrieb für AUTOMOBILVERGLASUNG

Delicatessen
Speciality Thuringian & Westphalian Sausage
BRUNO EHRHARDT
Butterhandlung—Feinkost
Spezilität: echte Thüringer & Westfälische Fleischwaren
Wilmersdorf Berliner Str. 16.
Tel. Uhland 906

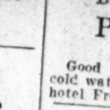
PENSION POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevue Str. 6 Tel. B 2 Lützow 1614
Modern Comforts. Central Situation. Running Water in Every Room Rooms with Bath

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

UPHOLSTERERS and DECORATORS
Wilhelm Loeber Nachfolger
Established (gegr.) 1866
Köthener Str. 45 Tel. B 2 Lützow 42
Tapezier und Dekorateur

Excellent Viennese Cuisine
KUTSCHERA am Schillertheater
Bismarck Strasse 109
Charlottenburg
All noted Home and Foreign Papers

HOTEL MÜNCHENER HOF
Anhalter Station, Königgrätzer Str. 34
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts, Running Water, Moderate Prices.



SCHUH-ECK Shoe Stores
SCHÖNHAUSER ALLEE 85
„Mercedes" Schuhe
RICHARD KUHN
Zweiggeschäfte (branches):
Schönhauser Allee 78 & 114
U-Bahn Nordring

PENSION NAUMANN
Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Nikolsburger Platz 6
Phone: H 1 Uhland 4704, 4705, 1390
First Class House
Running water in every room

Canned Goods
Flour and Other Mill Products
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg, Kolonnen Str. 48-49
Tel.: Stephan 2413
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

CAFE TEA ROOMS
High-Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
24 Leipziger Strasse (City)
Branch: 202 Kurfurstendamm (West End)

DELICATESSEN
Speciality: Country Sausage
HELMUT NATHAN
Charlottenburg, Olbers Str. 8
near Jungfernheide Station
Feinkost. Spezialität: Landwurstwaren

TAILOR
RICHARD TETZLAFF
Friedrich Strasse 39
Phone: Dönhoff 4625
Own stock of materials

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE, ALSO SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments.
Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel
Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht.

CORSETS
Also made to measure
Frau B. HAMMAREN
Steglitz, Schlosstr. 9, Gh. 2
Tel. G 2 Steglitz 2589
Korsett-Salon, auch Massanfertigung

HOTEL EUROPE
Dorotheen Strasse 17
Every comfort; nr. Friedrich Str. Station
—Hotel Europäischer Hof—

BUILDERS
H. Friedrich
Bln. Mahlsdorf, Alt-Mahlsdorf 121
Telephone: E 9 Kaulsdorf 54
Baugeschäft

PENSION EDUARD SCHULZ
W. Tauentzien Str. 5. Tel. Bavaria 5282
Good Cuisine—Moderate Terms
Fremdenheim Eduard Schulz
Beste Verpflegung. Mässige Preise

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality: Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK, Kleist Str. 26 a
FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität: Goblins

ELECTRICIAN
HANS JUST
Landhaus Str. 45 Tel. Pfalzburg 4376
ELEKTR. ANLAGEN—BELEUCHTUNGSKÖRPER
Member of "Elektrissima"—Organisation of the Berlin Electrical Works.
Mitglied der Elektrissima—Organisation der Berliner Elektrisitätswerke.

Soap, House and Kitchen Articles.
Glass, China, Oil-cloth.
BERTA BICKERT
Exerzier Str. 1 a. Tel. Moabit 7365
Seifen, Haus- und Küchengeräte
Glas. Porzellan, Wachstuche

KARL LINDE JUN.
BUILDERS and DECORATORS
Berlin-Neukölln
Richard Platz 25 Tel. Neukölln 8381
Sämtliche Maurer-, Zimmer- u. Putzarbeiten
Hausreparaturen, Fassadenarbeiten

Glaziers & Frame Makers
ERNST BURDE
W. Würzburger Str. 21 (Augsburger Str.)
Tel.: B 4 Bavaria 2970
Glaserei & [illegible]

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Germany

BRAUNSCHWEIG



SIEMENS WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS
Fr. Försterling & Poser
Braunschweig, Schöppenstedter Str. 10

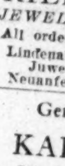
DRESDEN



Saxonia Rasiermesser
A. Scheuermann
Dresden-1, Annenstr. 23-25
Rasiermesserfabrik & Kunst-Hohlschleiferei
ALL TOILET ARTICLES
Razors Hollow grinding

DECORATORS
Varnishing, also Façade Painting
FRIEDRICH WEISE
Louisen Str. 21 Tel. 56007
DEKORATIONSMALEREI
Lackiererei sowie Fassadenanstriche

Linen and Cotton Goods
WÄSCHEHAUS JOSEPH MEYER
Bank Str. 9 Tel. 22685
Leinen- und Baumwollwaren



GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moscziusky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

FRIEDRICH ULKE
JEWELER and GOLDSMITH
All orders executed, also repairs
Lindenau Str. 37 Tel. 40732
Juwelier und Goldschmied
Neuanfertigung und Reparatur

Gentlemen's Tailor
KARL VOGEL
Kl. Plauensche Str. 53
Werkstatt für Herrenmoden

Illuminated Lettering, Light & Power Installation, "Relief" Advertisement, Illuminating Apparatus
ING. E. FISCHER
Fabrik Dresden-Zschachwitz, Keppgrundstr. 5
Tel. Niedersedlitz 2995
Leuchtbuchstaben Licht-u. Kraftanlagen
"Relief" Reklame Leuchtgeräte



SILVERSMITHS
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Copenhagen—Aviskiosken paa Hovedbanegaarden; Tourist Kiosken Hotel d'Angleterre, Kongens Nytorv; B. F. Centralens Avis-Bogiade, Raadhuspladsen; Crome & Goldschmidts, Avissalg, Østergade Nr. 34.

FRANCE
Beaulieu-Sur-Mer—Librarie Parisienne, 2 Avenue du Marechal Foch.
Biarritz—Librarie Tujague, 16 rue Gambetta.
Dinard (Ille & Vilaine)—Librarie Franco-Anglaise, 24 rue du Casino.
Cannes (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, 16 rue des Etats-Unis.
Juan-Les-Pins—Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino.
Lille (Nord)—Librarie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe.
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse.
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Menton (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, rue Henri Bennett; Messieurs Henin & Creissels, 37 Avenue de Verdun.
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Berlin—Reinhold Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9.
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Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen, Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.
Franz Parlow, Nikolsburger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.
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Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Freiberg), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 26, Ecke Piasten Strasse.
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Dresden—Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof; Herrn Walter Lehmann, Altmarkt 2.
Freiburg, i. Br.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Hamburg—G. Stilke, Bookstalls: Hauptbahnhof; Dammtorbahnhof; Hauptbahnhof, Altona; Hotel Reichshof; Hermann Ritzinger, Kiosks: Alsterpavillion; Jungfernstieg; Reesendammbrücke; Schleuse; Rathausmarkt; Esplanade; [illegible] strasse; Schadendorf Steintor Brücke Börse.
Heidelberg—Bahnhofbuchhandlung; W. Hilpert, Arkadenbau.
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Leipzig—Kiosks: Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost; Augustplatz, opposite Café Felsche; Thomaskirchhof; corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor; Königsplatz; corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; corner Goethstr., opposite Hauptbahnhof; Petersteinweg, corner Münzgasse; Rossplatz, corner Kurprinzstrasse; Vereinigter Leipziger, Bahnhofsbuchhandel G. m. b. H., Hauptbahnhof.
Mannheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
München—Hauptbahnhof, Zeitungskiosk; Hotel Deutscher Kaiser; Verkaufstelle der Hauptpost; Verkäufer in Telegraphenamt nahe Hauptbahnhof in Bayerstrasse.
Schweidnitz — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Hauptbahnhof.
Stuttgart—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.

HOLLAND
Amsterdam—Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis) Kiosk Weesperpoort Station.
The Hague—Kiosks: Het Plein; Groenmarkt; Buitenhof; Statenlaan; Wandelhoofd Scheveningen (during the tourist season).

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Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 51 Portici Esedra.
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni.

LATVIA
Riga—Riga I; Riga, Main Station.

NORWAY
Bergen—Jernbanekiosken.
Oslo—Kioskkompaniets, Avisbyra, Stortingsgatan 2.
Trondhjem—Jernbanekiosken.

POLAND
Warsaw—Gebethner & Wolff, Krakowskie-Przedmiescie 15.

SWEDEN
Gothenburg—Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall; Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm—Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform).

SWITZERLAND
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Bienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Chateau d'Oex—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Betzen (July and August).
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Frutigen — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Geneva—Kiosque Bd. des Philosophes. Kiosque Place Neuve. Kiosque Jardin Anglais. Kiosque Place du Rhone. Librairie Naville, Rue Lévrier. Librairie, Quai de la Gare. Librairie, Vestibule de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Gstaad — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Interlaken — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West.
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule; Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie. Agence des journaux, Gare du Flon. Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Meiringen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season).
Neuchatel—Kiosque à journaux, Place Purry.
Oberhofen—Frau W. Obrecht, Verkehrsbureau.
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof. Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof. Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz. Zeitungskiosk, Unionplatz. Marktgasse.
Schaffhausen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Thun—Buchhandlung Stämpfli & Cie (L. Krebser) during the tourist season.
Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Wengen—Papeterie Wega (during the tourist season).
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof. Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof. Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge. Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zurich-Stadelhofen. Zeitungskiosk, Bellevueplatz. Zeitungskiosk, Kreuzplatz. Zeitungskiosk, Paradeplatz. Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen.
Zweisimmen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the summer season).

NORTH AFRICA
EGYPT
Cairo—Express Bookstore.

SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.
Durban—Railway Bookstall.
Johannesburg—Bookstall, Park Station.
Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall.
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AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

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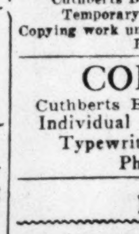
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

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Gill & Searle Pty. Ltd.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

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(Continued)


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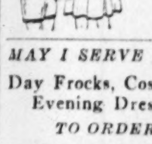
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MELBOURNE C1

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Satisfactory service guaranteed. We deliver free. Tel. Windsor 2315.


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Town & Country orders invited.

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Day Frocks, Costumes
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Australia

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(Continued)

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Motorists welcome for luncheons, Afternoon Teas. Notice Board for directions at Olinda.
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Closed Saturday Afternoon—Sunday
Up-to-Date Restaurant Specializing in Home Cooking
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Commonwealth 4500

Pelham Hall
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BROOKLINE
Beacon 2430

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ENGLISH DINING ROOM WITH TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE SERVICE

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EXCELLENT RESTAURANT

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2 to 5 Rooms
in Select Neighborhood
Close Proximity to Massachusetts Subway Station
Phone KEN more 0482
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
65 Falmouth Street
Boston

BOSTON, Newbury St.—2 rooms and kitchenette, Frigidaire. M-37. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FURNISHED 7-room heated apartment for sale, Back Bay; price $400. A-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ONE or two rooms and kitchenette furnished near 96th Street and Central Park West. MILFORD JACKSON, Hotel Marseilles, N. Y. C.

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11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
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FOUR copies of bound magazines 75 years old, beautifully illustrated with engravings and colored prints; excellent condition for collector's private library; correspondence solicited. L. S., 16 East Oneida St., Baldwinsville, N. Y.

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MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER, 73 Washington Park, Newtonville, Mass.—Member of New England Historic Genealogical Society; family lineages traced; chart prepared.

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Joan Lincoln
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PERMANENT WAVING
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ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER
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103 Colony St., Meriden, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Combustion engineer, preferably familiar with stokers; opportunity for executive position; state education, experience and references. Address Care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1001 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

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Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 735
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LORD, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's attractive, sunny office; four evenings. 11 W. 42nd, Room 1938. Phone evenings, Chickering 9272, Schuyler 4440.

ORGANIST

ORGANIST thoroughly equipped through years of training and experience both here and abroad desires position in Christian Science church, vicinity New York City. K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette	$35
2, 2-room, bath, kitchenette	50
2, 2-room, bath, kitchenette	55
1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette, alcove	40
1, 3-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire	75
1, 2-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire	60
1, 1-room, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire	45

Apply to 1140 Commonwealth Ave.; get off car cor. Brighton and Commonwealth Aves., Boston.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
Tel. Aspinwall 5149 (Mass.)

N. Y. C., 785 West End Ave.—Sublet modern beautifully furnished 3-room apartment. Phone Riverside 7364. GUTTERMAN.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia Suburb—Apartment 5 rooms, $50; 6 rooms, $70; beautiful location overlooking Delaware River; near church. 301 Bank Ave. Phone 714.

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FOR SALE—A beautiful winter home in heart of Orlando, Florida. M. C. VAN BUSKIRK, 219 E. Livingston Ave.

Unusual Florida Home Opportunity
Comparatively new frame and stucco house located in "Lake Wales Heights," Lake Wales, Florida, of seven rooms, which includes three bedrooms, two baths, Richardson & Boynton furnace, fireplace, copper-clad shingle roof, large screened porch, electric water heater, electric range, and two-car garage carefully worked into architecture. The tract of land measuring 100x420 ft., including 100-ft. lake frontage, was carefully landscaped ten years ago, and now contains six bearing cocoanut palms, twenty bearing orange trees, early and late kinds; six bearing grape fruit trees, six bearing tangerine trees, and the usual and many unusual trees and palms found in subtropical climate. Will sell house and property with or without furniture. Price $18,000 with terms. Address Box M-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VERY attractive 6-room old English style stone house; lot 128 by 100; on one of the finest highways in Westchester; wonderful view; 36 large shade trees; suitable for restaurant or tea room; large parking space. A-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 612 West 112th St., Apt. 24—Large, attractive, sunny room, also single, in quiet home. Cathedral 1381.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, CLEARWAY ST.
Comfortable room to let near church.
Telephone Kenmore 3648.

BOSTON—Two comfortably furnished rooms; reasonable, congenial, home-like atmosphere; near Christian Science church. 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 3. Ken. 7496.

BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Warm, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates; one light housekeeping. Tel. Copley 4666-J. MRS. PERRY.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—One single and one double room; quiet home; reasonable. Back Bay 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A large unfurnished room, also handsomely furnished room with private bath in private family; convenient to everything; Beacon St. car line; gentleman preferred. Reg. 4769-R.

BOSTON, Bay State Road, No. 161 "River Vista"—House of distinction; finest rooms in section available for permanent and transient guests; moderate rates. BAC k Bay 8519.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Room, private home, residential section; near transfer station; board optional. 21 Paisley Park. Talbot 1668.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Near Riverside)—Large well-furnished front room; convenient; reasonable. TRIGGS, Apartment 3-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 430 West 118th St., Apt. 75—Large room, $10; also small room, $7; opposite Columbia; ladies.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive (116th)—River view; delightful rooms, private family, bath, Cathedral 7672 between 5:30 and 6:40 p. m.

N. Y. C., 439 West End Ave., Apt. 8—Single outside room, business woman. Endicott 2850 before 10 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 417 Riverside Drive—Pretty home wants few paying guests. Cathedral 9979. MARTIN.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st Street—Double room, bath adjoining. Phone Endicott 1706. Private house.

QUINCY, MASS.—Two nicely furnished rooms, private home; all conveniences; near transportation. 30 Charlesmount Avenue, off Quincy Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 32, married, 10 years' experience specialty salesman and fieldman, interviewing and hiring salesmen, also some office experience dictating correspondence, desires permanent position, inside or travel with opportunity for advancement. WILLIAM H. GENTRY, Bartonsville, Pa.

BRICKLAYER, experienced mechanic, desires position. Box C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION — Capable and experienced; free to travel. B-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE - ACCOUNTANT with proved ability desires connection in manufacturing or wholesale concern. B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENERAL WORK wanted by neat young colored woman; very capable; excellent cook; $18 a week. A-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS, English, highest references and experience, desires daily or resident position, Boston or vicinity. A-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MILLINERY manager and designer, capable, experienced; molds hats to the head; prefer Georgia or Florida. C-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

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CORONA
Standard ...
STANDARD ...

General Classified

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CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
366 Fifth Avenue, New York

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED AT ONCE
Full or part load of household goods or merchandise from middle west on route to any eastern city. Wire or phone NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE—Cleared 12-acre tract formerly orange grove; opposite city park; 1257 feet paved highway frontage; irrigation available; $6500 cash. For further information write MISS ALBERTA BREY, P. O. Box 248, Porterville, Tulare County, Calif.

LOS ANGELES—Five-room home, strictly modern; $6800; hill site, wonderful mountain view; car line one block; near all schools. BOWLES, 6108 Springvale Drive.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 120 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shield in stairways; liberal commissions. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Mutual 8084 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 220-21 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, excellent credentials, 20 years' residence Latin America, last 10 in Cuba; thorough knowledge Spanish language, trade conditions; wide executive, managerial, commercial and steamship experience; competent and resourceful, desires connect with reliable concern; location immaterial. Box T-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Railway Exchange Building, Saint Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DESIRING to travel and study abroad, start June, would tutor or serve as governess, secretary-companion for expenses or very small salary; qualifications: graduate European and American universities; experienced Junior College foreign language instructor. H-14, Room 911, 210 W. 7th, Los Angeles.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block car-lines; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished; steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

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1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9305
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

Senate continued debate on tariff bill after voting, 40 to 35, to put hydraulic cement on the free list.

Interstate Commerce Committee heard Colonel Behn, president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company.

House continued debate on Haugen oleomargarine bill.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued consideration of Parker motorbus bill in executive session.

Elections Committee No. 3 continued counting ballots in Wurzbach-McCloskey contest from Texas.

Elections Committee No. 1 resumed consideration of Lawson-Owen contest from Florida.

Rivers and Harbors Committee took up Texas and miscellaneous projects.

Foreign affairs committee held hearing on Columbus lighthouse memorial bill.

Expenditures Committee considered Williamson bill to transfer prohibition unit to Justice Department.

Senator Harris of Georgia blamed Chairman Legge of Farm Board for cotton market decline.

Wisconsin legislators demanded before Indian Committee that Power Commission issue no license for dams on the Wolf River.

Agriculture Subcommittee began hearings on bill to merge Federal Farm Loan Board and Federal Farm Board.

Senate confirmed nominations of Alexander P. Moore of Pennsylvania to be Ambassador to Poland; Fred M. Dearing of Missouri to be Ambassador to Peru; Edward E. Brodie of Oregon to be Minister to Finland, and of Dwight Hall to be Comptroller of Customs at Boston, Mass.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

NEW YORK, (AP)—E. J. Bemas, youthful member of the Byrd Antarctic expedition, has won a scholarship in the New York University college of engineering, it was announced Jan. 31. The scholarship was awarded upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with whom Mr. Bemas has made three expeditions.

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Jacksonville—A. W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1320 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and S. E. 2nd Ave.; Regent & Compton News Agency, The Purple Wing, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.; Columbian Hotel News Stand, 312 Northeast First St.; Everglades Hotel News Stand, 244 North Bay Shore Drive; Security News Stand, 117 Northeast First Ave.
Lake Worth—Park News Co., 107 North Dixie Av.
Orlando—Brown News Co.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza Book Store, 508 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 518 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Dixie Ave.
Winter Park—Home City News Company, Park and Fran-lin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 2 Post Office Arcade.
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Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
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Wilmington—Service News Stand, 205 Front St.
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(Continued)

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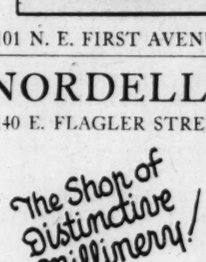
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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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THE FLORIST
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AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: PETRARCH.

Where: Italy.

When: Fourteenth century.

Why famous: An Italian poet and humanist; that is to say, one who added to his devoted love of the classics a renewed interest in the world of men and of nature which so colorfully and so animatedly surrounded him. The family of Petracco were wanderers when he was born, in exile from Florence. The illustrious son studied at Montpelier and at Bologna; but even while he was listening to the learned doctors' dissertations on the majesties of the Roman law, his thoughts had begun to busy themselves with the making of poetry. In order to become independent while giving himself over to literature, Petrarch took minor orders as an ecclesiastic. For many years he was at Avignon, France, then the seat of the papacy; where he entered into the activities of the fashionable world and met the golden-haired Laura about whom so many of his celebrated lyrics were written.

Sharing the curiosity of his contemporaries, just aroused from the dullness and scholasticism of the Middle Ages, Petrarch traveled extensively through central Europe, eyes wide open so as to miss none of the wonders of the Renaissance world. Some of his thoughts and impressions he recorded in a manner startlingly modern. Now and then he returned to Avignon or he was in solitude at Vaucluse; but on Easter Sunday of 1341 he came out of his obscurity to be publicly crowned poet laureate by the University of Rome, in the Capitol. Once the Pope sent him on an embassy, and he might have had other offices, had he so chosen; but Petrarch cherished his intellectual freedom. His later years were passed in scholarly pursuits at Avignon or at Arqua, near Padua. It was Petrarch's good fortune to discover some of Cicero's letters and two of his orations. His zeal for the accumulation and the correction of the manuscripts of the ancients contributed greatly to further the impetus of the Renaissance. But it is to the Canzoniere, most of which are sonnets addressed to Laura, that Petrarch owes his enduring fame.

A Word a Day

Onerous

Whatever is "onerous" is somewhat burdensome, oppressive, troublesome. The word comes to us from the Latin *onerosus*, "burdensome," an extension of *onus*, "burden."

Among words regarded as synonyms we note: "heavy," which in its figurative sense often connotes dullness or stupidity; "weighty," which does not minimize the sense of burden, but is colored with the thought of importance; "burdensome," which indicates that which is literally heavy to bear, an actual burden. That which is "onerous," however, is frequently merely irksome, annoying.

On'-er-ous is accented on the first syllable; sound *o* as in *hot*, *e* as in *maker*, *ou* as *u* in *circus*.

"He evidenced too onerous a solicitude."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What organization in Amsterdam was started and is conducted altogether by boys?—*Educational Page* 20

How are rough blocks of jade cut up for fine jewelry?—*Interior Decoration and Antiques Page* 20

What two kinds of musical composition are most characteristic of Gretchaninoff? — *Music of the World* 20

What makes a star "twinkle"? —*Home Forum Page* 20

What three aids are recommended for greater safety in flying?—*Radio-Aviation Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: We thought sure one of our neighbors had bought one of the new cars which stop and start when spoken to, but we found upon investigation that he was merely seeing if his old one would respond to coaxing, hot water having failed.

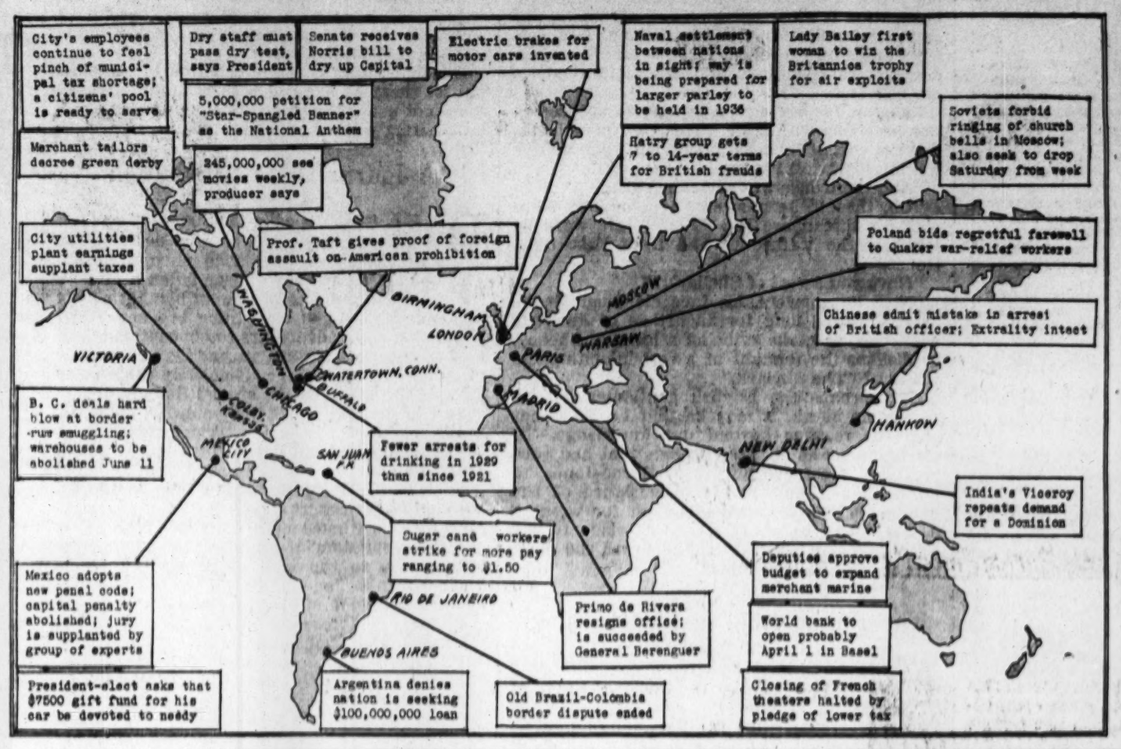
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: An authority states that there is no particular use in children eating spinach. If he should make it general he might be swept into the mayoralty or something.

Des Moines Register: It is announced that Americans ate 189,500 tons of spinach in 1929. And we suspect that the newspapers have printed at least one joke per ton.

Judge: Now many apartment houses are equipped with iceless refrigerators, and a lot of them with heatless radiators.

Youngstown Telegram: Our idea of zero in entertainment is sleight of hand tricks by radio.

World News of the Week at a Glance



In Lighter Vein

His One Chance

There were but a few minutes before the curtain was due to be raised.

"Look here," said the comedian to the stage manager, "I can't go on tonight; you'll have to get my understudy to take my place."

"What!" gasped the stage manager. "If you don't go on, the show will be ruined."

"But I can't," went on the comedian. "The fact is, I am feeling rather funny tonight. I—I—"

"My dear fellow," said the other, "this is your chance of a lifetime."—*Answers.*



Gotz, Vienna

"She said, 'Seven o'clock at the corner,' and the sign of recognition was a rolled-up umbrella."

Juvenile Interest

The owner of a popular brand of car was having trouble in starting his engine.

After watching for ten minutes the man wrestle with the starting crank, a little boy asked his father:

"How far will it go after he has finished winding it?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

In a Quandary

"Did I hear you say, conductor, that a locomotive was at the rear of the train?"

"Yes, ma'am. We've got a locomotive at each end. It takes an extra one to push up the mountain."

"Dear, dear, what shall I do? I dislike to ride with my back to the locomotive."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Useless Accessory

Querro: "I see you have put a headlight on your baby buggy; why not a horn, also?"

Invento: "With a baby like ours, the horn is not necessary."

She Knew

He: "My watch is keeping better time since I put your photograph inside the case."

She: "Oh, I see. You added another jewel."

A Quotation for Today

THE whole course of things goes to teach us faith. We need only obey. There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word. Why need you choose so painfully your place and occupation and associates and modes of action and entertainment? Certainly there is a possible place for you that precludes the need of balance and willful election.—EMERSON

Odds and Ends

Pompey's Pillar

The shaft at Alexandria known as Pompey's Pillar was erected to commemorate the remission of the grain tribute by the Emperor Diocletian about 300 A. D.

United States Trade

The foreign trade of the United States during 1929 amounted to $5,250,000,000 in exports and $4,400,000,000 in imports, an increase of about 50 per cent since 1913.

Use for the Pomegranate

The rind of the pomegranate is used in tanning certain fine grades of morocco leather.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Whisper

Los Angeles

BOBBIE was one of a roomful of bright youngsters in the Twenty-fourth Street School. He was 12 and manly; his brown eyes held a sparkle and his smile was infectious. His teacher liked him because he was merry and well-behaved, and his school work was almost perfect.

One morning Bobbie had completed his lessons ahead of time. His brown eyes, roaming somewhat restlessly about the room, fastened themselves in sudden surprise on a thin stream of gray issuing from a spot near the ceiling. He left his seat instantly and went up to his teacher's desk.

"Excuse me, Miss ——," he whispered, "but our building's on fire. I thought perhaps you'd like to know without frightening the children."

Bobbie resumed his seat. A fire drill was announced; and the children from the entire schoolhouse marched safely into the yard, unaware until out of doors that they had been in great danger.

Next day Bobbie's picture was on the front page of the morning paper, with Bobbie staring at the headlines in a puzzled fashion and muttering, "Any feller would have done the same!"

Neighborliness

NEIGHBORS gathered 22 acres of corn for Mrs. George Burgess, a widow living in Muncie, Ind., rather than see her son, a sophomore in high school, quit his studies. This friendly bit of news comes to the Sundial in the form of a clipping from the Berkeley (Calif.) Gazette sent by Dr. D. W.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Mt. Berry, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I've just finished reading some of the letters published in the last issue of the Monitor, and now I've fallen in love with your Mail Bag. I too, want a portion of the mail from this Bag which is so continually full and overflowing with interesting, encouraging thoughts and inspirations! I am going to high school at the Mt. Berry School, in northern Georgia, and should be delighted to carry on a correspondence with any foreign boy, as I think it will help one a great deal.

Hoping that you'll accept me as a member of your Mail Bag "family" and put my name down as one that will appreciate letters from boys anywhere. James S.

[Welcome to our big family, James! —Ed.]

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I was so pleased to see my letter in the Monitor and wish to thank you for helping me to secure one lovely friend through it. I would especially like to hear from some camp girls who come to Door County during the summer, so if any of them care to write, please do. Besides the many cherry orchards we have many other places of interest. One of these is located on the far end of the state park. There are trails of all sorts, steep, wide, and narrow leading into the woods, and what makes them even more interesting are the queer Indian names given them.

There are also two large towers from which the tourist may get a good view of the different parts of the park. There are many beaches and camping grounds where travelers are welcome to spend the night.

One of the beautiful scenes is the sunset which can be seen from one of the higher parts of the park; it throws a pinkish tint on all the surroundings as it seems to sink below the water.

One of the newly added attractions is an animal zoo, where all the animals living in our part of the country can be seen. There are deers, skunks, raccoons, pine snakes, birds, owls, and many other things of interest.

Golfers find a large link at the end of the park, and in the middle of the grounds a large pole has been erected. It was placed there by the Indians.

Would anyone else care to write to me? I promise to answer with as interesting and long letters as possible. I will gladly exchange postal cards of different scenes with anyone. I wish someone from Boston would write and tell us all about The Mother Church. I am sure everyone would be interested, don't you?

Love to all the readers,

Ruth N.

Duhamel, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I came from Scotland two years ago, and I like it very well here. I had never heard of Christian Science till I came to Canada. I live in the country and am 60 miles from the nearest church so I am not able to attend very often. I get most of the periodicalls and the Quarterly, so I get my lesson all the time for which I am truly grateful. I enjoy the Home Forum, Household, and the Editorials pages very much.

I would like to correspond with any girl from Scotland or any girl who would like to write me. Best wishes to you and all the Mail Bag enthusiasts. Catherine L.

Downham, Norfolk, England

Dear Editor:

Thank you so much for printing my letter, as I gained a lovely correspondent through it. I think the Monitor is a lovely, clean paper, and I enjoy it immensely, especially the Young Folks' Page and Snubs.

I am 16 years old and should like to be able to correspond with a French girl. In my French class we are given the privilege of corresponding with a French girl in French, the French girl answering in English to help both of us. I think it would help me more if a girl wrote to me through the Monitor.

Eileen T.

Boise, Idaho

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I am attending school in Boise, Idaho, but home is in Oregon. I should like to make pen friends in any country. I am especially interested in China. My studies are history, English, French, and algebra, and my chief hobbies are horseback riding, swimming and reading. I am also very much interested in art, mathematics, and mechanics. Through a kind teacher I am able to keep up my acquaintance with the Monitor.

I have traveled in the eastern states several times. When in Boston, I attended The Mother Church and Sunday School and visited the Publishing House and Mrs. Eddy's home.

Please give my love to Waddles, Snubs, and my Boston Common friends when you see them.

Barbara B.

Villa Park, Illinois

Dear Editor:

It has been about two years since I've written to you, but I read the Monitor quite often. I like the stories that appear in it, and the Mail Bag is always interesting.

The high school I attend has just dedicated a beautiful new addition to our building. It has an assembly hall, a large gym, and about 15 classrooms. The assembly seats 1806.

I want to thank you for the correspondents I have received through the Monitor. It certainly is interesting to hear about other parts of our country. I should like especially to correspond with girls who live near Chicago. I am 14. Georgia R.

Mt. Vernon, New York

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter to tell you how much I appreciate the Monitor. It is such a help to me in my school work. I am 12 years of age and in Grade 7B. I attend the William Wilson School in Mt. Vernon. I have a large postcard collection and should be very glad to exchange postcards with my correspondents, also snapshots.

Mt. Vernon is just outside of New York City, with many manufacturing plants and a population of about 60,000. One can easily get to the Hudson River and to Long Island Sound. I have been to New York City many times and should be glad to tell anybody about that large city.

I am fond of all outdoor sports, and am interested in moving pictures, also letter writing. I have gained two correspondents through the Mail Bag, and thank you for forwarding my letters. I shall be very grateful to any girl who writes to me, and I promise to answer all the letters I receive. Vivian S.

Palo Alto, California

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I've made some lovely friends, and I'm very grateful to you for giving us all a chance to join in the "Adventure in Friendship." The Monitor has helped me so much in the school work, and I love to read the Home Forum page.

I should like to correspond with girls living in Scotland and Russia. I love to draw, act, sing, dance, make music, sports, compose poems, and take pictures. I am 14 years old.

Many thanks to you, dear Editor, for the Mail Bag and I am grateful, in fact, for the whole Monitor, which I enjoy reading so much.

Ellen vanZ. de J.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for establishing the Mail Bag. Through it I have made many friends.

I am 14 years old and in 9A at Jefferson Junior High School of this city. The teachers at school have organized a number of clubs, which meet at school every Monday. I belong to an aviation club, and I have learned quite a bit from the field trips we have taken. One day we took a trip to a monoplane factory in Long Beach. There was only one plane there, but it had all the new devices and was very interesting. About a month ago, we took a trip to the battleship West Virginia. The airplane catapult was demonstrated to us, and then we were taken around the ship to a gun turret, chartroom, kitchen, bakery, upstairs and downstairs. It was very interesting and taught me, at least, many things I did not know about our navy.

I am very grateful for the Monitor. It has helped me in every kind of school work, and as a friend has said, "is a liberal education." I should like to receive letters from girls anywhere. I promise to answer all letters. Lindi B.

[An Aviation Club must be lots of fun, Lindi!—Ed.]

Hughsonville, New York

Dear Editor:

I am just beginning to read the Monitor and I do so much enjoy the Children's Page. My favorite sports are skating, swimming, and horseback riding. I am 12 years old and should like to make friends with girls of any age all over the world especially Germany, because my father was born there.

Wishing the Mail Bag the best of success. Ilse B.

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

I have found very much enjoyment in the Mail Bag, and I sincerely wish the Monitor much success. I live in Berkeley, just across the bay from San Francisco and the Golden Gate. San Francisco is much larger than Berkeley, but I would much rather live in Berkeley, because the weather is so much more pleasant here.

I have traveled in California, and I have been in Mexico, but I would rather live in Berkeley or Los Angeles than any other places in which I have been. I am 15 and in the second year of high school. I should like very much to correspond with girls in any part of the world, especially in Europe and the United States.

Laurabelle B.

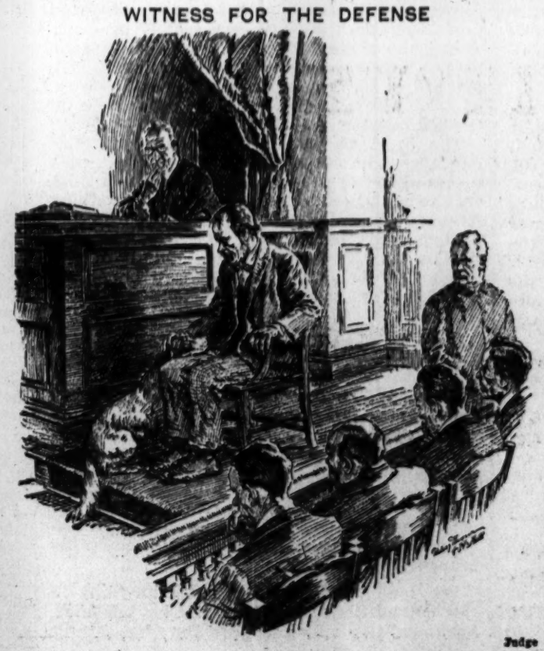
Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE



Judge

Hidden Country Puzzle



Each of the Objects Can Be Named With a Three-Letter Word. By Placing the Words in the Proper Order in the Squares, the Initial Letters Will Spell the Name of a Country in Asia.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "AN" Puzzle:
Anchor, candle, branch, banana, turban.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Catching Up With Electricity

SPEAKING of anomalies, as one frequently is when discussing questions of public utility rate regulation, spokesmen from one group of states have hardly finished asking a senatorial committee to have a federal commission take over the control of telephone rates, on the ground that it is too vast a subject for the state commissions, when the New York Legislature by unanimous resolution calls upon Congress to hold off the federal courts from this subject, on the ground that the state commissions and courts are the ones which can handle it most satisfactorily.

The New York legislative action can best be understood when considered as a protest against the trend of rate and valuation rulings in the federal courts from the United States Supreme Court down. When state commissions have to proceed upon such an indefinite rule for valuations as now exists, requiring a composite of original cost, reproduction cost and perhaps some other factors in unknown and apparently unknowable proportions, and encounter such difficulty in making out a case for rate reduction which will escape being declared confiscatory in the federal courts, a proposal to keep such litigation in state courts is not surprising.

Whether it is feasible is another question. Even should Congress pass the act for which the New York legislators ask, it is difficult to suppose that the United States Supreme Court would concede the constitutionality of a statute barring federal courts from interpreting a clause of the Constitution which they are sworn to defend. Moreover, the exercise of final jurisdiction in each of the forty-eight states would soon result in a chaos of rate and valuation standards even more perplexing than the present nonuniformity of tax, motor and divorce laws.

But the final objection to sole dependence upon state regulation is contained in the argument of counsel for the cities of San Francisco and Seattle who supported in the Senate hearing the proposal for establishment of a Federal Communications Commission to exercise authority over telephone, telegraph, radio and power transmission similar to that of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroad transportation. These attorneys pointed out that the operations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, extending through subsidiary companies clear across the United States, are much too far-reaching to be effectually regulated by any one state.

Exactly the same point was offered by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission four years ago as the reason for its inability to forbid a rate increase by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, a New York corporation. Questions of capitalization and relations with the parent company could not be reached by the Massachusetts commission.

In fairness to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company it may well be remembered that Henry S. Gifford, its president, some time ago declared it the company's policy "to pay only reasonable dividends" and to apply earnings beyond dividend requirements either to improvement of service or reduction of rates. There was also an indication of desire to keep its cost of service low when the company recently raised $150,000,000 of new capital by issuing 5 per cent bonds instead of common stock.

There is irony, however, in the fact that while Mr. Gifford is in Washington urging a Senate committee to reject the bill for an interstate regulatory commission and to leave this authority in the hands of the states, his company in New York is relying upon the federal courts to support the company's rate schedule rather than that promulgated by the State Public Service Commission.

Moreover, when a single company transcends the boundaries of a number of states, drawing revenues from both local and interstate service into a common treasury, it is obvious that only a tribunal of more than state jurisdiction can make a competent review of its financial operations.

But if such a tribunal is set up, one should not imagine that its mere establishment is going to solve all the difficulties of public utility regulation in a day. Judging from the experience of the Interstate Commerce Commission, overloaded with problems of the railroads alone, a communications commission will face years of research and study in an effort to find common ground between what an insurgent Congress wants and what the Supreme Court will approve as constitutional.

For after all, the difficulties of rate regulation are not so much legislative or administrative as they are judicial. What is most needed is a clearly expressed rule as to methods of ascertaining fair valuation and reasonable yield.

Coatophilia

THERE is an English gentleman, a distinguished singer, who is traveling about America in a coat that is forty years old. If it rubs against anything or catches on a bumptious knob, straightway he is deeply concerned. The coat once belonged to Burne-Jones.

Where did he get it and why? Was it collector's good fortune? And if he is a collector of old coats, is he a coatophile? What a charming occupation it must be to collect old coats, not as the Salvation Army or the Helping Hand collects them, but to collect them as an art expression, as rare editions and association copies are collected.

Imagine, for instance, a gentleman at a reception asserting with pride, "This vest, my friends, was the vest of Dickens; he wore it when he was writing Pickwick Papers."

"And the trousers?" someone asks.

"Oh, these!" he answers, nonchalantly slapping his threadbare leg. "These were worn by Lamb as he walked to and from East India House."

"Have you a vest of Shelley's?"

"No," he answers, his face clouding. Maybe he has waited long for an article of Shelley's wardrobe; or perhaps, being a lover of Shelley, he dislikes the thought of a vest inhibiting the writer of "The Skylark."

But perhaps the English gentleman isn't a coatophile at all; it may be that he likes that coat for reasons beyond our knowledge. To warm his hands in those pockets that had once protected the facile fingers of Burne-Jones, to know that it had covered the figure of the painter, should be reason enough for wearing it. No doubt he wears it on his visits to the Tate Gallery when he stands beneath the glory that is "The Golden Stairs."

The Public Rôle in Better Films

FROM the three-day conference recently held in New York City by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures there emerged two propositions—one familiar, and one not so well understood. The familiar fact was the reiterated belief, and presentation of proof, that selection rather than legal censorship provides a working basis for bettering the motion picture as a social and educational force while keeping its popular appeal as entertainment. The case against official censorship has been so widely stated and is so well understood, in connection with books and newspapers as well as motion pictures, that it needs no further emphasis. But the second proposition that developed—to the effect that the motion picture of today entails a double responsibility—surely deserves consideration.

It was Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, who crystallized the sentiment of the conference at its final function—the annual luncheon. Mrs. Ross painted a picture full of vision as to the power of the motion picture to provide incidental educational and cultural values along with its entertainment. She reminded her hearers that millions of persons in the United States are coming under the influence of the films shown in the 22,000 picture houses now operating. Responsibility for that influence—that it should be good, or at least harmless—rests alike upon those who make motion pictures and those who see them.

Today fulfillment of this responsibility, so far as the public is concerned, rests almost entirely upon that small part of the public which was represented at the board of review conference. It remains for persons who are articulate and have a social conscience to take an intelligent interest in this great cultural force that is affecting the whole viewpoint of a nation. All such persons should make it a point to express their response to the motion picture, in connection with groups organized to support the better films, and as individuals. From both these standpoints they may make definite protests to the particular film producers concerned when there is evidence of antisocial tendencies. The accumulation of such protests, if well founded and specific, and if concerned not with trifles or details but with pernicious tendencies, would work wonders, Mrs. Ross declared.

That her proposition was sound in its appeal, and convincing in the light of experience, was evident in the emphatic and unanimous approval of the delegates. More or less separated are the groups who are definitely interested in amateur films, in educational films, in films of literary value or in experimental films—but nearly everybody can be expected to manifest an interest in motion pictures that on the whole maintain and promote the standards of civilization that are held up as marks of progress through the years.

It is not difficult to discriminate, on this basis of judgment, between entertainments that tend to weaken human character and those that tend to strengthen it. Truly it would appear that the film producers and the public have a mutual responsibility.

This Headline Age

ALMOST everything important these days is first chronicled in headlines. An intrepid aviator spans the ocean in a solo plane and the magic word "Lindbergh" is instantly emblazoned on the front pages of the world's newspapers; a financial blizzard sweeps Wall Street and the news of its coming and going is signaled in giant type.

If captions clinch attention and promote extended reading of the articles they advertise, it may be well to turn them to good account in other quarters, declare leading exponents of the lively arts. Why not edit and improve the literary classics, for instance? Many of these books seem long and leisurely, and are often burdened with titles that invite the "pepful" touch of the trafficker in words. Perhaps only a vigorous headline is needed to capture the essence of the book, so that busy men and women may acquire a reputation for being well read merely by sampling the title-page.

For example, the incomparable "Robinson Crusoe" might be disposed of in some such fashion as:

CRUSOE RESCUED!
SAVAGES BALKED;
FRIDAY REFORMED

Of course nothing so extravagantly journalistic will happen to our literary masterpieces, though there are some who undoubtedly prefer short cuts and easy roads to an education.

But perhaps our headline civilization discloses itself most blatantly in the gilded halls of commercialized entertainment. One wonders why modern producers of motion pictures so often find it necessary these days to jazz up the title and contents of a famous book so that it becomes a shouting headline that prefaces a story stripped of its original vitality and charm, to emerge a stupid "shocker" made in the manner of a tabloid newspaper.

Headlines have a useful function to perform, but let them be handled with restraint, and let them not usurp the place of thoughtful and discriminating perusal of the printed page.

A Journalist's Contribution

DR. J. L. GARVIN edits the Sunday Observer, of London, a paper which he describes as "a daily paper, published once a week." The London dailies have never fallen a prey to the American practice of issuing blanket sheets of a Sunday, full of everything but news, and permitting their advertisers to concentrate their business on these issues, rather than to distribute it among the issues published on the secular days of the week. Of the special Sunday papers issued in London to fill this void, the Observer ranks, perhaps, at the top, largely because of the brilliancy and militancy of its editor. When, years ago, Dr. Garvin was asked how he could give character to a paper of this sort, he offered, among other prescriptions, the publication of long articles when length seemed necessary to the full discussion of a topic, and a complete indifference to the idea of giving the public what it wants. The success he has won demonstrated the worth of his suggestion.

Like everyone else in London journalism, Dr. Garvin is now discussing the naval conference. Strongly convinced that war with the United States is permanently out of the way, and taking seriously the rule laid down by the Kellogg pact, he offers as fourth in his suggestions for maintaining peace, and doing away with naval expenditures, this most novel if not revolutionary proposal:

> Journalism, of course, is not statesmanship, and never can approach that august and exclusively informed function. If journalism had the powers of statesmanship, we ourselves would make a historic stroke at this conference. On the most reasonable business terms we would place at the disposal of America in peace and war—if war came at last, despite every effort—all the British naval bases throughout the world.

Whether journalism of the Garvin type does not narrowly approach statesmanship is a question on which there might be some lively discussion. At any rate, there is apparent a wholly statesmanlike and constructive attitude in this suggestion regarding Britain's naval bases. Most Americans are not distressed by a friendly rival's possession of islands in the Atlantic off Florida, and in the Caribbean on the direct route to the Panama Canal. But certain political and journalistic forces which think to find profit in constantly arousing distrust and hatred of Great Britain do harp upon their existence and the implied "menace." But none of the so-called bases is at all modern or powerful. Bermuda, Jamaica and Port Castries, classed nominally as naval bases, are virtually unfortified and only the first possesses a modern dry dock. None could resist attack from a squadron of two or three modern ships. As "menaces" they are about as impressive as is the ancient circular Castle William on Governor's Island as a defense to New York.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that, slight as is the value of these "bases" to Great Britain, they will ever be surrendered to the United States. Nations do not lightly relinquish territory nor yield sovereignty to others. From time to time it has been suggested that Great Britain turn over the Bermudas or the Bahamas to the United States in lieu of payment of the war debt. The suggestion always emanates from sources generally hostile to Great Britain, and invariably arouses hostile comment in that country. Complimenting Dr. Garvin on his vision, we can only hope that his proposal may be accepted, as the diplomats say, "in principle," although there is not the vaguest probability of its conversion into fact.

Good News for Business

ONE of the most heartening news developments in the industrial world since the stock market crash and the subsequent constructive steps taken by President Hoover to prevent a real depression in business is the publication of the United States Steel Corporation's earnings statement for 1929 showing the best peace-time profits in its history.

Of particular interest were the results for the last three months. Though there was a progressive tapering, earnings were larger than for any like period since the war, indicating that the anxiety throughout the country at large as to the state of trade was engendered by the decline in securities rather than by direct evidence. This exceptionally good showing by a premier industrial stock gives encouragement to business interests throughout the country and adds emphasis to the rapid comeback of the corporation's operations, now in excess of 77 per cent of capacity against 67 per cent two weeks ago. Steel interests expect further improvement, and indications are that earnings in the first quarter of 1930 will compare favorably with those of the last quarter of 1929.

The Steel Corporation, with some 220,000 employees and about 350,000 stockholders, furnishes about 40 per cent of the country's steel requirements, and for many years its operations have been regarded as the best single barometer of the condition of trade and industry. The publication on the tenth of each month of the amount of its unfilled orders is an important factor in forecasting business conditions.

Editorial Notes

A vital and important step would be an immediate truth-telling conference among editors wherein they would agree to eliminate misleading and false reports concerning the London naval conference.

H. G. Wells says that the earth reminds him of a grove of olive branches within which bayonets still gleam. Well, why not shake the branches?

We don't recall having printed anything in this column this year about feeding the birds, but the advice holds good, just the same.

Pixie Leaves Home

"DADDY, I am thinking of getting married." He had lounged into her room, as had long been his habit.

"That so, Kiddie?" he smiled. "Well, a girl as pretty as you—"

"But, Daddy, I mean very soon."

"That's all right. How soon, Kiddie?"

"Next Saturday."

Her blue eyes were watching him closely, with that half-shy, half-authoritative appeal that was all but irresistible. But he was still smiling.

"All right, Kiddie, if you're sure it's for the best—your best. Let's hear all about it."

In less than an hour the conference was over and Pixie had won, if not proved, her point, as usual. Next Saturday? And this was Sunday. Time was short and there was a lot of planning and figuring to do. He had been anticipating some such announcement ever since Pixie had grown up, been preparing himself to accept it, too—and there was no time for dreaming. As he sat in his study, pencil poised, he could hear the breakfast dishes receiving their ablutions in the blue and white kitchenette, and it sounded like plaintive music in his ears!

1 traveling costume
1 heavy coat
1 rain coat
1 dressing gown
2 hats
2 pairs shoes . . .

* * *

He raised his voice.

"Hello, Pixie, let the dishes alone. I'll do them later. I need your help here."

In a moment she appeared in the doorway, dangling a dish towel.

"How many shoes will you need?"

"Oh, Daddy, don't you bother with my clothes and things. I'll make out a list."

"I've bothered for the last twenty years, so I guess I can do it once again. Are your dancing slippers in good shape?"

She dropped her dish towel and put her arms about his neck.

"Am I being terribly selfish?" she murmured.

"Nonsense, Pixie. We've come to a decision and we'll carry it through with colors flying. By the way, tell Mac not to forget the ring and the license.

"Oh, he'll attend to all that, Goosie."

"I suppose so. It seems such a short time ago since I was scurrying around on such business—for your mother. Montreal is a cold city. You'll need overshoes, warm underwear."

"You still treat me like a baby, Daddy. Don't you know I am grown up?"

"I guess you never will be where I am concerned. It's become a habit."

"I'm afraid you'll feel lost when—"

He interrupted her with a squeeze of her arm.

"Nonsense, Kiddie. Won't there be two homes instead of one in future, and a son as well as a daughter? This is a problem in addition, not subtraction. Don't let us forget that."

She gazed searchingly into his twinkling gray eyes and almost believed.

* * *

"Don't you like this tweed mixture with leather buttons, Pixie? Let's get this and the evening wrap. Have you marked them off the list? Thank you, madame. Now for a hat. Next floor up, eh?"

Presently they were in a thickly carpeted room, walled with mirrors, cluttered with tables where hats sprouted on iron stems like huge, exotic orchids. Here his suggestions were unheeded, or curtly parried, and he could only stand and stare while the saleswoman snipped innumerable flowers from their stalks to press them upon Pixie's beech-brown bob. He remembered the first time he had taken her, a round-eyed, saucy minx, into a millinery store, where he had had a long and serious discussion with the clerk on the relative merits of a scarlet turban, garnished with cherries, and a green, floppy leghorn, with dangling ribbons. This was so such easier, and yet—. At last it seemed that style, color and price synchronized to the satisfaction of all, and compliments (and a check) were in order from a mere man.

* * *

"Now for shoes, Daddy. I hope I'm not keeping you too long."

It was surprising how many varieties of tans there were—buckled, buttoned, high-heeled and low, short vamped and long—and what a difference these small matters made to the little lady. Now and then Daddy muttered a word of encouragement or advice, but for the most part he maintained a discreet silence.

"Do you like these, Daddy?"

Pixie was standing, gazing down upon her slim, brown ankles and feet.

"Fine. But what about the heels? Aren't they a bit high?"

"Oh, Daddy, you don't understand. Of course they're not." To the saleswoman: "Yes, I'll keep them on. I'll take the others with me." To Daddy: "Please settle, and hurry. There's the coolie coat and mules and scarfs and gloves and other things still to find. Meet me over at the stocking counter."

Apparently, to this self-possessed little modern, this was but another shopping expedition, to be carried through with precision and dispatch; to Daddy it was a sweet adventure of the heart, a reliving of some of the tenderest moments of his paternity. Today, it was his privilege to advise, foot the bills, carry bundles; and he was making the most of it.

* * *

"Your daughter is too lovely for words. I am sure you are feeling very proud of her."

"I certainly am."

"But you are going to miss her a whole lot."

"You forget that this is a sum in addition, not subtraction, Mrs. Edgar."

"Well, of course that is the right way to look at it. And yet—"

The gayly animated crowd around them opened for a moment, allowing a glimpse of the bridal couple, and an understanding smile seemed to flash between father and daughter.

"Where are they going from here?" questioned the voice at his elbow.

"I really don't know. Mac wouldn't tell me."

"How strange."

"Not at all, madame," he hastened to correct, yet conscious of the fact that where Pixie was concerned it was something altogether strange and somewhat unexpected in his experience.

The cake was cut, speeches delivered in a tumult of banter and merriment. The bride retreated to change her tulle for a brown traveling costume, and upon descending the stairs, paused to hurl her bouquet into the sea of pretty faces beneath her. The couple gained the porch, ducking through a cloud-burst of rose petals and confetti, to a roar of cheers and farewells, and plunged out into the cool darkness of the night.

Daddy was already outside. He caught her as she was about to spring into the waiting motorcar.

"Good-by, Kiddie."

"Good-by, Daddy. Don't kiss me like that, or I—I—"

Suddenly she was gone. A drop of cold rain struck on his cheek, another on his shirt front. He turned toward the house bursting with light and revelry, and went in.

L. R.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE winter sports are under way, plenty of snow having fallen in the Giant Mountains in Silesia, the Black Forest and the Harz. Berlin "week-enders" naturally prefer the Harz, which is reached in about four hours by train, and which affords splendid tobogganing and skiing opportunities amid the most beautiful surroundings. The Spreewald, the Venice of north Germany, with its picturesque network of some 200 branches of the River Spree, is almost as attractive in winter as in summer, being only fifty miles from Berlin and providing ideal skating. There are altogether about seventy-five ice tracks in Berlin, including the numerous lakes and artificial waters of the parks. The Germans, whose national sport might perhaps be termed skating, begin when quite small children to skim over the ice lightly and gracefully as a bird on the wing, and the gardens and open spaces that in winter are transformed into sheets of beautifully smooth ice are crowded by both children and grown-ups in their free time. Many of these skating tracks have a band and a refreshment tent, while they are illuminated in the evening by Chinese lanterns, making a very gay and picturesque scene.

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The state theaters of Berlin, Cassel and Wiesbaden are not to be neglected in the year 1930, according to figures that are assigned a place in the new budget. A subsidy of over 9,000,000 marks is to be granted for their upkeep, which is approximately the same as last year, while in 1913 the state subsidies amounted to a little over 2,000,000. Seventy soloists of the State Opera are to receive an average salary of 22,500 marks a year; the members of the chorus, 160 in number, receive on an average 4130 marks a year, while the ballet master of the Berlin State Opera has a salary of 15,000 marks. The seventy-eight chief artists of the State Schauspielhaus at Berlin have each an annual salary averaging 11,465 marks. Altogether the annual expenses of the State Opera and Schauspielhaus in the capital amount to 11,786,200 marks, while those of the state theaters in Wiesbaden and in Cassel amount to 3,226,000 and 2,129,500 marks respectively.

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An agreement making possible an airplane service between Germany and Poland will, it is expected, soon be completed. By this the Luft Hansa, ever on the watch to increase its lines, will be able to fly the route between Berlin and Warsaw, and the Breslau-Warsaw route that has hitherto been flown by French planes will probably also be included. This is a great advance, as heretofore German airplanes have not been permitted to land in Poland.

* * *

Dr. Curtius, Germany's new Home Minister, has accepted the post of honorary president of the meeting of student athletes at Darmstadt next summer. Between 400 and 500 students, including a strong contingent from America, will assemble in August, 1930, to compete in the "Fourth International Student Championships" with some 1000 German students. The Far East will be well represented at the meeting, China by students living in Germany, as well as by a special group coming direct from China, and Japan by a large number of her best swimmers, sprinters and jumpers.

* * *

News comes from London that about 4000 school children are to visit Germany next summer, a cheerful invasion under the auspices of "The Honorable Company of Friendly Adventurers." This organization, whose program consists of an exchange of young visitors between the two countries, brought some 160 children, between thirteen and sixteen, to Germany last summer for a trip of two weeks. They slept in tents when the weather was good, which it was most of the time, and the experiment proved so successful that it is to be repeated on a larger scale in 1930. The children will be housed in castles near Trier and Aachen. Simultaneously a large number of German children are to visit England and be cared for in public buildings in Kent and, surely best of all, in a brig belonging to the English society, lying in the London harbor. This is another means, and not the least, by which the nations are being brought together.

* * *

As a result of six years of experimentation a Diesel railway engine with 1200 horsepower has recently been tried out by the German Railway Company. It is said to fulfill all expectations from a traffic point of view, its percentage of effective utilization of fuel being double that of the locomotives fired with coal. But—and there is a great "but"—the high price of oil and the very considerable cost of Diesel motors make the general introduction of these engines at present more than doubtful. When finances have generally straightened out, it is hoped that the innovation, which presents enormous advantages, may become permanent.

* * *

Berlin is in a position to contradict various wrong reports concerning the Passion Play at Oberammergau in 1930. It has been said, but incorrectly, that all seats have already been sold, and that additional plays will be given. A large number of the places for some performances in July and August have, it is true, been sold abroad, but some are still available for those months, and May, June and September also bring performances. Of course it is advisable to order tickets early, which can be done through any tourist office. Altogether there will be only thirty-three main performances of the play from May 11 to September 28. The very few additional performances that are to be given are chiefly for the inhabitants of the district round Oberammergau, and their dates are arranged only a few days in advance so that no advance reservations can be made for them.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Are Women 'Job Slaves'?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of January 13, "Are Women 'Job Slaves'?" makes me want to offer my humble opinion as to one reason, the one I believe to be the most important factor, why comparatively few women rise in the business world. The trouble is, as I see it, that so many women employed in business hold two jobs; they have household duties and business duties. This is especially true of the vast majority of married women in business. Of course, there are exceptions where the successful business woman, the business woman who has reached the top, is also a homemaker, but the cases are the exception and not the rule.

"A man cannot serve two masters" applies also to the business woman. Where the interest is divided and the physical efforts must be expended in the home as well, the result is what?—even just what we see—women at the bottom instead of at the head of business.

With business men things are different. Comparatively few have any "home work"; they are free when they leave their offices. They do not need to hurry uptown so as to get there before the market closes, and then cook a meal and do countless other household duties. I do not believe man's rise in the business world is due to any superior mentality he possesses, and all things being equal, education, environment, etc.; I believe women would also rise higher in the business world if it were not for the reasons above stated.

Thus it seems to me, until the time comes when women will be free to devote their entire time to their careers as do men, and not be expected or required to run a home, even if it is only a two or three-room apartment, things cannot change much.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, N. Y.